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D.B.S. MEMORANDUM

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

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FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

SUMMARY OF

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND TAX COLLECTIONS (Interim)

1950 -65

These tables present statistics of revenue and expenditure, and tax collections, for the municipalities of all provinces in 1950, prepared from interim reports obtained from the provincial departments of municipal affairs pending the availability of the regular annual reports. While it has been necessary to make estimates for some of the detail, these statistics are indicative of the general trend in municipal finance for the year 1950.

The classifications used follow those in the reports for previous years in this series covering 1944 to 1949 inclusive, as does the method of reporting gross general revenue and expenditure. The latter has been varied herein to the extent that capital expenditure has been combined with ordinary expenditure. The supplementary table 11 (a) showing capital expenditure which has been included permits comparisons to be made with general expenditure of previous years by subtraction of the amounts shown from corresponding items in the main part of the table.

Subject to the above, the detailed comment in reports of previous years in this series of statistics is applicable, as are the descriptions of the sources of information.

With a view to minimizing the time involved in preparing these statistics in interim form, the data are not produced in the same detail as in the final reports. It will be noted that revenues are classified for only the major or more important sources and expenditures are condensed somewhat in terms of what are considered to be the more significant functional services or categories of municipal operations from a social and economic point of view.

..... (continued on page 8)

TABLE I - GENERAL REVENUE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1950 (Thousands of Dollars)

NO.	SOURCE	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1.	Taxation:				
2.	Real and Personal Property Taxes	841	839	12,797	10,058
3.	Business Taxes	38	-	846	864
4.	Other Taxes	137 4/	26	677	1,372
5.	Sub-Total	1,016	865	14,320	12,294
6.	Licences and Permits	17	14	235	139
7.	Other Governments:				
8.	Dominion		-	216	77
9.	Provincial Subsidies - General	208	53	597	2,055
10.	Other Provincial Grants 12/	125	5	CED	124
11.	Government Enterprises -				
12.	Utility Surplus Used	=	93	200	478
13.	Other Revenue	80	80	2,202	1,079
14.	TOTAL REVENUE	1,446	1,110	17,770	16,246
Г	ABLE I (a) - ANALYSIS OF "OTHER PROVING	CIAL GRANTS"	(10) ACCO	RDING TO F	PURPOSE
15.	Public Works	115	1	sate	118
16.	Public Welfare	-	1	COO	6
17.	Other	10	3	-	
18.		125	5		124

Note: See page 6 for footnotes.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS - INTERIM REPORT TABLE I - GENERAL REVENUE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1950 (Thousands of Dollars)

							W
QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	TOTAL	NO.
							1.
86,240	1/ 167,455	29,766	33,621	40,405	37,430	419,452	2.
(2)	21,360 3/	2,613	1,780 3/	1,761	1,606	30,868	3.
37,363	5/ 145	279 6/	814 7/	72	92	40,977	4.
123,603	188,960	32,658 8/	36,215	42,238	39,128	491,297	5.
4,136	3,104	582	655	577	2,713	12,172	6.
15.60							7.
4	1,015	CC5	9	_	40	1,357	8.
A-1	1,692 9/	=	=	304 10/	9,112 1	1/14,021	9.
1,104	28,457	2,804	1,158	4,315	5,698 1	3/ 43,790	10.
							11.
19,877	14/ 3,365	1,887	2,330	2,495	2,051	32,776	12.
17,559	26,692	4,662	3,976	5,647	6,425	68,402	13.
166,279	253,285	42,593	44,343	55,576	65,167	663,815	14.
TABLE I	(a) - ANALYSIS (OF "OTHER PI	ROVINCIAL G	RANTS" (10)	ACCORDING	TO PURPOSE	
623	20,248	676	506	4,075	1,844	28,206	15.
-	3,586	318	644	197	3,346	8,098	16.
481	4,623	1,810 1/	8	43	508	7,486	17.
1,104	28,457	2,804	1,158	4,315	5,698	43,790	18.
							1

-4-

TABLE II - COMBINED GENERAL AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1950 (Thousands of Dollars)

NO.	FUNCTION		NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1.	Public Works		857	412	4,235	2,509
2.	Sanitation and Waste Removal		250	4	1,113	651
3.	Conservation of Health		1	9	180	84
4.	Public Welfare		2	7	2,618	2,402
5.	Education		-	511	9,023	9,369
6.	Debt Charges:					
7.	Debenture Debt Charges		136	244	3,015	2,118
8.	Other		49	10	328	424
9.	Contributions to Other Governments			COD .	246 7,	/ -
10.	Deficits of Utilities		39	32	41	161
11.	Other Expenditure		430	242	5,548	4,431
12.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE		1,764	1,471	26,347	22,149
T	ABLE II (a) - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE II	NCLUI	DED IN ABO		ROM CAPITAL ROM REVENUE	
13.	Public Works	(1) (2)	146 117	317 26	2,748 204	1,454
15. 16.	Sanitation and Waste Removal	(1) (2)	eu-	1	567 53	412
17. 18.	Public Welfare	(1) (2)	co	900	12 6	871 2/
19.	Education	(1)	-	18	3,916	2,806
20. 21.	Other	(1) (2)	25 23	14 4	719 246	443
22. 23.	TOTALS	(1) (2)	171 140	350 30	7,962	5,986 2/
24.			311	380	8,471	5,986 5/
240			711	700	0,411),,00

Note: See Page 7 for footnotes.

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TABLE II - COMBINED GENERAL AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1950 (Thousands of Dollars)

								-
QUE.	ONT.	MAN.		SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	TOTAL	
29,956 1/	52,556	10,051	2/	8,084	18,027	7,174	129,861	
5,304	17,090	1,702		1,913	5,102	2,342	35,471	
3/	5,788	513		299	3 08	661	7,843	
9,862 4/	27,503	3,581		7,449	5,117	6,203	64,744	
62,230 5/	90,415	15,200		19,169	23,012	16,316	245,245	
29,846	37,395	4,215		2,172	4,616	9,625	93,382	
504 6/	2,173	373		733	1,531	680	6,805	
=	comp	507	8/	_	omb	_	753	
569	1,038	939		133	477	489	3,918	
	_		70/					
55,416 9/	80,060	error nompositalpulniniskin vietaninglanskappinisk	TO/	8,697	9,728		/ 209,041	
189,687	314,018	50,972		48,649	67,918	74,088	797,063	
TABLE II (a)	- CAPITAL	EXPENDIT	URE	INCLUDED	IN ABOVE:		ITAL FUNDS; ENUE FUNDS	
3,922	8,302	2,510	2/	394	4,520	1/		4
1/ 5,304	2,447 4,097	1,238	3/	1,302	2,949 3,505	1/		
1/	511	22		73	116	1/		-
15	5,755	411		2,722	1,601	1/		4
18,830	36 30,148	7 3,200		1,264	37 3,386	1/		
1,839	12,500	127		156	273	1/		
i/	1,508	396		596	669	1/		
29,910	60,802	6,637	Talan, (American Police	5,181	13,285	11,917 4/		
7,643 4/	4,502	1,663	The same of the same	2,004	3,771	2,846 4/	23,108	9
37,553	65,304	8,300		7,185	17,056	14,763	165,309	

TABLE III - MUNICIPAL TAXATION

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1950 (Thousands of Dollars)

NO.	enth-sign commenced actions considered response authorities the segment response to the commenced response resp	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1.	Total Tax Levies	1,016	865	14,320	12,294
	Tax Collections	976	822	13,946	11,178
3.	Percentage of Levy Collected	96.06%	95.03%	97.39%	90.92%
4.	Taxes Receivable, Current				
	and Arrears	332	244	4,048	4,356
5.	Property Acquired for Taxes	em .	tono	181	183
6.	Total Taxes Receivable and Property Acquired for				
	Taxes	332	244	4,229	4,539
7.	Percentage of Current Levy	32.68%	28.21%	29.53%	36.92%
7.	Percentage of Current Levy	32.68%	28.21%	29.53%	36,929

1/ Information not available

Footnotes for Table I

- 1/ Real estate taxes, including an estimate of school taxes.
- 2/ Included in Other Taxes 3/ Estimate.
- 4/ Includes amusement taxes.
- 5/ Includes personal property, amusement, business and sales taxes. School taxes estimated.
- 6/ Includes Winnipeg Electricity and Gas Sales Tax, \$270 thousands.
 7/ Includes amusement taxes, \$269 thousands.
- 8/ Levies made by school boards in unorganized areas are not available.
- 9/ Includes supplementation, municipal portion of fees received from licences re Liquor Control Board, and municipalities share of corporation tax on railways.
- 10/ Includes municipal portion of Lands and Forest Department leases.
- Social Security and Municipal Aid Tax. 11/
- 12/ Does not include provincial grants to hospitals and local school authorities.
- 13/ Includes shared-revenue contributions of \$1844 thousands, re Municipal Aid Act, Motor Vehicle Licences.
- 14/ Includes debenture debt charges recoverable.

Footnotes for Table IA

Includes flood and dyking, \$1742 thousands.

TABLE III - MUNICIPAL TAXATION

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1950 (Thousands of Dollars)

QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	TOTAL	NO.
123,603 1/ 1/	188,960 187,673 99.32%	32,658 30,417 93.14%	36,215 33,242 91.79%	42,238 40,531 95.96%	39,128 39,110 99.95%	491,297	1. 2. 3.
1/	17,708 4,719	6,978 3,769	13,003 9,111	11,445 10,772	3,135 5,989	an nagarin alkanin kirik menjermakan sulat sulat	4. 5.
,							
1/1/	22,427 11.87%	10,747 32.91%	22,114 61.06%	22,217 52.60%	9,124 23.32%		6. 7.

Footnotes for Table II

- 1/ Includes sewer maintenance.
- 2/ Includes dyking expenditures, \$109 thousands; and general expenditures for sanitation by towns, villages, suburban and rural municipalities.
- See footnote 4/.
- Includes health expenditures.
- Estimate.
- Temporary debt charges only.
- Provincial Highway Tax.
- 8/ Municipal Commissioner's and Provincial Trunk Highway levies.
- 9/ Includes capital expenditures provided out of revenue, for which details are not available, \$7,643 thousands; and county rates, \$288 thousands, which were not eliminated because no figures were available for counties.
- 10/ Includes flood expenditure, \$3,374 thousands.
- 11/ Includes capital expenditures provided out of revenue, \$2,846 thousands, capital and loan funds disbursements \$5,206 thousands, for which details are not available, and expenditure on capital account for Vancouver \$6,711 thousands.

Footnotes for Table IIA.

- 1/ See footnote 4/.
- 2/ Not separable from general expenditure.3/ Includes dyking expenditure, \$109 thousands.
- 4/ Details not available. Included in Other Expenditure in Table II.
- 5/ Does not include capital expenditure from revenue funds.

General Revenue: (Table 1)

Taxation is the amount of taxes levied except in a few isolated cases where this is not available, and there receipts have been substituted. "Other Taxes" consist of Poll Taxes in all provinces, Household and Tenant Taxes in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, and Occupancy Tax in New Brunswick, in addition to those specifically footnoted.

Provincial Subsidies - General, represent grants to municipalities, the purpose of which is to assist in meeting the total budget. Other Provincial Grants are those made for a specific purpose, and these have been detailed in the subsidiary Table 1 (a) according to the function or purpose of the expenditure or service to which they are related.

Other Revenue includes rents, concessions and franchises; law enforcement (police fines, etc.); investment earnings (mainly interest and tax penalties); service charges; revenues from recreation and community services, and other miscellaneous items not specifically provided for in the main classifications of the table.

Combined General and Capital Expenditure; (Table 2)

Public Works consists mainly of expenditures for construction and maintenance of streets, roads, bridges and related services.

Other Expenditure includes the functional items:

general government; protection to persons and property (fire protection, police protection, law enforcement, street lighting, etc.); recreation and community services; and other miscellaneous items not specifically provided for in the main classifications of the table.





D.B.S. MEMORANDUM

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Canada

8503**-**501 31**-**7**-**53

July, 1953

Price 25 cents

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

SUMMARY OF

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND TAX COLLECTIONS
(Interim)

1951

In this Memorandum the 1951 revenue, expenditure and tax collections in the municipalities of all provinces are set out in condensed form. The figures are based largely on final returns, as no preliminary information was available for some items and some provinces. Publication has therefore been delayed, but this is somewhat compensated for by the lesser need to resort to estimates.

The classification of revenue and expenditure follows as closely as possible that approved for municipal accounts at the 5th (1948) Dominion-Provincial Conference on Municipal Statistics and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the Manual of Instructions on municipal accounting and reporting. This classification has been put into effect for this year's compilations, and hence this year's Memorandum varies in places from those of previous years.

Revenue and expenditure have beer reported gross, and expenditure includes expenditure from a pital funds wherever the information could be ascertained. Table 11(a) shows the distribution of the amount of capital expenditure so included, and the figures for ordinary expenditure may be had by deducting the amounts shown from items in Table 11.

(continued on page 8)

Prepared in the Public Finance and Transportation Division

TABLE I - GENERAL REVENUE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1951 (Thousands of Dollars)

NO.	SOURCE	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1.	Taxation:				
2.	Real and Personal Property Taxes	798	1,047	14,722	10,404
3.	Business Taxes	375	OM	1,101	998
4.	Other Taxes	2805/	26	708	1,178
5.	Sub-Total	1,453	1,073	16,531	12,580
6.	Licences and Permits	26	22	250	169
7. 8.	Other Governments: Dominion	7	-	307	87
9.	Provincial Subsidies - General	252	55	597	2,014
10.	Other Provincial Grants 14/	204	2	-	160
11.	Utilities and Other Government Enterprises:				
12.	Dominion Dominion	6	403	193	43
13。	Provincial	-	-	-	000
14.	Own Municipality	19	88	650	364
15.	Other Municipalities	•	••	41	5
16:	Other Revenue	125	83	1,698	1,211
17.	TOTAL REVENUE	2,092	1,323	20,267	16,633
TA	BLE I(a) - ANALYSIS OF "OTHER PROVIN	CIAL GRANTS	" (10) ACC	ORDING TO P	URPOSE
18.	Public Works	158	840	~	151
19.	Health	-	-	-	-
20.	Social Welfare	-	•,	-	9
21.	Other	46	2	940	
22.		204	2		1.60
FDIC	CATION:				
Gran	ats by Provincial Governments ocal Boards 17/	3,381	680	5,627	5,354

Note: See page 6 for footnotes.

TABLE I - GENERAL REVENUE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1951 (Thousands of Dollars)

QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	TOTAL	NO.
100,2771/	100 7/1	22 00/	2/ 225	12.050	13 500	103 863	1.
2/	199,541	33,286	36,137	43,950	41,589	481,751	2.
	27,0293/	2,770	1,8984/	2,039	1,454	37,664	3.
43,4136/	107	2887/	1,5578/	76	148	47,781	4.
143,690	226,677	36,3449/	39,59210/	46,065	43,191	567,196	5.
4,222	3,579	688	662	565	2,390	12,573	6.
-	2,117	, -	41	63	140	2,762	7.
-	1,74111/	_	-	4,94312/	10,01113/	19,613	9.
1,826	32,951	1,400	1,233	4,401	6,422 ¹⁵ /	48,599	10.
							11.
-	1	137	45	97	153	675	12.
-	mė.	175		25	27	227	13.
23,48416/	3,219	1,836	2,480	2,543	1,773	36,456	14.
-	œ	Allo	сив	13		59	15.
17,655	27,813	4,331	4,019	6,536	7,132	70,603	16.
190,877	298,098	44,911	48,072	65,251	71,239	758,763	17.
TABLE I	(a) - ANALY	SIS OF "OT	HER PROVINCIA	AL GRANTS" (lo) ACCORDIN	G TO PURPOSE	
1,254	23,795	946	424	3,637	2,151	32,516	18.
ast .	676	36	11	181	69	904	19.
**	4,342	306	748	533	3,752	9,690	20.
572	4,138	112	50	50	519	5,489	21.
1,826	32,951	1,400	1,233	4,401	6,422	48,599	22.
21,413	48,354	4,833	7,326	9,424	12,220	118,612	

TABLE II - COMBINED GENERAL AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1951 (Thousands of Dollars)

NO.	FUNCTION		NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1.	Public Works		729	509	3,455	3,409
2.	Sanitation and Waste Removal		281	3	1,394	541
3.	Health		3	7	2,161	1,143
4.	Social Welfare		**	16	2,191	610
5.	Education		3 "	630	7,456	8,184
6. 7.	Debt Charges: Debenture Debt Charges		155	249	3,274	2,374
8.	Other		16	15	192	148
9.	Contributions to Other Government	ents	090		2468/	-
10.	Utilities and Other Municipal prises - Deficits,		21	31	61	278
11.	Other Expenditure	556	303	6,719	4,722	
12.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE		1,764	1,763	27,149	21,409
T	ABLE II(a) - CAPITAL EXPENDITUR	E INCLU	DED IN A	The Control of the Co	ROM CAPITAL ROM REVENUE	
13.	Public Works	(1)		202	e dest	
		(-/	_	382	1,877	2,231
14.		(2)	160	<i>502</i>	1,877	2,231
14. 15.	Sanitation and Waste Removal		160			
	Sanitation and Waste Removal	(2)	160		143	32
15.	Sanitation and Waste Removal Health	(2)	-		143 746	32 242
15. 16.		(2) (1) (2)	-		143 746 76	32 242
15. 16. 17.		(2) (1) (2) (1)	- 11 -		143 746 76 712	32 242 - 100
15. 16. 17. 18.	Health	(2) (1) (2) (1) (2)	- 11 -		143 746 76 712 8	32 242 - 100
15. 16. 17. 18.	Health	(2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1)	- 11 -		143 746 76 712 8 369	32 242 - 100 - 7
15. 16. 17. 18. 19.	Health Social Welfare	(2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (2)	- 11 -	5	143 746 76 712 8 369 11	32 242 - 100 - 7
15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	Health Social Welfare Education	(2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1)	11.	5 - - - - - 7	143 746 76 712 8 369 11 2,121	32 242 - 100 - 7 1 2,201
15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	Health Social Welfare Education	(2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1)	11	5 - - - - 7 55	143 746 76 712 8 369 11 2,121 1,013	32 242 - 100 - 7 1 2,201 228
15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	Health Social Welfare Education Other	(2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1)	11 - - 31 56	5 - - - 7 55 11	143 746 76 712 8 369 11 2,121 1,013 169 - 6,838	32 242 - 100 - 7 1 2,201 228 29 - 5,009.
15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.	Health Social Welfare Education Other Not Distributable	(2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (2)	11 - - 31 56	5 - - - - 7 55 11	143 746 76 712 8 369 11 2,121 1,013 169	32 242 - 100 - 7 1 2,201 228 29

Note: See page 7 for footnotes.

TABLE II - COMBINED GENERAL AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1951 (Thounsands of Dollars)

QUE.1/	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	TOTAL	NO.	
28,2832/	57,408	10,0943/	9,729	20,712	16,288	150,616	1.	
	23,052	1,884	2,070	5,705	4,354	39,284	2.	
11,7534/	21,225	2,419	4,605	5,734	3,398	52,448	3.	
(5)	16,596	2,043	1,429	1,708	5,631	30,224	40	
50,580	113,167	16,170	20,301	29,164	20,871	266,526	5.	
36,219	42,793	4,713	2,2746/	5,729	11,139	108,919	6.	
6987/	1,124	190	213	342	135	3,073	8.	
-	- J-244	5049/	6-1-da_J 400	ab .	<i>a</i>	750	9.	
683	821	800	259	814	485	4,253	10.	
56,73510,	90,746	11,98211/	9,713	13,35812/	21,717	216,551	11.	
184,951	366,932	50,799	50,593	83,266	84,018	872,644	12.	
TABLE II(a) - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN ABOVE: (1) FROM CAPITAL FUNDS (2) FROM REVENUE FUNDS								
1/	6,101	2,311	1,201	6,536	6,494	27,133	13.	
2/	2,877	955	1,457	3,389	1,489	10,507	14.	
1/	7,862	101	702	3,795	1,7243/	15,172	15.	
2/ /	265	95	80	101	111	739	16.	
1/	5,927	366	656	2,408	1,081	11,250	17.	
2/	52	. 3	13	8	7	91	18.	
1/	. , -	. in .	. 🕳	and the second second		376	19.	
2/	75	1	-	6	- 5	99	20.	
1/	36,491	2,689	778	7,5004/	1,603	53,390	21.	
1/	12,158	57	165	6165/	2,586	16,909	22.	
2/	2,075	6036/	466	379	831	4,619	23.	
8,810	-	-				8,810	24.	
. 1/ 7/	68,539	5,524	3,502	20,855	13,488	124,230	25.	
8,8107/	5,344	1,657	2,016	3,883	2,443	24,865	26.	
						The Control of the Co	#FT	

TABLE III - MUNICIPAL TAXATION

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1951

(Thousands of Dollars)

NO.	ITEMS	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1.	Total Tax Levies	1,453	1,073	16,531	12,580
2.	Total Tax Collections	1,357	998	15,899	12,117
3.	Percentage of Levy Collected	93.39%	93.01%	96.17%	96.32%
4.	Taxes Receivable, Current and Arrears	394	289	4,703	4,208
5.	Property Acquired for Taxes			166	89
6.	Total Taxes Receivable and Property Acquired for Taxes	394	289	4,869	4,297
7.	Percentage of Current Levy	27.12%	26.93%	29.45%	34.16%

1/ Information not available.

Footnotes for Table I

- 1/ Real estate taxes.
- Included in Other Taxes.

- 4/ Estimate.
 5/ Includes 8
 6/ Includes Includes amusement taxes \$90 thousands, and fue oil sales tax \$88 thousands.
- Includes sales tax \$27,774 thousands, and amusement and business taxes.
- Includes Winnipeg electricity and gas sales tax, \$286 thousands.
- Includes amusement taxes, \$297 thousands.
- 9/ Levies made by school boards in unorganized areas are not available.
- 10/ Does not include municipal levies for utilities as this information is not available.
- Includes supplementation, municipal portion of fees received from licences re Liquor Control Board, and municipalities' share of corporation tax on railways
- 12/ Includes municipal portion of Lands and Forest Department leases.
 13/ Social Security and Municipal Aid Tax.
- Social Security and Municipal Aid Tax.
- 14/ Does not include provincial grants to hospitals and local school authorities.
- Includes shared-revenue contributions of \$2,151 thousands, re Municipal Aid Act, 15/ Motor Vehicle Licences.
- 16/ Includes debenture debt charges recoverable.
- 17/ This information is included to indicate the amount contributed by provincial governments for operation and maintenance of elementary and secondary schools. The amounts shown are expenditures in the provincial fiscal year ending March 1952.

TABLE III - MUNICIPAL TAXATION

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1951

(Thousands of Dollars)

					malgoristis. A relle annulle i relle annulle a rille annulle i rille annulle i rille annulle i rille annulle i	handrollovelanderille Marikudbasillelidgidinen	Order address state a state of the
QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	TOTAL	NO.
143,690	226,677	36,344	39,592	46,065	43,191	567,196	1.
1/	221,231	34,736	37,656	44,066	42,747		2.
1/	97.60%	95.58%	95.11%	95.29%	98.97%		3.
22,817	21,949	7,995	13,679	13,023	3,616	92,673	4.
3,554	4,679	3,585	7,728	10,357	5,679	35,837	5.
26,371	26,628	11,580	21,407	23,380	9,295	128,510	6.
18.35%	11.74%	31.86%	54.07%	50.75%	21.52%	22.66%	7.

Footnotes for Table II

- 1/ General expenditures only.
- 2/ Includes sewer maintenance.
 3/ Includes some sanitation expenditure of towns, villages, suburban and rural municipalities.

- Includes social welfare.

 5/ See footnote 4.

 6/ Does not include utility debenture debt charges for towns and villages.

 7/ Temporary debt charges only.

 8/ Provincial Highway Tax.

- 9/ Municipal Commissioner's and Provincial Trunk Highway levies.
- 10/ Includes capital expenditures provided out of revenue, for which details are not available, \$8,810 thousands.
- 11/ Includes dyking expenditure, \$164 thousands.
- 12/ Includes capital expenditure of counties, \$278 thousands, for which breakdown is not available.

Footnotes for Table II(a)

- 1/ Information not available.
- See footnote 7.
- 3/ Includes \$301 thousands for ancouver and Districts Joint Sewerage and Drainage Board.
- 4/ Estimated.
- 5/ Includes capital expenditure of counties, \$278 thousands, for which breakdown is not available.
- 6/ Includes dyking expenditure, \$164 thousands.
- 7/ Details not available. Included in Other Expenditures in Table II.

General Revenue: (Table 1)

Taxation is the amount of taxes levied except in a few isolated cases where this is not available, and there receipts have been substituted. "Other Taxes" consist of Poll Taxes in all provinces, Household and Tenant Taxes in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, and Occupancy Tax in New Brunswick, in addition to those specifically footnoted.

Provincial Subsidies - General, represent grants to municipalities, the purpose of which is to assist in meeting the total budget. Other Provincial Grants are those made for a specific purpose, and these have been detailed in the subsidiary Table 1(a) according to the function or purpose of the expenditure or service to which they are related.

Other Revenue includes rents, concessions and franchises; fines, interest, tax penalties, etc.; service charges; revenues from recreation and community services, and other miscellaneous items not specifically provided for in the main classifications of the table.

Combined General and Capital Expenditure: (Table 2)

Public Works consists mainly of expenditures for construction and maintenance of streets, roads, bridges and related services.

Other Expenditure includes the functional items:

general government; protection to persons and property (fire protection, police protection, law enforcement, street lighting, etc.); recreation and community services; and other miscellaneous items not specifically provided for in the main classification of the table.



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce



Memorandum

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

DEPT. OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

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April, 1954

Price 25 cents

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

SUMMARY OF

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND TAX COLLECTIONS (Interim)

1952

These financial statistics of municipal governments for the year 1952 have been prepared in advance of the annual report from both preliminary and final sources of information.

The revenue and expenditure figures included are presented on a gross basis i.e. grants received for specific activities are not netted out against the expense, or interest revenue against interest expenditure. As shown, total expenditure exceeds total revenue in considerable amount, as capital expenditure from borrowed funds to the amount shown in the subsidiary table II(a) is included. Such capital expenditure does not, however, include amounts expended by or on behalf of utilities. Debt charges on utility debentures are included, as are those on school debentures, whether the debt was issued by the municipality, or by a utility board, a metropolitan utility, or by a school board. Inclusion of these debt charges even though the debentures were not issued by the municipality makes the resultant figures more complete and comparable, regardless of differences in municipal organization and procedure. In a few instances, however, school debt charges not identified as such have of necessity been left in the education expenditure item.

(continued on page 8)

Prepared in the Public Finance and Transportation Division, Municipal Finance Section.

-2-

TABLE I - GENERAL REVENUE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1952 (Thousands of Dollars)

NO.	SOURCE	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1.	Taxation:				
2.	Real and Personal Property Taxes	995	1,254	17,069	12,458
3.	Business Taxes	398	-	1,431	1,062
4.	Other Taxes	3765/	43	751	1,661
5.	Sub=Total	1,769	1,297	19,251	15,181
6.	Licences and Permits	. 56	32	267	142
7.	Other Governments:				
8.	Dominion	-	-	380	145
9.	Provincial Subsidies - General	199	73	847	2,069
10.	Other Provincial Grants14/	164	5	600	188
11.	Other Municipalities	***	-	127	5
12.	Utilities and Other Government Enterprises:				
13.	Dominion	8	00	1.47	189
14.	Provincial		em	5	-
15.	Own Municipality	76	63	234	374
16.	Other Municipalities	•••	400	25	046
17.	Other Revenue	152	85	2,504	1,529
18.	TOTAL REVENUE	2,424	1,555	23,787	19,822
	TABLE I (a) - ANALYSIS OF "OTHER PRO	VINCIAL GRAN	TS" (10) ACCO	RDING TO PUR	POSE
19.	Public Works	118	-	600	169
20.	Health	_	-	_	
21.	Social Welfare		-	en.	13
22.	Other	46	5	are	6
23.	TOTAL	164	5	_	188

Note: See page 6 for footnotes.

TABLE I - GENERAL REVENUE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1952 (Thousands of Dollars)

QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	TOTAL	NO.
	direkteralise este este este este este este este e	All the distribution of the second se	Paginggy 1941 tempology adjubility Expressions in considerating			er in efferynte mediche de werk aufderen vroeid men gegenete een een gegenete	1.
108,0581/	234,418	35,947	39,409	50,599	46,628	546,835	2.
2/	28,6373/	3,028	2,0694/	2,373	1,788	40,786	3.
50,9476/	142	305 7/	1,5898/	92	161	56,067	4.
159,005	263,197	39,2809/	43,06710/	53,064	48,577	643,688	5.
4,499	3,939	750	758	673	2,748	13,864	6.
							7.
***	2,240	-	104	124	156	3,149	8.
sue.	2,78711/	•••	400	6,510 ¹² /	10,86313/	23,348	9.
3,347	36,093	1,352	1,429	5,132	6,201 ¹⁵ /	53,911	10.
600	3,196	1	51	•	-	3,380	11.
							12.
•••	571	134	20	63	207	1,339	13.
	176	191	1	29	53	455	14.
25,69316/	3,540	1,553	2,827	2,816	1,950	39,126	15.
-		5			011	30	16.
11,290	24,789	5,347	4,618	7,574	8,598	66,486	17.
203,834	340,528	48,613	52,875	75,985	79,353	848,776	18.
TABI	E I (a) - Al	VALYSIS OF	OTHER PROVI	NCIAL GRANTS	" (10) ACCOF	ADING TO PURPOS	E
2,544	25,546	1,010	450	4,001	2,281	36,119	19.
	273	51	15	585	13	937	20.
conti	4,668	287	829	494	3,447	9,738	21.
803	5,606	4	135	52	460	7,117	22.
3,347	36,093	1,352	1,429	5,132	6,201	53,911	23.

- 4 -

TABLE II - COMBINED GENERAL AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1952 (Thousands of Dollars)

NO.	FUNCTION		NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.						
1.	Public Works		1,140	654	2,903	3,134						
2.	Sanitation and Waste Removal		374	4	1,222	601						
3.	Health		3	9	2,350	1,552						
4.	Social Welfare		-	15	2,124	861						
5.	Education	•••	697	9,702	11,518							
6.	Debt Charges:			•								
7.	Debenture Debt Charges	170	292	4,139	2,606							
8.	Other	956/	23	182	136							
9.	Contributions to Other Governm	wa	-	2468/								
10.	Utilities and Other Municipal Enterprises - Deficits,	52	3	41	392							
11.	Other Expenditure	647	314	6,512	5,318							
12.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,481	2,011	29,421	26,118							
	TABLE II (a) - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN ABOVE: (1) FROM CAPITAL FUNDS (2) FROM REVENUE FUNDS											
13.	Public Works	(1) (2)	3 505	433	993 268	1,642 55						
15. 16.	Sanitation and Waste Removal	(1) (2)	73	ess 00	565 38	266 -						
17. 18.	Health	(1) (2)		-	784	488 -						
19.	Social Welfare	(1) (2)	_	-	94 23	-						
21.	Education	(1)	440	-	2,583	3,749						
22.	Other	(1)	10	28	358	140						
23.		(2)	55	3	925/	32						
24.	Not Distributable	(2)	_	-	-	-						
25. 26.	TOTALS	(1) (2)	13 633	461 24	5,377 421	6 , 285						
27.			646	485	5,798	6,372						

Note: See page 7 for footnotes.

- 5 -

TABLE II - COMBINED GEIPERAL AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1952 (Thousands of Dollars)

QUE.1/	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	TOTAL	NO.				
24,4932/	66,872	10,599	12,736	25,948	19,246	167,725	1.				
	20,877	1,919	2,376	7,968	5,246	40,587	2.				
22,0883/	18,071	2,989	4,514	9,086	2,902	63,564	3.				
4/	18,057	1,933	1,210	1,811	5,419	31,430	4.				
43,772	136,353	16,826	22,796	36,836	24,555	308,055	5.				
		·					6.				
42,5175/	50,365	5,869	2,394	6,983	13,029	128,364	7.				
6497/	1,418	202	197	156	217	3,275	8.				
om	-	4509/		-		696	9.				
573	1,559	779	250	828	390	4,867	10.				
63,156	106,081	12,820	10,586	15,394	23,424	244,252	11.				
202,248	419,653	54,386	57,059	105,010	94,428	992,815	12.				
TABLE	E II (a) -	CAPITAL EXPENDI	TURE INCLUD	DED IN ABOVE: (ITAL FUNDS ENUE FUNDS					
1/	9,870	2,666	1,065	7,848	8,721	33,241	13.				
2/	3,414	770	2,176	4,552	1,781	13,542	14.				
1/	4,294	126	866	5,429	2,4223/	13,968	15.				
2/	155	28	100	205	112	711	16.				
1/	2,903	791	548	4,561	565	10,640	17.				
2/	. 65	6	29	110	2	212	18.				
1/	368	-		010	-	462	19.				
2/	37	4	-	-	2	66	20.				
1/	48,824	1,860	1,240	11,708	1,245	71,209	21.				
1/	16,229	4544/	403	385	1,807	19,814	22.				
2/	2,163	238	490	7846/	864	4,721	23.				
8,927	-	date.		66	-	8,927	24.				
1/8,9277/	82,488 5,834	5,897 1,046	4 , 122 2 , 795	29,931 5,651	14,760 2,761	149,334 28,179	25. 26.				
8,927	88,322	6,943	6,917	35,582	17,521	177,513	27.				

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS - INTERIM REPORT TABLE III - MUNICIPAL TAXATION

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1952

(Thousands of Dollars)

NO.	ITES	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1.	Tax Levies:				
2.	General, Including Schools	1,769	1,283	19,251	14,956
3.	Special Assessments (Owners' Share) and Charges		14		225
4.	Total Taxation Revenue	1,769	1,297	19,251	15,181
5.	Tax Collections	1,631	1,193	18,838	14,143
6.	Percentage of Current Levy	92.19%	91.95%	97.85%	93.16%
7.	Taxes Receivable, Current and Arrears	505	352	4,918	4,416
8.	Percentage of Current Levy	28.54%	27.14%	25.54%	29.09%

1/ Information not available.

Footnotes for Table I

1/ Real estate taxes.

- Included in Other Taxes.

 2/ Included in Other Taxes.

 3/ Estimate.

 4/ Estimate.

 5/ Includes amusement taxes \$107 thousands, and fuel oil sales tax \$185 the following taxes are sales tax \$29,748 thousands, and amusement and business taxes. Includes amusement taxes \$107 thousands, and fuel oil sales tax \$185 thousands.

Includes Winnipeg electricity and gas sales tax, \$296 thousands.

Includes amusement taxes, \$345 thousands.

- 9/ Levies made by school boards in unorganized areas are not available.
- 10/ Does not include municipal levies for utilities as this information is not available.
- 11/ Includes supplementation, municipal portion of fees received from licences re Liquor Control Board, payments to "Mining Municipalities", and municipalities' share of corporation tax on railways.
- 12/ Includes municipal portion of Lands and Forests Department leases.

- Social Security and Municipal Aid Tax.

 14/ Does not include provincial grants to hospitals and local school authorities.
- 15/ Includes shared-revenue contributions of \$2,281 thousands re Municipal Aid Act, Motor Vehicle Licences.
- 16/ Includes debenture debt charges recoverable.

TABLE III - MUNICIPAL TAXATION

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1952

(Thousands of Dollars)

QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	TOTAL	NO.
							1.
159,005	254,301	37,728	42,658	50,952	46,773	628,676	2.
1/	8,896	1,552	409	2,112	1,804	15,012	3.
159,005	263,197	39,280	43,067	53,064	48,577	643,688	4.
1/	259,439	37,399	42,912	52,545	48,397	_	5.
1/	98.57%	95.21%	99.64%	99.02%	99.63%	_	6.
20,887	24,765	8,908	11,892	13,193	3,884	93,720	7.
13.14%	9.41%	22.68%	27.61%	24.86%	7.99%	14.56%	8.

Footnotes for Table II

- General expenditure only.
- Includes sewer maintenance.
- Includes social welfare.
 - Included in Health expenditure.
 - Includes interest on long term indebtedness.
- Includes interest and principal repayments on loans from province and banks classified as long term indebtedness.
- Temporary debt charges only.
 - Provincial Highway tax.
- 9/ Municipal Commissioner's and Provincial Trunk Highway levies.

Footnotes for Table II(a)

- Information not available.
- See footnote 7.
- Includes \$663 thousands for Vancouver and Districts Joint Sewerage and Drainage Board.
- Includes unascertainable amount of capital expenditure for utilities.

 Includes \$21 thousands capital expenditure for education.
- 6/ Includes \$78 thousands capital expenditure of Counties for education.
- 7/ Details not available. Included in Other Expenditure in Table II.

General Revenue: (Table I)

Taxation is the amount of taxes levied except in a few isolated cases where this is not available, and their receipts have been substituted. "Other Taxes" consist of Poll Taxes in all provinces, Household and Tenant Taxes in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, and Occupancy Tax in New Brunswick, in addition to those specifically footnoted.

Provincial Subsidies - General, represent grants to municipalities, the purpose of which is to assist in meeting the total budget. Other Provincial Grants are those made for a specific purpose, and these have been detailed in the subsidiary Table I(a) according to the function or purpose of the expenditure or service to which they are related.

Other Revenue includes rents, concessions and franchises; fines, interest, tax penalties, etc.; service charges; revenues from recreation and community services, and other miscellaneous items not specifically provided for in the main classifications of the table.

Combined General and Capital Expenditure: (Table II)

Public Works consists mainly of expenditures for construction and maintenance of streets, roads, bridges and related services.

Other Expenditure includes the functional items:

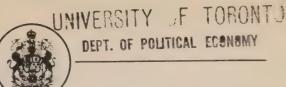
general government; protection to persons and property (fire protection, police protection, law enforcement, street lighting, etc.) recreation and community services; and other miscellaneous items not specifically provided for in the main classification of the table.



OMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

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Memorandum

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FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

SUMMARY OF

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND TAX COLLECTIONS

(Interim)

year 1953

These financial statistics of municipal governments for the year 1953 have been prapared in advance of the annual report from both preliminary and final sources of information. School finance statistics included for the province of Quebec are for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952.

The revenue and expenditure figures included are presented on a gross basis i.e. grants received for specific activities are not netted out against the expense, or interest revenue against interest expenditure. As shown, in most provinces total expenditure exceeds total revenue in considerable amount, as capital expenditure from borrowed funds to the amount shown in the subsidiary table II(a) is included. Such capital expenditure, does not, however, include amounts expended by or on behalf of utilities. Debt charges on utility debentures are included, as are those on school debentures, whether the debt was issued by the municipality, or by a utility board, a metropolitan utility, or by a school board. Inclusion of these debt charges even though the debentures were not issued by the municipality makes the resultant figures more complete and comparable, regardless of differences in municipal organization and procedure. In a few instances, however, school debt charges not identified as such have of necessity been left in the education expenditure item.

(continued on page 8)

Prepared in the Public Finance and Transportation Division.

Municipal Finance Section.

TABLE I - GENERAL REVENUE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1953.

(Thousands of Dollars)

NO.	SOURCE	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1.	Taxation:				
2.	Real and Personal Property Taxes	1,099	1,380	17,797	14,200
3.	Business Taxes	438		1,443	1,103
4.	Other Taxes	4073/	30	882	1,803
5.	Sub-Total	1,944	1,410	20,122	17,106
6.	Licences and Permits	72	27	277	159
7.	Other Governments:				
8.	Dominion	35	-	400	214
9.	Provincial Subsidies - General	224	88	938	2,598
10.	Other Provincial Grants 12/	289	13	ann	168
11.	Other Municipalities	der	-	51	to the same of the
12.	Utilities and Other Government Enterprises:				
13.	Dominion	8		147	94
14.	Provincial	-	-	ud	
15.	Own Municipal	61	95	169	378
16.	Other Municipal	disor	-	-	
17.	Other Revenue	202	97	2,618	1,584
18.	TOTAL ÆVENUE	2,835	1,730	24,722	22,301
	PABLE I (a) - ANALYSIS OF "OTHER PR	CVINCIAL GRA	NIS" (12) AC	CORDING TO	PURPOSE
19.	Public Works	112	8	~	146
	Health	-	2	÷	400
21.	Social Welfare	sair	-	del	17
22.	Other	177	3	-	5
23.	POTAL	289	13	ů.	168

Note: See page 6 for footnotes.

TABLE I - GENERAL REVENUE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1953

(Thousands of Dollars)

QUE	ON'T.	MAN.	SASK	ALTA.	B.C.	TO TAL	NO.
							1.
111,464 1/	252,189	37,024	44,899	55,431	51,321	586,804	2.
11,887	30,753 2/	3,314	2,367 2/	2,775	1,437	55,517	3.
43,122 4/	191	332 5,	1,775 6/	83	131	48,756	4.
166,473	283,133	40,670 7	/ 49,041 8/	58,289	52,889	691,077	5.
4,130	4,632	838	967	863	3,765	15,730	6.
							7.
-	2,183	38	17	153	204	3,244	8.
-	2,675 9/	61	-	*	10/ 11,997 11/	-	9.
2,832		1,775	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6,806	6,961 13/	57,691	10.
-	4,049	-	3	-	108	4,211	11.
							12.
-	63 5	174	113	56	157	1,384	13.
death	194	206	58	41	46	545	14.
18,418	3,324	1,288	2,872	3,695	2,233	32,533	15.
_	-	4	1	-	-	5	16.
29,279	31,407	5,115	5,116	8,073	9,181	92,672	17.
221,132	369,924	50,169	59,343	85,662	87,541	925,359	18.
TABLE	I (a) - ANA	LYSIS OF	OTHER PROV	INCIAL CR	ANTS" (12) ACC	ORDING TO 1	PURPOSE
2,832	25,801	1,224	546	5,528	2,563	38,760	19.
tue .	290	52	16	614	115	1,089	20.
_	4,730	493	572	547	3,803	10,162	21.
-	6,871	6	21	117	480	7,680	22.
2,832	37,692	1,775	1,155	6,806	6,961	57,691	23.

TABLE II - COMBINED GENERAL AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1953

(Thousands of Dollars)

NO.	FUNCTION	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S	N.B.
1.	,Public Works	1,280	375	2,668	3,341
2.	Sanitation and Waste Removal	400	. 11	1,132	675
3.	Heal th	3	9	2,875	1,511
4.	Social Welfare	-	13	1,732	857
5.	Education	-	754	9,883	12,191
6.	Debt Charges:				
7.	Debenture	209	336	4,327	2,796
8.	Other	76	37	139	180
9.	Contributions to Other Governments	-	_	246 3/	gard .
10.	Utilities and Other Municipal Enterprises (Deficits and Levies)	134	1	88	439
11.	Other Expenditure	697	353	6,891	6,321
12.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,799	1,889	29,981	28,311

	TABLE II (a) - CAPITAL EXPAN	DITURE	INCLUDED	IN ABOVE: (1)	FROM CAPITAL FROM REVENUE	
13.	Public Works	(1) (2)	4 0 39 7	155 9	732 213	1,797
15. 16.	Sanitation and Waste Removal	(1) (2)	- 65	7	402 80	290
17. 18.	Health .	(1) (2)	***	on m	1,027	411
19. 20.	Social Welfare	(1) (2)	tur cus	en en	130 11	5 1
21.	Education	(1)	-	1	2,630	3,247
22. 23.	Other	(1) (2)	4 5 8	26	295 71 ⁻² /	451 141
24.	Not Distributable	(2)	-	-	-	-
25. 26.	TOTALS	(1)	44 500	189 9	5,216 384	6,201 250
27.			544	198	5,600	6,451

TABLE II - COMBINED GENERAL AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1953

(Thousands of Dollars)

2.1							
QUE. 1/	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	TOTAL	NO.
26,945	76,514	12,931	14,792	30,451	24,592	193,889	. 1.
8,648	32,111	2,653	3,178	10,628	4,784	64,220	2.
9,542 2/	20,227	2,811	5,013	7,509	2,932	52,432	3.
4,759	19,078	1,853	1,195	2,014	5,740	37,241	4.
48,772	130,549	17,904	25,391	47,660	31,830	324,934	5.
							6.
46,907	55,669	6,001	2,760	11,309	13,888	144,202	7.
803	3,425	210	230	232	247	5,579	8.
~	**	17 4/	-	-	-	263	9.
							10.
605	1,677	855	378	820	487	5,484	
67,645	107,138	14,371	11,942	16,718	26,395	258,471	11.
214,626	446,388	59,606	64,879	127,341	110,895	1,086,715	12.

TABLE II	(a) - CAPI	ral expendit	TURE INCLUDE	ED IN ABOVE:		PITAL FUNDS	
	19,655 3,119	3,587 1,233	2,374 2,183	9,294 4,690	13,797 2,097	51,431 14,049	13. 14.
	13,637 374	666 83	1,457 198	7,775 147	1,806 ^{1/}	26,040 1,180	15. 16.
	4,112 24	60 3	960 16	1,981 49	307 5	9,401 109	17. 18.
	1,577 1	- 1	_	- 3	- 2	1,712 19	19.
	34,078	3,105	1,070	23,078	4,913	72,122	21.
	7,038 2,828	471 510	3 87 574	290 610 3/	3,326 860	12,288 5,632	22. 23.
9,242	-	000			-	9,242	24.
9,242 5/	80,097 6,346	8,432 1,833	6,248 2,971	42,418 5,499	24,149 3,197	172,994 30,231	25. 26.
9,242	86,443	10,265	9,219	47,917	27,346	203,225	27.

TABLE III - MUNICIPAL TAXATION

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1953

(Thousands of Dollars)

NO.	ITEMS	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1.	Tax Levies:				
2.	General, Including Schools	1,944	1,404	20,122	16,903
3.	Special assessments (Owners' Share and Charges	• •	6	do	203
4.	Total Taxation Revenue	1,944	1,410	20,122	17,106
5.	Tax Collections	1,938	1,278	19,345	15,502
6.	Percentage of Current Levy	99.69%	90.64%	96.14%	90.62%
7.	Taxes Receivable, Current & Arrears	559	362	5,575	5,518
8.	Percentage of Current Levy	28.76%	25.67%	27.71%	32.26%

1/ Information not available.

Footnotes for Table I

- 1/ Real estate taxes
- 2/ Estimate
- 3/ Includes amusement taxes \$119 thousands, and fuel oil sales tax \$179 thousands.
- 4/ Includes sales tax \$32,770 thousands and amusement taxes.
- 5/ Includes Winnipeg electricity and gas sales tax \$322 thousands.
- 6/ Includes amusement taxes \$388 thousands
- 7/ Levies made by resident administrator in unorganized areas are not available.
- 8/ Does not include municipal levies for utilities as this information is not available.
- 9/ Includes supplementation, municipal portion of fees received from licences, re: Liquor Control Board, payments to "Mining Municipalities" and municipalities share of corporation tax on railways.
- 10/ Includes municipal portion of Lands and Forests Department Leases.
- 11/ Social Services Tax.
- 12/ Does not include provincial grants to hospitals and local school authorities.
- 13/ Includes shared-revenue contributions of \$2,563 thousands, re: Municipal Aid Act. Motor Vehicle Licences.

TABLE III - MUNICIPAL TAXATION

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1953

(Thousands of Dollars)

QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	MTAL	NO.
							1.
166,473	273,672	38,553	48,432	55,539	50,502	673,544	2.
1/	9,461	2,117	609	2,750	2,387	17,533	3.
166,473	283,133	40,670	49,041	58,289	52,889	691,077	4.
1/	279,738	38,465	47,208	56,714	52,727	-	5.
1/	98.80%	94.58%	96.26%	97.30%	99.69%	-	6.
23,051	27,289	10,416	12,200	14,404	4,200	103,574	7.
13.85%	9.64%	25.61%	24.88%	24.71%	7.94%	14.99%	8.

Footnotes for Table II

- 1/ General expenditure only.
- 2/ Includes social welfare for county councils 3/ Provincial Highway Tax.
- 4/ Provincial Trunk Highway levies.

Footnotes for Table II (a)

- 1/ Includes \$125 thousands for Vancouver and Districts Joint Sewarage and Drainage Board.
- 2/ Includes \$10 thousands capital expenditure for education.
- 3/ Includes \$101 thousands capital expenditure of Counties for education.
 4/ Capital expenditure from Capital Funds not available.
- 5/ Details of capital expenditure from Revenue not available.

General Revenue: (Table I)

Taxation is the amount of taxes levied except in a few isolated cases where this is not available, and there receipts have been substituted. "Other Taxes" consist of Poll Taxes in all provinces, except Quebec, Household and Tenant Taxes in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in addition to those specifically footnoted.

Provincial Subsidies - General, represent. grants to municipalities, the purpose of which is to assist in meeting the total budget. Other Provincial Grants are those made for a specific purpose, and these have been detailed in the subsidiary Table I (a) according to the function or purpose of the expenditure or service to which they are related.

Other Revenue includes rents, concessions and franchises; fines; interest, tax penalties, etc.; service charges; revenues from recreation and community services; and other miscellaneous items not specifically provided for in the main classifications of the table.

Combined General and Capital Expenditure: (Table II)

Public Works consists mainly of expenditures for construction and maintenance of streets, roads, bridges and related services.

Other Expenditure includes the functional items: general government; protection to persons and property (fire protection, police protection, law enforcement, street lighting, etc.) recreation and community services; and other miscellaneous items not specifically provided for in the main classification of the table.



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OTTAWA - CANADA

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FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

SUMMARY OF

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND TAX COLLECTIONS

(Interim)

1954

These financial statistics of municipal governments for the year 1954 have been prepared in advance of the annual report from both preliminary and final sources of information. For Prince Edward Island statistics for 1953 were used for Alberton, Borden, Kensington and Montague as no information was available for 1954. In Newfoundland, information covers only nine months for several municipalities which changed to a calendar year basis.

The revenue and expenditure figures included are presented on a gross basis i.e. grants received for specific activities are not netted out against the expense, or interest revenue against interest expenditure. As shown, in most provinces total expenditure exceeds total revenue in considerable amount, as capital expenditure from borrowed funds to the amount shown in the subsidiary table II(a) is included. Such capital expenditure, does not, however, include amounts expended by or on behalf of utilities. Debt charges on utility debentures are included, as are those on school debentures, whether the debt was issued by the municipality, or by a utility board, a metropolitan utility, or by a school board. Inclusion of these debt charges even though the debentures were not issued by the municipality makes the resultant figures more complete and comparable, regardless of differences in municipal organization and procedure. In a few instances, however, school debt charges not identified as such have of necessity been left in the education expenditure item.

(continued on page 8)

Prepared in the Public Finance and Transportation Division.
Public Finance Section.

TABLE I - GENERAL REVENUE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1954.

(Thousands of Dollars)

NO.	SOURCE	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1.	Taxation:				
2.	Real and Personal Property Taxes	1,179	1,429	19,033	15,075
3.	Business Taxes	460	75	1,483	987
4.	Other Taxes	411 3/	30	952	1,962
5.	Sub-Total	2,050	1,534	21,468	18,024
6.	Licences and Permits	67	28	280	163
7.	Other Governments:				
8.	Dominion	16	7	461	232
9.	Provincial Subsidies - General	210	100	1,017	2,662
10.	Other Provincial Grants 12/	279	5	-	225
11.	Other Municipalities	-	-	-	56
12.	Utilities and Other Government Enterprises:				
13.	Dominion	-	-	141	95
14.	Provincial	-	<u></u>	-	-
15.	Own Municipal	172	98	212	354
16.	Other Municipal	-	-	-	1
17.	Other Revenue	391	89	2,521	1,598
18.	TOTAL REVENUE	3,185	1,861	26,100	23,410
	TABLE I (a) - ANALYSIS OF "OTHER I	PROVINCIAL G	RANTS" (12)	ACCORDING	TO PURPOS
19.	Public Works	148	-	-	200
20.	Health	• • •	2	-	-
21.	Social Welfare	• • •	-	_	1
22.	Other	131	3	-	24
23.	TOTAL	279	5		225

Note: See page 6 for footnotes.

TABLE I - GENERAL REVENUE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1954.

(Thousands of Dollars)

QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	В.С.	TOTAL
6,035	•		49,760	61,806	58,515	649,458
			2,591	•	1,586	46,080
0,465				7/ 82	127	76,081
6,500	309,417	43,499	8/ 53,875	9/ 65,024	60,228	771,619
• •	4,915	914	1,148	927	3,918	• •
• •	2,679	20	=	100	146	• •
• ,•	14,479	10/	-	9,006	11,402	11/
3,739	38,472	2,046	1,396	10,268	7,760	13/ 64,190
• •	4,436	-	-	-	3	• •
• •	403	208	126	71	228	
• •	172	372	45	64	87	
	2,003	1,257	2,944	3,906	2,124	
• 0	-	4	20	-	_	
• •	38,833	5,495	5,524	9,135	10,082	
	415,809	53,877	65,078	98,501	95,978	* *
TABLE	E I (a) - ANAI	LYSIS OF "OTHE	R PROVINCIAL	GRANTS" (12)	ACCORDIN	G TO PURPOSE
3,739	30,598	1,483	514	8,009	2,553	47,244
• •	361	54	25	1,471	49	1,962
• •	5,242	498	771	673	4,674	11,859
	2,271	11	86	115	484	3,125
3,739	38,472	2,046	1,396	10,268	7,760	64,190

TABLE II - COMBINED GENERAL AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1954

NFLD.

P.E.I.

N.B.

N.S.

(Thousands of Dollars)

FUNCTION

1.	Public Works		1,212	517	2,860	3,503
2.	Sanitation and Waste Removal		429	7	1,366	670
3.	Health		3	8	4,198	1,720
4.	Social Welfare			15	1,379	910
5.	Education		• • •	1,523	9,921	12,476
6.	Debt Charges:					
7.	Debenture		263	363	4,931	2,934
8.	Other		83	29	106	221
9.	Contributions to Other Government	ments	-	-	246 1/	-
10.	Utilities and Other Municipal Enterprises (Deficits and Lev	vies)	103	1	62	339
11.	Other Expenditure		1,172	419	7,406	6,958
12.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE		3,265	2,882	32,475	29,731
	TABLE II (a) - CAPITAL EXPEN	DITURE INCLUD	ED IN ABO	OVE: (1) (2)	FROM CAPITAL	
13. 14.	Public Works	(1) (2)	181 225	314	938 267	1,755 80
15. 16.	Sanitation and Waste Removal	(1) (2)	61 49	2 -	670 53	326
17. 18.	Health	(1) (2)		-	1,978	449
19. 20.	Social Welfare	(1) (2)		-	73 12	2 4
21.	Education	(1)	• • •	680	1,991	3,058
22. 23.	Other	(1) (2)	365 159	61 6	353 64 2/	905 106
24.	Not Distributable	(2)		-	-	_
25. 26.	TOTALS	(1) (2)	607 433	1,057 6	6,003 396	6,495 193
27.			1,040	1,063	6,399	6,688

Note: See page 7 for footnotes.

NO.

TABLE II - COMBINED GENERAL AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1954

(Thousands of Dollars)

QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	TOTAL	NO.
30,456	101,947	14,827	14,852	34,833	19,392	224,399	1.
• •	92,046	2,883	3,486	14,546	6,201	• •	2.
	26,949	3,051	5,875	9,348	2,781	• •	3.
• •	23,440	2,085	1,357	2,252	6,944	• •	4.
71,689	146,874	20,905	29,270	47,832	52,487	392,977	5.
							6.
57,062	67,081	6,265	4,504	14,376	15,715	173,494	7.
• •	4,051	204	217	247	210	• •	8.
-	-	35 2/	-	-	-	-	9.
			227	005	716		10
2/	1,756	912	387	995	716	• •	10.
10,540 3/	115,821	14,070	1 3, 159	18,994	29,139	• •	11.
• •	579,965	65,237	73,107	143,423	133,585	• •	12.
TABLE II	(a) - CAPIT	TAL EXPENDITU	RE INCLUDED	IN ABOVE:		TAL FUNDS	
• •	34,881						
	2,995	5,016 1,169	2,108 1,830	9,790 5,041	7,715 1,902	• •	13. 14.
• •		The second secon	•		· ·		
	2,995 71,571	1,169 704	1,830 1,641	5,041 11,187	1,902 2,955 <u>1</u> /		14. 15.
••	2,995 71,571 386 6,836	1,169 704 112 688	1,830 1,641 174 1,494	5,041 11,187 132 2,084	1,902 2,955 <u>1</u> / 309 104	••	14. 15. 16.
••	2,995 71,571 386 6,836 1 3,988	1,169 704 112 688 2	1,830 1,641 174 1,494	5,041 11,187 132 2,084 53	1,902 2,955 1/ 309 104 29 100	••	14. 15. 16. 17. 18.
••	2,995 71,571 386 6,836 1 3,988 20 40,828 5,510	1,169 704 112 688 2 - 1 4,448	1,830 1,641 174 1,494 16 3,172 763	5,041 11,187 132 2,084 53 - 2 21,091	1,902 2,955 1/ 309 104 29 100 11 21,947 3,753	••	14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.
••	2,995 71,571 386 6,836 1 3,988 20 40,828	1,169 704 112 688 2 - 1 4,448 134 550	1,830 1,641 174 1,494 16 - - 3,172	5,041 11,187 132 2,084 53 - 2 21,091	1,902 2,955 1/ 309 104 29 100 11 21,947	••	14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23.
	2,995 71,571 386 6,836 1 3,988 20 40,828 5,510 2,661	1,169 704 112 688 2 - 1 4,448 134 550	1,830 1,641 174 1,494 16 - 3,172 763 499	5,041 11,187 132 2,084 53 - 2 21,091 484 818 3/	1,902 2,955 1/ 309 104 29 100 11 21,947 3,753 917	••	14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.
••	2,995 71,571 386 6,836 1 3,988 20 40,828 5,510	1,169 704 112 688 2 - 1 4,448 134 550	1,830 1,641 174 1,494 16 3,172 763	5,041 11,187 132 2,084 53 - 2 21,091	1,902 2,955 1/ 309 104 29 100 11 21,947 3,753	••	14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23.

TABLE III - MUNICIPAL TAXATION

For Fiscal Year Ended Nearest December 31, 1954

(Thousands of Dollars)

NO.	ITEMS	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1.	Tax Levies:				
2.	General, Including Schools	2,050	1,526	21,468	17,961
3.	Special assessments (Owners' Share) and Charges		8	_	63
4.	Total Taxation Revenue	2,050	1,534	21,468	18,024
5.	Tax Collections	1,967	1,412	21,131	17,370
6.	Percentage of Current Levy	95.95%	92.05%	98.43%	96.37%
7.	Taxes Receivable, Current & Arrears	849	411	5,898	6,167
8.	Percentage of Current Levy	41.41%	26.79%	27.47%	34.22%

Footnotes for Table I

- 1/ Real estate taxes
- 2/ Estimate
- 3/ Includes amusement taxes \$112 thousands, fuel oil and coal sales tax \$220 thousands and \$13 thousands for telephones.
- 4/ Includes New Brunswick telephone taxes \$86 thousands.
- 5/ Includes sales tax \$37,451 thousands and amusement taxes.
- 6/ Includes Winnipeg electricity and gas tax \$344 thousands.
- 7/ Includes amusement taxes \$432 thousands and sales tax \$265 thousands.
- 8/ Levies made by resident administrator in unorganized areas are not available.
- 9/ Does not include the utility portion of the frontage levy as this is credited to utility revenue.
- 10/ Includes supplementation, municipal portion of fees received from licences, re: Liquor Control Board.
- 11/ Social Services Tax.
- 12/ Does not include provincial grants to hospitals and local school authorities.
- 13/ Includes shared-revenue contributions of \$2,553 thousands, re: Municipal Aid Act and Motor Vehicle Licences.

TABLE III - MUNICIPAL TAXATION

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1954

(Thousands of Dollars)

QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	TOTAL	NO.
							1.
196,500	298,840	41,067	53,100	60,949	57,479	750,940	2.
	10,577	2,432	775	4,075	2,749	20,679	3.
196,500	309,417	43,499	53,875	65,024	60,228	771,619	4.
• •	302,866	40,678	46,877	60,591	59,832	• •	5.
• •	97.88%	93.51%	87.01%	93.18%	99.34%	• •	6.
• •	32,768	9,119	16,959	18,345	4,705		7.
	10.59%	20.96%	31.48%	28.21%	7.81%	• •	8.

Footnotes for Table II

- 1/ Provincial Highway Tax.
- 2/ Provincial Trunk Highway levies.
- 3/ Capital expenditure out of revenue, details not available.

Footnotes for Table II (a)

- 1/ Includes \$153 thousands for Vancouver and Districts Joint Sewerage and Drainage Board.
- 2/ Includes \$17 thousands capital expenditure for education.
- 3/ Includes \$170 thousands capital expenditure of Counties for education.
- 4/ Details of capital expenditure from revenue not available.

General Revenue: (Table I)

Taxation is the amount of taxes levied except in a few isolated cases where this is not available, and there receipts have been substituted. "Other Taxes" consist of Poll Taxes in all provinces, except Quebec, Household and Tenant Taxes in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in addition to those specifically footnoted.

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Other Revenue includes rents, concessions and franchises; fines; interest, tax penalties, etc.; service charges; revenues from recreation and community services; and other miscellaneous items not specifically provided for in the main classifications of the table.

Combined General and Capital Expenditure: (Table II)

Public Works consists mainly of expenditures for construction and maintenance of streets, roads, bridges and related services.

Other Expenditure includes the functional items: general government; protection to persons and property (fire protection, police protection, law enforcement, street lighting, etc.); recreation and community services; and other miscellaneous items not specifically provided for in the main classification of the table.

Symbols:

.. to indicate figures are not available; ... to indicate figures are not appropriate or not applicable; - to indicate nil or zero; -- to indicate that the amount is too small to be expressed

Blank spaces indicate that an unknown portion of the amount shown under "Miscellaneous and Unclassified", or "Other" may or does properly belong in those spaces.

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OTTAWA - CANADA

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Memorandum

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FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

SUMMARY OF

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND TAX COLLECTIONS

(Interim)

1955

LIBRARY

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These financial statistics of municipal governments for the year 1955 have been prepared in advance of the annual report from both preliminary and final sources of information. For Prince Edward Island 1953 statistics were used for Alberton and Kensington as no information was available for 1955. No report on 1955 municipal statistics had been issued by the Province of Quebec at the time of publication.

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General Revenue: (Table I)

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(continued on page 8)

Prepared in the Public Finance and Transportation Division.
Public Finance Section.

8503-501-125

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1957.

TABLE I - GENERAL REVENUE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1955.

(Thousands of Dollars)

NO.	SOURCE	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1.	Taxation:				
2.	Real and Personal Property Taxes	1,308	1,542	20,197	16,029
3.	Business Taxes	507	72	1,531	1,186
4.	Other Taxes	487 2/	104	939	1,929 3/
5.	Sub-Total	2,302	1,718	22,667	19,144
6.	Licences and Permits	83	30	298	194
7.	Other Governments:				
8.	Dominion	11	1	1,088	474
9.	Provincial Subsidies - General	256	101	988	2,846
10.	Other Provincial Grants 10/	434	6	-	270
11.	Other Municipalities	-	-	-	3 5
12.	Utilities and Other Government Enterprises:				
13.	Dominion	-	-	173	113
14.	Provincial	-	-	-	-
15.	Own Municipal	128	122	245	207
16.	Other Municipal	-	-		
17.	Other Revenue	388	97	2,613	1,763
18.	Total Revenue	3,602	2,075	28,072	25,046
	TABLE I (a) - ANALYSIS OF "OTHER	PROVINCIAL G	GRANTS" (10)	ACCORDING	TO PURPOSE
19.	Public Works	210	3	-	186
20.	Health		-	-	37
21.	Social Welfare	• • •		-	-
22.	Other	224	3	an	47
23.	TOTAL	434	6	-	270

Note: See Page 6 for footnotes.

TABLE I - GENERAL REVENUE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1955.

(Thousands of Dollars)

ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	в.с.	
03,441	42,719	52,694	62,184	64,207	
36,069 1/	3,376	2,712 1/	3,505	1,789	
181	355 4/	1,594 5/	83	123	
39,691	46,450 6/	57,000 7/	65,772	66,119	
5,258	1,015	1,298	1,292	4,331	
3,146	90	32	270	479	
21,426 8/	111	-	9,428	7,343 9/	
41,441	2,148	2,511	11,324	5,701	
4,895	-	-	-	-	
700	601	129	72	355	
164	342	69	55	132	
1,987	1,203	2,823	4,073	2,430	
-	_		-	132	
48,148	6,180	6,488	10,223	10,754	
66,856	58,140	70,350	102,509	97,776	
TABLE I (a)	- ANALYSIS OF "	OTHER PROVINCIAL	GRANTS" (10) A	CCORDING TO PURPOSE	
35,184	1,554	764	7,360	164 9/	
5	80	26	2,875	147	
6,252	⁵ . 507	1,003	825	5,099	
-	7	718	264	291	
41,441	2,148	2,511	11,324	5,701	

TABLE II - COMBINED GENERAL AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1955

(Thousands of Dollars)

NO:	FUNCTION		NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	. N.B.
1.	Public Works		1,430	615	3,268	3,775
2.	Sanitation and Waste Removal		419	11	1,052	507
3.	Health		4	9	2,546	2,744
4.	Social Welfare		1	16	1,270	933
5.	Education		2	959	9,932	12,738
6.	Debt Charges:					
7.	Debenture		380	399	5,368	3,195
8.	Other		45	49	156	258
9.	Contributions to Other Governme	ents	-	-	246 1	/ -
10.	Utilities and Other Municipal Enterprises (Deficits and Lev	vies)	174	-	92	344
11.	Other Expenditure		1,254	667	7,488	6,801
12.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE		3,709	2,725	31,418	31,295
	TABLE II (a) - CAPITAL EXPENDIT	TURE IN	CLUDED IN A		ROM CAPITA	
13. 14.	Public Works	(1) (2)	8 444	381 7	1,263 246	2,018 92
15. 16.	Sanitation and Waste Removal	(1) (2)	60	6 -	386 22	173 -
17: 18.	Health	(1) (2)	• • •	-	3	1,391
19. 20.	Social Welfare	(1) (2)	• • •	-	11 9	2 3
21.	Education	(1)		76	1,304	2,486
22. 23.	Other	(1) (2)	240 169	228 1	130 68 2	289 / 60
24.	Not Distributable	(2)		-	ras	
25. 26.	TOTALS	(1) (2)	248 673	691 8	3,097 345	6,359 160
27.			921	699	3,442	6,519
					,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

Note: See page 7 for footnotes.

TABLE II - COMBINED GENERAL AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1955

(Thousands of Dollars)

ONT. MAN. SASK. ALTA. B.C. NO. 139,621 18,036 17,326 34,845 18,327 1. 57,316 2,763 4,132 14,867 7,184 2. 24,055 3,904 6,379 12,300 3,117 3. 26,326 2,334 1,685 2,692 7,358 4. 174,362 21,642 29,948 38,536 40,720 5.						
57,316 2,763 4,132 14,867 7,184 2. 24,055 3,904 6,379 12,300 3,117 3. 26,326 2,334 1,685 2,692 7,358 4. 174,362 21,642 29,948 38,536 40,720 5. 6. 79,461 7,410 5,482 17,804 17,163 7. 3,431 207 311 307 223 8. - 14 2/ - - 9. 1,819 1,013 111 1,412 898 10. 139,634 15,009 14,997 21,770 31,530 11. 646,025 72,332 80,371 144,533 126,520 12. TABLE II (a) - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN ABOVE: (1) FROM CAPITAL FUNDS (22) FROM REVENUE FUNDS 61,558 7,129 3,552 11,547 5,867 13. 4,471 1,155 1,563 3,635 2,699 14. 34,221 359 2,162 11,369 3,730 1/ 15	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	NO.
24,055	139,621	18,036	17,326	34,845	18,327	1.
26,326	57,316	2,763	4,132	14,867	7,184	2.
174,362	24,055	3,904	6,379	12,300	3,117	3.
6. 79,461 7,410 5,482 17,804 17,163 7. 3,431 207 311 307 223 8 14 2/ 9. 1,819 1,013 111 1,412 898 10. 139,634 15,009 14,997 21,770 31,530 11. 646,025 72,332 80,371 144,533 126,520 12. TABLE II (a) - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN ABOVE: (1) FROM CAPITAL FUNDS (2) FROM REVENUE FUNDS (2) FROM REVENUE FUNDS (3) FROM REVENUE FUNDS (4) FROM CAPITAL FUNDS (4) FROM CAPITAL FUNDS (5) FROM REVENUE FUNDS (6) FROM REVENUE FUNDS (6) FROM REVENUE FUNDS (7) FROM CAPITAL FUNDS (8) FROM REVENUE FUNDS (9) FROM REVENUE FUNDS (9) FROM REVENUE FUNDS (1) FROM CAPITAL FUNDS (1)	26,326	2,334	1,685	2,692	7,358	4.
79,461 7,410 5,482 17,804 17,163 7. 3,431 207 311 307 223 8. - 14 2/ 9. 1,819 1,013 111 1,412 898 10. 139,634 15,009 14,997 21,770 31,530 11. 646,025 72,332 80,371 144,533 126,520 12. TABLE II (a) - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN ABOVE: (1) FROM CAPITAL FUNDS (2) FROM REVENUE FUNDS 61,558 7,129 3,552 11,547 5,867 13. 4,471 1,155 1,563 3,635 2,699 14. 34,221 359 2,162 11,369 3,730 1/ 15. 696 234 147 135 240 16. 2,686 1,341 1,752 3,499 161 17. 3 7 44 11 22 18. 4,367 75 157 19. 224 1 - 6 4 20. 55,421 3,973 2,351 17,164 17,235 21. 21,340 541 1,335 263 4,024 22. 2,452 294 385 1,156 3/ 917 23. 24. 179,593 13,343 11,152 43,917 31,174 25. 7,846 1,691 2,139 4,943 3,882 26.	174,362	21,642	29,948	38,536	40,720	5.
3,431 207 311 307 223 8. - 14 2/ - - - 9. 1,819 1,013 111 1,412 898 10. 139,634 15,009 14,997 21,770 31,530 11. 646,025 72,332 80,371 144,533 126,520 12. TABLE II (a) - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN ABOVE: (1) FROM CAPITAL FUNDS (22) FROM REVENUE FUNDS 61,558 7,129 3,552 11,547 5,867 13. 4,471 1,155 1,563 3,635 2,699 14. 34,221 359 2,162 11,369 3,730 1/ 15. 696 234 147 135 240 16. 2,686 1,341 1,752 3,499 161 17. 3 7 44 11 22 18. 4,367 - - 75 157 19. 224 1 - 6 4 20. 55,421 3,973 2,351 17,164						6.
- 14 2/ - - - 9. 1,819 1,013 111 1,412 898 10. 139,634 15,009 14,997 21,770 31,530 11. 646,025 72,332 80,371 144,533 126,520 12. TABLE II (a) - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN ABOVE: (1) FROM CAPITAL FUNDS (2) FROM REVENUE FUNDS 61,558 7,129 3,552 11,547 5,867 13. 4,471 1,155 1,563 3,635 2,699 14. 34,221 359 2,162 11,369 3,730 1/ 15. 696 234 147 135 240 16. 2,686 1,341 1,752 3,499 161 17. 3 7 44 11 22 18. 4,367 - - 75 157 19. 224 1 - 6 4 20. 55,421 3,973 2,351 17,164 17,235 21. 21,340 541 1,335 263 <td>79,461</td> <td>7,410</td> <td>5,482</td> <td>17,804</td> <td>17,163</td> <td>7.</td>	79,461	7,410	5,482	17,804	17,163	7.
1,819 1,013 111 1,412 898 10. 139,634 15,009 14,997 21,770 31,530 11. 646,025 72,332 80,371 144,533 126,520 12. TABLE II (a) - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN ABOVE: (1) FROM CAPITAL FUNDS (2) FROM REVENUE FUNDS (2) FROM REVENUE FUNDS (3) FROM REVENUE FUNDS (4) FROM CAPITAL FUNDS (4) FROM REVENUE FUNDS (5) FROM REVENUE FUNDS (6) FROM REVENUE FUNDS (7) FROM REVEN	3,431	207	311	307	223	8.
139,634 15,009 14,997 21,770 31,530 11. 646,025 72,332 80,371 144,533 126,520 12. TABLE II (a) - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN ABOVE: (1) FROM CAPITAL FUNDS (2) FROM REVENUE FUNDS 61,558 7,129 3,552 11,547 5,867 13. 4,471 1,155 1,563 3,635 2,699 14. 34,221 359 2,162 11,369 3,730 1/ 15. 696 234 147 135 240 16. 2,686 1,341 1,752 3,499 161 17. 3 7 44 11 22 18. 4,367 - - 75 157 19. 224 1 - 6 4 20. 55,421 3,973 2,351 17,164 17,235 21. 21,340 541 1,335 263 4,024 22. 2,452 294 385 1,156 3/ 917 23. - - - - </td <td>4</td> <td>14 2/</td> <td>-</td> <td>÷</td> <td>4</td> <td>9.</td>	4	14 2/	-	÷	4	9.
139,634 15,009 14,997 21,770 31,530 11. 646,025 72,332 80,371 144,533 126,520 12. TABLE II (a) - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN ABOVE: (1) FROM CAPITAL FUNDS (2) FROM REVENUE FUNDS 61,558 7,129 3,552 11,547 5,867 13. 4,471 1,155 1,563 3,635 2,699 14. 34,221 359 2,162 11,369 3,730 1/ 15. 696 234 147 135 240 16. 2,686 1,341 1,752 3,499 161 17. 3 7 44 11 22 18. 4,367 - - 75 157 19. 224 1 - 6 4 20. 55,421 3,973 2,351 17,164 17,235 21. 21,340 541 1,335 263 4,024 22. 2,452 294 385 1,156 3/ 917 23. - - - - </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>						
646,025 72,332 80,371 144,533 126,520 12. TABLE II (a) - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN ABOVE: (1) FROM CAPITAL FUNDS (2) FROM REVENUE FUNDS 61,558 7,129 3,552 11,547 5,867 13. 4,471 1,155 1,563 3,635 2,699 14. 34,221 359 2,162 11,369 3,730 1/ 15. 696 234 147 135 240 16. 2,686 1,341 1,752 3,499 161 17. 3 7 44 11 22 18. 4,367 - - 75 157 19. 224 1 - 6 4 20. 55,421 3,973 2,351 17,164 17,235 21. 21,340 541 1,335 263 4,024 22. 2,452 294 385 1,156 3/ 917 23. - - <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>						
TABLE II (a) - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN ABOVE: (1) FROM CAPITAL FUNDS (2) FROM REVENUE FUNDS 61,558	139,634	15,009	14,997	21,770	31,530	11.
61,558 7,129 3,552 11,547 5,867 13. 4,471 1,155 1,563 3,635 2,699 14. 34,221 359 2,162 11,369 3,730 1/ 15. 696 234 147 135 240 16. 2,686 1,341 1,752 3,499 161 17. 3 7 44 11 22 18. 4,367 75 157 19. 224 1 - 6 4 20. 55,421 3,973 2,351 17,164 17,235 21. 21,340 541 1,335 263 4,024 22. 2,452 294 385 1,156 3/ 917 23 24. 179,593 13,343 11,152 43,917 31,174 25. 7,846 1,691 2,139 4,943 3,882 26.	646,025	72,332	80,371	144,533	126,520	12.
4,471 1,155 1,563 3,635 2,699 14. 34,221 359 2,162 11,369 3,730 1/ 15. 696 234 147 135 240 16. 2,686 1,341 1,752 3,499 161 17. 3 7 44 11 22 18. 4,367 - - 75 157 19. 224 1 - 6 4 20. 55,421 3,973 2,351 17,164 17,235 21. 21,340 541 1,335 263 4,024 22. 2,452 294 385 1,156 3/ 917 23. - - - - - - - 179,593 13,343 11,152 43,917 31,174 25. 7,846 1,691 2,139 4,943 3,882 26.	TABLE II	(a) - CAPITAL EX	PENDITURE INCLU			
34,221 359 2,162 11,369 3,730 1/ 15. 696 234 147 135 240 16. 2,686 1,341 1,752 3,499 161 17. 3 7 44 11 22 18. 4,367 - - 75 157 19. 224 1 - 6 4 20. 55,421 3,973 2,351 17,164 17,235 21. 21,340 541 1,335 263 4,024 22. 2,452 294 385 1,156 3/ 917 23. - - - - - - - 24. 179,593 13,343 11,152 43,917 31,174 25. 7,846 1,691 2,139 4,943 3,882 26.	61,558	7,129	3,552	11,547	5,867	13.
696 234 147 135 240 16. 2,686 1,341 1,752 3,499 161 17. 3 7 44 11 22 18. 4,367 - - 75 157 19. 224 1 - 6 4 20. 55,421 3,973 2,351 17,164 17,235 21. 21,340 541 1,335 263 4,024 22. 2,452 294 385 1,156 3/ 917 23. - - - - - 24. 179,593 13,343 11,152 43,917 31,174 25. 7,846 1,691 2,139 4,943 3,882 26.	4,471	1,155	1,563	3,635	2,699	14.
2,686 1,341 1,752 3,499 161 17. 3 7 44 11 22 18. 4,367 - - 75 157 19. 224 1 - 6 4 20. 55,421 3,973 2,351 17,164 17,235 21. 21,340 541 1,335 263 4,024 22. 2,452 294 385 1,156 3/ 917 23. - - - - - 24. 179,593 13,343 11,152 43,917 31,174 25. 7,846 1,691 2,139 4,943 3,882 26.	•		-	-	_	
3 7 44 11 22 18. 4,367 - - 75 157 19. 224 1 - 6 4 20. 55,421 3,973 2,351 17,164 17,235 21. 21,340 541 1,335 263 4,024 22. 2,452 294 385 1,156 3/ 917 23. - - - - - 24. 179,593 13,343 11,152 43,917 31,174 25. 7,846 1,691 2,139 4,943 3,882 26.	696	234	147	135	240	16.
4,367 - - 75 157 19. 224 1 - 6 4 20. 55,421 3,973 2,351 17,164 17,235 21. 21,340 541 1,335 263 4,024 22. 2,452 294 385 1,156 3/ 917 23. - - - - - 24. 179,593 13,343 11,152 43,917 31,174 25. 7,846 1,691 2,139 4,943 3,882 26.						
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21,340 541 1,335 263 4,024 22. 2,452 294 385 1,156 3/ 917 23. - - - - 24. 179,593 13,343 11,152 43,917 31,174 25. 7,846 1,691 2,139 4,943 3,882 26.		_	2 351			
2,452 294 385 1,156 3/ 917 23. - - - - 24. 179,593 13,343 11,152 43,917 31,174 25. 7,846 1,691 2,139 4,943 3,882 26.				_		
179,593 13,343 11,152 43,917 31,174 25. 7,846 1,691 2,139 4,943 3,882 26.						
7,846 1,691 2,139 4,943 3,882 26.	-	-	-	•	-	24.
7,846 1,691 2,139 4,943 3,882 26.	179,593	13,343	11,152	43,917	31,174	25.
45- 44-						
187,439 15,034 13,291 48,860 35,056 27.	187,439	15,034	13,291	48,860	35,056	27.

TABLE III - MUNICIPAL TAXATION

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1955

(Thousands of Dollars)

NO.	ITEMS	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1.	Tax Levies:				
2.	General, Including Schools	2,302	1,674	22,667	19,072
3.	Special Assessments (Owners' Share) and Charges	60	44	••	72
4.	Total Taxation Revenue	2,302	1,718	22,667	19,144
5.	Tax Collections	1,989	1,582	22,057	18,363
6.	Percentage of Current Levy	86.40%	92.08%	97.31%	95.92%
7.	Taxes Receivable, Current & Arrears	1,198	469	6,321	6,900
8.	Percentage of Current Levy	52.04%	27.30%	27.89%	36.04%

Footnotes for Tables I and I (a)

- 1/ Estimate
- 2/ Includes amusement taxes \$150 thousands, fuel oil and coal sales tax \$236 thousands and \$14 thousands for telephones.
- 3/ Includes New Brunswick telephone taxes \$93 thousands.
- 4/ Includes Winnipeg electricity and gas sales tax \$346 thousands.
- 5/ Includes amusement taxes \$407 thousands and sales tax \$303 thousands.
- 6/ Levies made by resident administrator in unorganized areas are not available.
- 7/ Does not include the utility portion of the frontage levy as this is credited to utility revenue.
- 8/ Includes supplementation, municipal portion of fees received from licences, re:
 Liquor Control Board
- 9/ See text on page 8.
- 10/ Does not include provincial grants to hospitals and local school authorities.

TABLE III - MUNICIPAL TAXATION

For Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31, 1955

(Thousands of Dollars)

ONT.	ONT. MAN.		SASK. ALTA.		NO.
					1.
327,656	43,704	56,005	60,996	63,025	2.
12,035	2,746	995	4,776	3,094	3.
339,691	46,450	57,000	65,772	66,119	4.
335,933	44,419	52,156	64,625	66,232	5.
98.89%	95.63%	91.50%	98.26%	100.17%	6.
35,874	10,461	22,038	19,346	4,845	7.
10.56%	22.52%	38.66%	29.41%	7.33%	8.

Footnotes for Table II

- 1/ Provincial Highway Tax.
- 2/ Provincial Trunk Highway levies.

Footnotes for Table II (a)

- 1/ Includes \$105 thousands for Vancouver and Districts Joint Sewerage and Drainage Board.
- 2/ Includes \$3 thousands capital expenditure for education.
- 3/ Includes \$249 thousands capital expenditure of Counties for education.

Provincial Subsidies - General, represent grants to municipalities, the purpose of which is to assist in meeting the total budget. Other Provincial Grants are those made for a specific purpose, and these have been detailed in the subsidiary Table I (a) according to the function or purpose of the expenditure or service to which they are related.

Under a new scheme of assistance to municipalities in British Columbia the 1955 provincial subsidy for general purposes, computed on a new basis, was less than in the previous year. The share of motor vehicle licences paid to municipalities was discontinued. These decreases were more than offset by larger grants to schools, permitting the municipalities to increase their tax rates for municipal purposes as those for schools were reduced, and hence to maintain or increase general municipal revenues.

Other Revenue includes rents, concessions and franchises; fines; interest, tax penalties, etc.; service charges; revenues from recreation and community services; and other miscellaneous items not specifically provided for in the main classifications of the table.

Combined General and Capital Expenditure: (Table II)

Public Works consists mainly of expenditures for construction and maintenance of streets, roads, bridges and related services.

Other Expenditure includes the functional items, general government; protection to persons and property (fire protection, police protection, law enforcement, street lighting, etc.); recreation and community services; and other miscellaneous items not specifically provided for in the main classification of the table.

Symbols:

.. to indicate figures are not available; ... to indicate figures are not appropriate or not applicable; - to indicate nil or zero; -- to indicate that the amount is too small to be expressed.

Blank spaces indicate that an unknown portion of the amount shown under "Miscellaneous and Unclassified", or "Other" may or does properly belong in those spaces.

Gio. Dez Can





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FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

1956 and 1957

Revenue and Expenditure

PRELIMINARY 1956 - ESTIMATES 1957

Memorandum

Formerly

Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments — Summary of Revenue, Expenditure and Tax Collections (Interim)

Published by Authority of
The Honourable Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Public Finance and Transportation Division
Public Finance Section

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INTRODUCTION

This report is the first of an annual series presenting estimated revenues, expenditures, assessed valuations and tax collections of municipal governments.

As the report "Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments", which is based on the provincial compilations of municipal statistics, on other provincial documents, and on the annual reports of local governments, can be published only after those documents are compiled and published, it has long been of concern that this resulted in a considerable time lag between the end of the fiscal period under review and the release of the report. For some time this lag has been shortened somewhat by the publication of the memorandum "Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments - Summary of Revenue, Expenditure and Tax Collections", based on preliminary returns from some of the provinces. The gain in time was small, and the Dominion-Provincial Conferences on Municipal Statistics, realizing the need for earlier indication of trends in municipal finance statistics, approved a proposal for a statistical survey which would permit estimation of such statistics from returns obtained from a sampling of municipal operating statements and budgets. This report presents such sample based estimates for 1956 and 1957.

As might be expected, there have been difficulties in obtaining the information and in producing estimates from it. No doubt procedures can be improved upon in future years.

The statistical procedure calls for a stratified sampling of certain financial information, the edited and compiled returns forming the bases for estimates. Theoretical tests indicate that such a stratified sampling of the financial operations of municipalities will permit quite accurate estimates, which accuracy should be borne out by the actual figures.

The thought behind this sampling procedure is that a sample of the financial transactions taken shortly after the end of the fiscal year can be used to estimate the transactions of all municipalities some time before all have reported to the provinces, the provinces have published their reports, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has processed these reports and published "actual" statistics; and that in the same way, a sampling of municipal budgets will permit compilation of the current year's operations with the degree of accuracy contained in the budgets before the year is completed.

Success of this venture will make municipal finance statistics for Canada and its provinces available in three stages, corresponding to those in effect for financial statistics of provincial governments, namely:

Actual: The source of "actual" statistics is the same for all ogvernments — the published financial statements.

Preliminary: Provincial "preliminary" statistics are based on preliminary financial statements, usually submitted with the budget. Municipal "preliminary" are estimates based on a sample of "actual" figures, audited or unaudited.

Estimates: The provincial report "Summary of Estimates" is based on analyses of the official estimates. The municipal "estimates" are based on a sampling of municipal budgets.

Currency of statistics of municipal finance will in this way be considerably improved and their usefulness increased.

Thanks are due to the provincial and municipal officials for their assistance.

It should be emphasized that the above procedure is made possible by the developments to date in uniform municipal accounting and reporting, and will be facilitated in future by any additional such improvements.

For the purpose of determining trends, the estimates for 1956 and 1957, presented in totals for each province excepting Quebec, are shown alongside actual 1955 figures which were released earlier in a more comprehensive report "Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments 1955". This same data is also presented for 1955 and 1956 in a form which will facilitate interprovincial comparison and permit appraisal relative to the Canada Total. Figures for Quebec are included in the abovementioned tables, but differ in that the information is for 1954, 1955 and 1956 and is "actual". It is presented here for the first time, not being available for earlier publication. Estimated 1957 data for Quebec could not be obtained for inclusion in this publication.

To obtain approximate uniformity in the concepts of municipal governments between provinces, estimated data of special areas, districts, boards, etc. were compiled and included, where necessary, in the provincial totals. In some instances the revenue and expenditure detail was not available. Consequently, some estimates were made in composite form and the combination of such items, which renders inter-provincial comparison impossible except in the combined forms, are denoted by footnotes. Further, the combination of such items is necessarily reflected in the Canada Total. This situation occurs in the detail of taxation as well as elsewhere and is caused by two situations: (1) the detail was not available for each municipality but only in group totals, a form unsuitable to the estimating procedure, and (2) the required detail was not provided even in totals,

The statistics presented here are applicable to the calendar year, the exceptions being education data in three provinces. In both Prince Edward Island and Quebec the education fiscal year ends the previous June 30, and British Columbia rural district school taxes were extracted from the Provincial Public Accounts with fiscal year end of March 31 following. A few Quebec cities have fiscal years ending after December 31, but are included with those ending December 31.

METHOD OF ESTIMATION

The estimates in this report, for all provinces except Quebec, were derived from information provided by 451 selected municipalities.

Because the required information was not available to permit inclusion in the survey, figures for Quebec were provided in summary form by the Province of Quebec and to the totals of municipalities were added education financial data. Selection of the 451 municipalities was based on two criteria (1) municipalities which were large in size or unique because of organizational peculiarities warranted self-representation, and (2) the remaining municipalities, that could be considered in groups sufficiently homogeneous in size and organizational structure to permit sampling on a random basis at various rates of representation. These rates varied between provinces, and within provinces according to size group of municipalities within the various types of incorporation.

Revenue and expenditure information for 1956 and 1957 was tabulated directly from the questionnaires of self-representing municipalities. Estimates were computed on ratio index method for each of the groups that were sampled. That is, base information for the sample municipalities in any one group was extracted from 1955 financial reports issued by each province. To this information, for each item of revenue and expenditure, the data reported on the questionnaires for 1956 and 1957 were indexed. These indexes or ratios were applied to the respective revenue and expenditure items for the whole of each group to provide 1956 and 1957 estimated revenue and expenditure. These estimates, derived from sampling methods, were added to the estimates of the self-representing municipalities and the combined totals, supplemented with data for special areas, etc., are the estimated data presented in this report for each of the reporting provinces.

TABLE 1. Revenues, 1955, 1956 and 1957, by Provinces

					Prince Edward Island		
		1	Newfoundlar	nd	Princ	e Edward Is	sland
No.	Items	1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates	1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates
				(Thousands	of Dollars)		
	Taxation for municipal purposes:						
	General:						
1	Real property	1,283	1,398	1,339	453	497	497
2	Personal property	43	47	44	2971	345 ¹	346 ¹
3	Business	511	514	482	1	1	1
4	Poll	80	99	98	104 ²	103 ²	103 ²
5	Other	402	459	390	-	-	_
6	Total general	2,319	2,517	2,353	854	945	946
7	Special assessments and charges	_	_	25	44	5	5
8	Total taxation for municipal purposes	2,319	2,517	2,378	898	950	951
9	Taxation for school purposes	_	_	_	799	888	935
10	Total taxation	2,319	2,517	2,378	1,697	1,838	1,886
11	Licences and permits	82	89	80	30	41	41
12	Rents, concessions and franchises	93	100	92	14	19	19
13	Fines	1	1	1	26	27	27
14	Interest, tax penalties, etc.	1	1	1	6	4	4
15	Service charges	5	5	3	_	_	_
16	Recreation and community services	_	44	44	. 2	3	3
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:						
	Governments:						
17	Dominion	11	47	47	22	50	50
18	Provincial	748	618	708	107	113	113
19	Other municipal	-	-	_	_	_	_
	Government enterprises:						
20	Dominion	_	-	-	_	_	_
21	Provincial	_	_	_	-	_	_
22	Own municipal	132	70	45	122	130	130
23	Other contributions	2	3	2	_	_	_
24	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	893	738	802	251	293	293
25	Debenture debt charges recoverable	228	257	313	44	47	47
26	Miscellaneous revenues	71	68	88	5	6	6
27	Total revenues	3,693	3,820	3,802	2,075	2,278	2,326

 [&]quot;Business tax" included in "Personal property tax".
 Includes Charlottetown poll tax for educational purposes of 92 for 1955 and 85 for 1956 and 1957.
 "Otner" includes: Sales tax 25,849 in 1954, 30,128 and 33,509 in 1955 and 1956 respectively and business tax of undisclosed amount for 1955 and 1956.

TABLE 1. Revenues, 1955, 1956 and 1957, by Provinces

-				, 2000, 20	oo and 190	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
]	Nova Scotia		1	New Brunswi	ck		Quebec		
1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates	1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates	1954 Actual	1955 Actual	1956 Actual	No.
			(Tho	usands of D	ollars)		**		
8,675	9, 157	10,034	2,758	2,743	2, 676	66,865	70, 125	77,786	1
2,038	2,328	2,634	2,947	3,281	3, 643	_	_	_	2
1,531	1,351	1,323	1,186	1,310	1,405	5	3	3	3
743 196	792 227	865 300	1,619	1, 689	1,751	38,040 ³	E0 0453	-	4
			310	299	321		58,945 ³	64, 131 ³	5
13,183	13,855	15, 156	8,820	9,322	9, 796	104,905	129,070	141,917	6
-	_	_	72	70	70	_	-	_	7
13,183	13,855	15,156	8,892	9,392	9, 866	104,905	129,070	141,917	8
9,484	10,988	12,048	10,252	11,510	13, 138	71,689	83, 124	94,498	9
22,667	24,843	27, 204	19, 144	20,902	23,004	176,594	212,194	236,415	10
298	343	357	195	202	188	16, 639 ⁵	5,097	5,071	11
294	416	423	260	187	214	4	4	4	12
158	177	186	124	144	143	4	4	4	13
326	303	277	137	168	143	2,495	2,614	3, 299	14
179	137	142		Allia	_	4	4	4	15
51	44	44		_	_	4	4	4	16
1,088	1, 184	1,510	474	528	637				17
988	1, 164	1, 183	3,115	3, 287	3,483				18
surface.	_		_	_	_				19
173	203	280	113	132	234				20
-		_	_	_	_				21
246	369	402	208	218	227				22
26	4	4	89	96	96				23
2,521	2,924	3,379	3,999	4,261	4,677	3,806 ⁶	4,7536	5,905 ⁶	24
1,061	1, 131	1,116	985	988	1,035	29,884	33, 235	34, 483	25
518	392	365	137	160	150	9,714	8,443	12,090	26
28,073	30,710	33,493	24, 981	27, 012	29, 554	239, 132	266,336	297,263	27
									4

Included in "Miscellaneous revenues".
 "Licences and permits" includes "Business tax" for 1954.
 Detail not available.

TABLE 1. Revenues, 1955, 1956 and 1957, by Provinces - Concluded

	TABLE 1. Revenues, 1955,	1956 and	1957, Dy	Provinces	- Concr	lueu	
			Ontario			Manitoba	
No.	Items	1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates	1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates
				(Thousands	of Dollars)	
	Taxation for municipal purposes:						
	General:						
1	Real property	166,037	178,648	196, 867	21, 115 1	23,556 ¹	23, 249 ¹
2	Personal property	_	_		1	1	1
3	Business	20,613	22,859	24,999	3,376	3,830	3,969
4	Poll	181	187	193	4	4	4
5	Other	_	_	_	355 ⁴	359 ⁴	3694
6	Total general	186,831	201,694	222,059	24,846	27,745	27,587
7	Special assessments and charges	12,035	15,011	15,733	2,784	3,316	3, 638
8	Total taxation for municipal purposes	198,866	216,705	237, 792	27,630	31,061	31,225
9	Taxation for school purposes	140,825	163,744	178, 846	18,858	20,695	22,617
10	Total taxation	339,691	380,449	416,638	46,488	51,756	53,842
11	Licences and permits	5,258	5,424	5, 574	1,015	1,078	1,007
12	Rents concessions and franchises	3	3	3	588	533	574
13	Fines	3	3	3	59 7	657	659
14	Interest, tax penalties, etc.	3,034	3,768	3,524	807	838	830
15	Service charges	3	3	3	3	3	3
16	Recreation and community services	3	3	3		-	_
	Contributions grants and subsidies:						
	Governments:						
17	Dominion	3,146	5,019	7,608	90	498	811
18	Provincial	62,867	66,640	74,664	2,259	3, 247	5,556
19	Other municipal	4,895	5,120	5,592	_	_	-
	Government enterprises:						
20	Dominion	701	978	1,057	601	646	652
21	Provincial	163	166	170	342	374	366
22	Own municipal	1,988	2,413	2,088	1,203	1,209	1, 225
23	Other contributions	1, 228	1,494	1,498	671	564	593
24	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	74,988	81,830	92,677	5,166	6,538	9,203
25	Debenture debt charges recoverable	38, 237	42,627	46,802	3,010	3,697	3,700
26	Miscellaneous revenues	21,480	22,468	21,038	507	724	590
27	Total revenues	482,688	536,566	586,253	58,178	65,821	70,405
							-

 [&]quot;Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".
 Revised.
 Included in "Miscellaneous revenues".

TABLE 1. Revenues, 1955, 1956 and 1957, by Provinces - Concluded

		I. Reven	1000	, 1550 and	1 1957, by Pr	ov nices — (Concruded		
S	askatchewan			Alberta		В	ritish Columb	ia	
1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates	1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates	1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates	No.
			(Th	nousands of	Dollars)				
24, 227 ²	25, 119	26,579	29, 270	32,772	35,475	34,789	36,639	40,777	1
-	-	_	1,592	1,215	1,239	-	-	-	2
1, 255 ²	1,331	1,399	3,505	3,837	4,303	1,789	2,058	2,657	3
884	914	951	83	54	61	4	4	4	4
985	826	846	6	6	6	693 ⁴	584 ⁴	5434	5
27,351	28, 190	29,775	34,450	37,878	41,078	37,271	39,281	43,977	6
995	1,370	1,436	4,776 ⁶	5,433 ⁶	5,923 ⁶	3, 095	3,307	3,855	7
28,346	29, 560	31,211	39,226	43,311	47,001	40,366	42,588	47, 832	8
28,654	29,917	30,756	26,546	29,945	34,516	25,753	29, 370	35,252	9
57,000	59,477	61,967	65,772	73,256	81,517	66,119	71,958	83,084	10
1, 298	1,340	1,365	1, 292	1,462	1,515	4,331	4,649	4, 226	11
719	814	795	1,433	2,774	2,719	1, 118	1,163	1,162	12
273	320	323	726	914	1,020	1,364	1,829	1,881	13
1,020	1, 129	1,058	1,218	1, 298	1,129	1,048	1,096	958	14
545	537	467	1,283	1,325	1,776	606	657	605	15
520	404	406	499	579	636	503	410	369	16
32			270	323	816	478	572	1,240	17
2, 511			20,752	21,477	21,644	13,044	15,707	17,005	18
			-	_	-	-	-	-	19
129			72	86	75	354	384	432	20
69			55	26	26	132	128	130	21
2,768			4,073	3,343	3,977	2,430	2,423	2, 278	22
343	w ow#5	m ma.5	119	830	745	217	379	366	23
5,852	7,855 ⁵	7,7445	25,341	26,085	27, 283	16,655	19,593	21,451	24
1,617	1,814	1,978	4,008	5,043	5,690	4,928	5, 323	5,596	25
1,451	1,224	979	937	531	495	971	635	606	26
70,295	74, 914	77,082	102,509	113,267	123, 780	97,643	107,313	119, 938	27

^{4. &}quot;Poll tax" included in "Other taxes".5. Detail not available.6. "Other taxes" included in "Special assessments and charges".

TABLE 2. Expenditures 1955, 1956 and 1957, by Provinces

Table 100		1	Newfoundlan	nd	Princ	e Edward Is	sland			
No.	Items	1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates	1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates			
		(Thousands of Dollars)								
1	General government	505	585	735	118	129	129			
2	Protection to persons and property	176	215	275	195	193	193			
3	Public works	1,001	817	992	227	237	238			
4	Sanitation and waste removal	363	386	408	5	6	6			
5	Health	4	4	4	9	11	12			
6	Social welfare	_	3	3	16	19	19			
7	Education	2	2	2	883	965	1,011			
8	Recreation and community services	111	133	220	106	61	61			
9	Debt charges	427	461	634	448	547	547			
10	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies).	172	148	289	_	-	_			
11	Provision for reserves	7	8	7	12	15	15			
12	Capital expenditure provided out of revenue	717	692	601	8	2	2			
13	Joint or special expenditures	-	3	3	-	-	_			
14	Miscellaneous expenditures	63	58	65	7	14	15			
15	Total expenditures	3,548	3,515	4,238	2,034	2,199	2,248			

Debt charges for education included in "Education".
 "Sanitation" included in "Public works".

TABLE 3. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections 1955, 1956 and 1957, by Provinces

			ľ	Newfoundlan	d	Prince Edward Island		
No.	Items	19 Act		1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates	1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates
					(Thousand	ls of Dollars	3)	
	Assessed valuations:							
1	Real property	28,	653	32,386	35,088	27, 926	29,243	29, 256
2	Business	2,	282	2,613	2,700	10,336 ¹	13, 239 ¹	13, 241 1
3	Personal			_	_	1	1	1
4	Other			_		M040	-	-
5	Total assessed valuations	30,	935	34,999	37, 788	38, 262	42,482	42,497
6	Total taxation	2,	319	2, 517	2, 378	1,697	1, 838	1, 886
7	Tax collections	2,	260	2,512		1,561	1,759	_
8	Ratio, collections to taxation	97.	46%	99. 80%	-	91.99%	95. 70%	6040

^{1. &}quot;Personal" included in "Business" assessments.

TABLE 2. Expenditures 1955, 1956 and 1957, by Provinces

	Nova Scotia		1	New Brunswic	ck		Quebec		
1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates	1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates	1954 Actual	1955 Actual	1956 Actual	No.
			(Th	ousand of Do	llars)				
2,273	2,562	2,650	2,059	2, 131	2,348	22,697	21,738	23,571	1
3,658	3,757	4,021	2,863	3,046	3,226	30,529	33, 212	35,740	2
1,715	1,919	2,070	1,665	1,868	1,801	38,214 ²	42,375 ²	46,125 ²	3
644	650	674	334	336	352	2	2	2	4
2, 543	2,638	2, 711	1,348	1,411	1,469	17,841 ³	19,201 ³	20,627 ³	5
1,250	1, 236	1,439	928	949	1,001	3	3	3	6
8,625	9, 988	10,948	10,2171	11,480 1	13, 108 ¹	55,900	63,725	68,825	7
632	690	704	487	506	514	7, 386	7, 384	9,410	8
5,524	6,049	6, 287	3,453 ¹	3,9041	4, 264 1	58, 139	64,594	74,645	9
92	120	124	344	364	370	1,167	1,500	2,056	10
368	303	336	402	366	452	****	_		11
345	332	451	160	128	128	11,281	8, 380	10,213	12
246	325	360	deres .	- State	_	431	434	480	13
406	197	230	641	569	590	3,186	4,083	4,754	14
		200	7.1			0,200	.,	2,.01	
28, 321	30, 816	33,005	24, 901	27, 058	29,623	246, 771	266, 626	296,446	15

^{3. &}quot;Social welfare" included in "Health".

TABLE 3. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections 1955, 1956 and 1957, by Provinces

	Nova Scotia		N	lew Brunswic	k	Quebec			
1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates	1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates	1954 Actual	1956 Actual	110	
			(T	housands of	Dollars)		·		
302,684	443,513	466,164	331, 987	337, 868	360,013	4,398,195	4,780,408	5, 879, 377	1
15,387	23,433	27,850	21,473	22, 251	23, 384		_	_	2
64, 891	65,548	69,101	80,410	84,446	90,608	_	_	_	3
5, 610	13,920	15,329	5,560	6, 230	6, 825	_		_	4
388, 572	551,414	578,444	439, 430	450, 795	480, 830	4,398,195	4, 780, 408	5, 879, 377	5
22,667	24, 843	27, 204	19, 144	20,902	23,004	188,029	223, 568	246, 417	6
22,057	23,930	-	18, 363	20, 243	-	-	_	_	7
97. 31%	96.32%	_	95. 92%	96. 85%	_			_	8

TABLE 2. Expenditures 1955, 1956 and 1957, by Provinces - Concluded

-			Ontario			Manitoba				
No.	Items	1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates	1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates			
			(Thousands of Dollars)							
1	General government	31,952	35,852	39,084	4,036	4,354	4,366			
2	Protection to persons and property	58,774	63,658	70,759	6,770	7,356	7,926			
3	Public works	73,592	80,657	83, 290	9,752	10,465	10,296			
4	Sanitation and waste removal	22,398	23,270	25,678	2, 187	2,208	2,327			
5	Health	21,366	21,035	21,727	2,556	2,905	3,371			
6	Social welfare	21,735	24,052	26,602	2,333	2,635	2,982			
7	Education	142,7131	163,600 ¹	178,925 ¹	17,669	20,235	22, 157			
8	Recreation and community services	14,666	16,054	18,301	1,199	1,234	1,344			
9	Debt charges	74,952 ¹	83,3471	92, 955 ¹	7,617	8,321	8,780			
10	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	1,819	3,997	1,603	1,013	1,140	1,143			
11	Provision for reserves	3,213	3,987	3,833	1,573	1,618	1,587			
12	Capital expenditure provided out of revenue	7,846	10,924	18,751	1,691	2,140	2,434			
13	Joint or special expenditures	3,013	5,144	5,187	287	368	479			
14	Miscellaneous expenditures	4,225	3,956	5,597	333	462	528			
15	Total expenditures	482,264	539,533	592,292	59,016	65,441	69, 720			

^{1.} Debt charges for education included in "Education".

TABLE 3. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections 1955, 1956 and 1957, by Provinces Concluded

			Ontario		Manitoba		
No.	Items	1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates	1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates
				(Thousands	of Dollars)		
	Assessed valuations:						
1	Real property	5,841,744	6,384,678	6,758,206	732,018	820,235	879,819
2	Business	725,728	816,956	858,177	30,484	36,006	37, 232
3	Personal	_	_	_	7,791	6, 801	7,486
4	Other		-	_	-		_
5	Total assessed valuations	6, 567, 472	7, 201, 634	7, 616, 383	770, 293	863, 042	924,537
6	Total taxation	339, 691	380,449	416, 638	46, 488	51,756	53, 842
7	Tax collections	335,933	377,520	-	44,419	50,966	-
8	Ratio, collections to taxation	98.89%	99 · 23%	_	95.55%	98.47%	_

TABLE 2. Expenditures 1955, 1956 and 1957, by Provinces - Concluded

S	askatchewan			Alberta		Bi	ritish Columbi	a	
1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates	1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates	1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates	No.
			(Th	ousands of I	Pollars)		,		
4,799	5,209	5, 206	5,544	5,968	6,493	6,298	7,206	8,044	1
4,099	4,401	4,694	8,725	9,899	11,392	14,288	15,543	17, 217	2
12,211	14,321	13,913	19,344	20,724	19,984	9,761	11,498	12,603	3
1,823	1,994	2,063	3,363	3,974	4, 234	3,214	3,548	4,042	4
4,583	4,216	4,328	8,790	9,228	10,346	2,934	3,159	3,354	5
1,685	1,806	1,977	2,611	2,983	3,336	7, 197	7,379	7,775	6
27,597	28,414	29,073	21, 123	24,102	27,781	23,485	27,096	33,000	7
1,838	1,842	1,951	2,868	3, 129	3,490	4,029	4,142	4,680	8
5,793	5,965	6,599	18,110	21,084	23,954	17,386	18, 165	19,253	9
111	124	. 128	1,412	1,813	1,975	898	909	1,025	10
1,466	972	675	1,040	880	1,253	645	1,835	2,279	11
2,139	5,237	5,671	4,943	4,908	4,055	3,882	4,613	5, 287	12
_	170	_	382	318	305	214	253	273	13
1,075	1,132	1,164	2,041	2,174	2,567	1, 115	980	1, 240	14
69,219	75, 803	77,442	100, 296	111, 184	121, 165	95,346	106,326	120,072	15

TABLE 3. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections 1955, 1956 and 1957, by Provinces Concluded

Saskatchewan				Alberta		British Columbia			
1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates	1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates	1955 Actual	1956 Prelimi- nary	1957 Estimates	No.
			(Τ	housands of	Dollars)				
	1	1	1	1	<u> </u>	l	1	1	
963,425	972, 276	988,470	1,147,348	1,195,918	1,267,670	1,044,040	1,278,739	1,423,723	1
49,896	48,915	49,399	50,566	64,535	69,823	_		_	2
	_	_	46, 166	46,076	45,338	_	_	_	3
16	30	30	-	-	_	_	_	_	4
1,013,337	1,021,221	1, 037, 899	1, 244, 080	1, 306, 529	1, 382, 831	1,044,040	1, 278, 739	1,423,723	5
57,000	59, 477	61,967	65,772	73, 256	81,517	66,119	71, 958	83,084	6
52, 156	59,200	waterson	64,625	72,305	_	66,232	72,162	-	7
91.50%	99. 53%	_	98. 26%	98.70%	_	100.17%	100.28%		8

TABLE 4. Revenues (Actual) 1955, by Provinces

		Ţ-			1
No.	Items	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			(Thousands	of Dollars)	
	Taxation for municipal purposes:				
	General:				
1	Real property	1,283	453	8,675	2,758
2	Personal property	43	2971	2,038	2,947
3	Business	511	1	1,531	1,186
4	Poll	80	1042	743	1,619
5	Other	402	_	196	310
6	Total general	2,319	854	13,183	8,820
7	Special assessments and charges	_	44	-	72
8	Total taxation for municipal purposes	2,319	898	13,183	8, 892
9	Taxation for school purposes	-	799	9,484	10,252
10	Total taxation	2,319	1,697	22,667	19, 144
11	Licences and permits	82	30	298	195
12	Rents concessions and franchises	93	14	294	260
13	Fines	1	26	158	124
14	Interest, tax penalties, etc.	1	6	326	137
15	Service charges	5	_	179	_
16	Recreation and community services	-	2	51	
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:				
17	Governments: Dominion	11	22	1 000	474
18	Provincial	748	107	1,088	3.115
19	Other municipal	140	101	900	5,115
13	Government enterprises:				
20	Dominion			173	113
21	Provincial	_	_	_	_
22	Own municipal	132	122	246	208
23	Other contributions	2	_	26	89
24	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	893	251	2,521	3,999
25	Debenture debt charges recoverable	228	44	1,061	985
26	Miscellaneous revenues	71	5	518	137
27	Total revenues	3,693	2,075	28,073	24,981

 [&]quot;Business tax" included in "Personal property tax".
 Includes Charlottetown "Poll tax" of 92 for educational purposes.
 "Other taxes" includes "Sales tax" of 30,128 and "Business tax" of undisclosed amount.
 Included in "Miscellaneous revenues".
 Detail not available for Quebec.
 "Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".
 "Poll tax" included in "Other taxes".

TABLE 4. Revenues (Actual) 1955, by Provinces

AMBEL 4. Revenues (Actual) 1555, by Frovinces										
Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.			
			(Thousands of Do	llars)						
1	1									
70, 125	166,037	21,115 ⁶	24,2278	29,270	34,789	358,732 ¹	1			
-	-	6	_	1,592	-	6,917 ¹¹	2			
3	20,613	3,376	1,2558	3,505	1,789	33,766 ¹²				
-	181	7	884	83	7	3,694 ¹³				
58,945 ³	_	355 ⁷	985	9	693 ⁷	6 1,886 ¹⁴	5			
129,070	186,831	24,846	27,351	34,450	37,271	464, 995	6			
_	12, 035	2,784	995	4,7769	3,095	23,801 ¹⁴	7			
	12,033	4,101	300	7,110	3,033	23,001				
129, 070	198,866	27,630	28, 346	39, 226	40,366	488,796	8			
83,124	140,825	18,858	28,654	26,546	25,753	344,295	9			
212, 194	339, 691	46,488	57,000	65,772	66,119	833,091	10			
5,097	5, 258	1,015	1, 298	1,292	4,331	18,896	11			
4	4	588	719	1,433	1,118	4,519	12			
4	4	597	273	726	1,364	3,269	13			
2,614	3,034	807	1,020	1,218	1,048	10,211	14			
4	4	4	545	1,283	606	2,618	15			
4	4	_	520	499	503	1, 575	16			
	0 146	00	20	070	477.0		157			
	3,146 62,867	90 2,259	2,511	270 20,752	478 13,044		17			
	4,895	2, 200	2,011	20, 102	- 15,041		19			
	1,000						10			
	701	601	129	72	354		20			
	163	342	69	55	132		21			
	1,988	1,203	2,768	4,073	2,430		22			
	1,228	671	343	119	217		23			
4,7535	74,988	5,166	5,852	25,341	16,655	140, 4195	24			
33, 235	38, 237	3,010	1,617	4,008	4,928	87,353	25			
8,443	21,480	507	1,451	937	971	34,520	26			
266,336	482,688	58,178	70, 295	102,509	97, 643	1,136,471	27			

^{8.} Revised.
9. "Other taxes" included in "Special assessments and charges".
10. "Total real property" includes "Personal property" for Manitoba.
11. "Total personal property" includes "Business" for Prince Edward Island and excludes Manitoba.
12. "Total business" excludes Prince Edward Island and Quebec.
13. "Total Poll" excludes Manitoba and British Columbia reported in "Total Other".
14. "Total Other" includes Manitoba and British Columbia "Poll" and excludes Alberta reported in "Special Assessments and charges", but includes "Business tax" for Quebec of undisclosed amount.

TABLE 5. Expenditures (Actual) 1955, by Provinces

No.	Items	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			(Thousands	s of Dollars)	
1	General government	505	118	2, 273	2, 059
2	Protection to persons and property	176	195	3,658	2,863
3	Public works	1,001	227	1,715	1,665
4	Sanitation and waste removal	363	5	644	334
5	Health	4	9	2, 543	1, 348
6	Social welfare	_	16	1,250	928
7	Education	2	883	8, 625	10, 2171
8	Recreation and community services	111	106	632	487
9	Debt charges	427	448	5, 524	3, 453 ¹
10	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	172	-	92	344
11	Provision for reserves	7	12	368	402
12	Capital expenditure provided out of revenue	717	8	345	160
13	Joint or special expenditures	_		246	_
14	Miscellaneous expenditures	63	7	406	641
15	Total expenditures	3,548	2, 034	28, 321	24, 901

TABLE 6. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections (Actual) 1955, by Provinces

No.	Items	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			(Thousands	of Dollars)	
	Assessed valuations:				
1	Real property	28,653	27, 926	302, 684	331,987
2	Business	2, 282	10,3361	15, 387	21,473
3	Personal	_	1	64, 891	80,410
4	Other	_	-	5, 610	5, 560
5	Total assessed valuations	30, 935	38, 262	388, 572	439,430
6	Total taxation	2,319	1,697	22,667	19,144
7	Tax collections	2, 260	1,561	22, 057	18,363
8	Ratio, collections to taxation	97.46%	91. 99%	97.31%	95. 92%

^{1. &}quot;Personal" included in "Business" assessments.

Debt charges for education included in "Education".
 "Sanitation" included in "Public Works" for Quebec.

TABLE 5. Expenditures (Actual) 1955, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.
		(T	housands of Dolla	ars)			
21,738	31,952	4,036	4,799	5,544	6, 298	79,322	1
33, 212	58,774	6,770	4,099	8,725	14, 288	132,760	2
42, 375 ²	73,592	9,752	12, 211	19, 344	9,761	171,643 ²	3
2	22,398	2, 187	1,823	3,363	3, 214	34, 3312	4
19, 201 ³	21,366	2,556	4, 583	8,790	2, 934	63,3343	5
3	21,735	2,333	1,685	2,611	7, 197	37,755 ³	6
63,725	142,713 ¹	17,669	27,597	21, 123	23, 485	316,0394	7
7,384	14,666	1, 199	1,838	2,868	4,029	33,320	8
64, 594	74,952 ¹	7,617	5, 793	18, 110	17,386	198,3044	9
1,500	1,819	1,013	111	1,412	898	7,361	10
_	3,213	1,573	1,466	1,040	645	8,726	11
8,380	7,846	1,691	2, 139	4,943	3,882	30, 111	12
434	3,013	287	_	382	214	4,576	13
4,083	4, 225	333	1,075	2,041	1, 115	13,989	14
266, 626	482,264	59, 016	69, 219	100, 296	95, 346	1, 131, 571	15

TABLE 6. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections (Actual) 1955, by Provinces

		· varaptions, i					
Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.
		(T)	housands of Dolla	ars)			
		\		,			
4,780,408	5,841,744	732,018	963, 425	1, 147, 348	1,044,040	15, 200, 233	1
_	725,728	30,484	49,896	50,566	_	906, 1522	2
_		7,791	_	46, 166	-	199, 258 ²	3
-	-	_	16	-	. –	11, 186	4
4, 780, 408	6, 567, 472	770, 293	1,013,337	1,244,080	1,044,040	16, 316, 829	5
223, 568	339, 691	46,488	57,000	65,772	66, 119	844, 465	6
_	335, 933	44,419	52, 156	64, 625	66, 232	_	7
	98.89%	95.55%	91.50%	98.26%	100.17%	_	8

^{2. &}quot;Total business assessment" includes Prince Edward Island "Personal" and excludes Quebec.

 [&]quot;Social welfare" included in "Health" for Quebec.
 Debt charges for education for New Brunswick and Ontario included in "Total education".

TABLE 7. Revenues (Preliminary) 1956, by Provinces

-					
No.	Items	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			(Thousands	of Dollars)	
	Taxation for municipal purposes:				
	General:				
1	Real property	1,398	497	9, 157	2,743
2	Personal property	47	3451		3, 281
3	Business	514	1	1,351	1,310
4	Poll	99	1032		1,689
5	Other	459	100	227	299
G	Obliei	1 00		221	255
6	Total general	2, 517	945	13, 855	9,322
7	Special assessments and charges		5	-	70
8	Total taxation for municipal purposes	2,517	950	13, 855	9, 392
9	Taxation for school purposes	-	888	10,988	11,510
10	Total taxation	2,517	1, 838	24, 843	20, 902
1					
11	Licences and permits	89	41	343	202
12	Rents, concessions and franchises	100	19	416	187
13	Fines	1	27	177	144
14	Interest, tax penalties, etc	1	4	303	168
15	Service charges	5	_	137	_
16	Recreation and community services	44	3	44	_
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:				
	Governments:				
17	Dominion	47	50	1,184	528
18	Provincial	618	113	1,164	3,287
19	Other municipal		_	_	_
	Government enterprises:				
20	Dominion	_	-	203	132
21	Provincial	_	_	_	_
22	Own municipal	70	130	369	218
23	Other contributions	3	_	4	96
24	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	738	293	2, 924	4,261
25	Debenture debt charges recoverable	257	47	1,131	988
26	Miscellaneous revenues	68	6	392	160
27	Total revenues	3, 820	2,278	30, 710	27, 012

^{1. &}quot;Business tax" included in "Personal property tax".
2 Includes Charlottetown "Poll tax" of 85 for educational purposes.
3. "Other taxes" includes "Sales tax" of 33,509 and "Business tax" of undisclosed amount.
4. Included in "Miscellaneous revenues".
5. Detail not available for Quebec and Saskatchewan.
6. "Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".
7. "Poll tax" included in "Other taxes".

TABLE 7. Revenues (Preliminary) 1956, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.
		Γ)	Chousands of Dolla	rs)			
1	1			1			
77,786	178,648	23,556 ⁶	25, 119	32,772	36, 639	388, 3 15 ⁹	1
-	-	6	_	1,215	-	7,21610	
3	22,859	3,830	1, 331	3,837	2,058	37,09011	
	187	7	914	54	7	3,83812	-1
64, 1313	-	3597	826	8	5847	66,88513	5
141, 917	201,694	27, 745	28, 190	37, 878	39, 281	503, 344	6
	15,011	3,316	1,370	5, 4338	3, 307	28,51213	7
141, 917	216, 705	31,061	29, 560	43,311	42,588	531, 856	8
94, 498	163,744	20,695	29,917	29,945	29,370	391,555	9
236, 415	380, 449	51, 756	59,477	73, 256	71, 958	923, 411	10
5,071	5,424	1,078	1,340	1,462	4,649	19,699	11
4	4	533	814	2,774	1,163	6,006	12
4	4	657	320	914	1,829	4,069	13
3,299	3,768	838	1, 129	1, 298	1,096	11,904	14
4	4	4	537	1,325	657	2, 661	15
4	4	_	404	579	410	1,484	16
	5 010	400		202	E77		17
	5, 019 66, 640	498 3,247		323 21, 477	572 15, 707		18
	5,120	-		21, 111			19
	0,120						
	978	646		86	384		20
	166	374		26	128		21
	2,413	1,209		3,343	2,423		22
	1,494	564		830	379		23
5,9055	81,830	6,538	7, 8555	26, 085	19, 593	156, 022 ⁵	24
34, 483	42, 627	3, 697	1,814	5,043	5, 3 2 3	95,410	25
12,090	22, 468	724	1,224	531	635	38, 298	26
297, 263	536, 566	65, 821	74, 914	113, 267	107, 313	1, 258, 964	27

^{8. &}quot;Other taxes" included in "Special assessments and charges".
9. "Total real property" includes "Personal property" for Manitoba.
10. "Total personal property" includes "Business" for Prince Edward Island and excludes Manitoba.
11. "Total business" excludes Prince Edward Island and Quebec.
12. "Total poll" excludes Manitoba and British Columbia reported in "Total other".
13. "Total other" includes Manitoba and British Columbia "Poll" and excludes Alberta reported in "Special assessments and charges", but includes "Business tax" for Quebec of undisclosed amount.

TABLE 8. Expenditures (Preliminary) 1956, by Provinces

No.	Items	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			(Thousands	of Dollars)	
1	General government	585	129	2,562	2, 131
2	Protection to persons and property	215	193	3,757	3,046
3	Public works	817	237	1,919	1,868
4	Sanitation and waste removal	386	6	650	336
5	Health	4	11	2,688	1, 411
6	Social welfare	3	19	1, 236	949
7	Education	2	965	9,988	11, 480 ¹
8	Recreation and community services	133	61	690	506
9	Debt charges	461	547	6,049	3,9041
10	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	148	_	120	364
11	Provision for reserves	8	15	303	366
12	Capital expenditure provided out of revenue	692	2	332	128
13	Joint or special expenditures	3	_	325	
14	Miscellaneous expenditures	58	14	197	569
15	Total expenditures	3, 515	2, 199	30, 816	27, 058

TABLE 9. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collection (Preliminary) 1956, by Provinces

No.	Items	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			(Thousands	of Dollars)	
	Assessed valuations:				
1	Real property	32, 3 86	29, 243	443, 513	337,868
2	Business	2,613	13, 239 ¹	28, 433	22, 251
3	Personal	-	1	65,548	84, 446
4	Other	_	-	13,920	6, 230
5	Total assessed valuations	34, 999	42,482	551, 414	450, 795
6	Total taxation	2, 517	1, 838	24, 843	20, 902
7	Tax collections	2,512	1,759	23,930	20, 243
8	Ratio, collections to taxation	99.80%	95.70%	96.32%	96.85%

^{1. &}quot;Personal" included in "Business assessments".

Debt charges for education included in "Education".
 "Sanitation" included in "Public works" for Quebec.

TABLE 8. Expenditures (Preliminary) 1956, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Man ito ba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.
			(Thousands of Do	llars)			
23, 571	35, 852	4, 354	5, 209	5,968	7, 206	87, 567	1
35,740	63,658	7,356	4, 401	9,899	15, 543	143,808	2
46,1252	80,657	10, 465	14, 321	20,724	11, 498	188,6312	3
2	23, 270	2, 208	1,994	3,974	3,548	36,3722	4
20,627 ³	21,035	2,905	4, 216	9, 228	3,159	65, 284 ³	5
3	24,052	2, 635	1,806	2,983	7, 379	41,062 ³	6
68,825	163,600 ¹	20, 235	28, 414	24, 102	27,096	354,707 ⁴	7
9,410	16,054	1,234	1,842	3, 129	4, 142	37, 201	8
74,645	83, 347 ¹	8,321	5,965	21,084	18, 165	222, 488 ⁴	9
2,056	3,997	1, 140	124	1,813	909	10,671	10
-	3,987	1,618	972	880	1,835	9,984	11
10,213	10,924	2, 140	5, 237	4,908	4,613	39, 189	12
480	5, 144	368	170	318	253	7,061	13
4,754	3,956	462	1, 132	2,174	980	14, 296	14
296, 446	539, 533	65, 441	75, 803	111, 184	106, 326	1, 258, 321	15

TABLE 9. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections (Preliminary) 1956, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.
			(Thousands of Do	llars)			
5,879,377	6, 384, 678	820, 235	972, 276	1,195,918	1, 278, 739	17, 374, 233	1
-	816,956	36,006	48,915	64, 535	-	1,032,948	2
-	Milling	6,801		46,076	_	202,871	3
gram	****	_	30	_	quan	20, 180	4
5, 879, 377	7, 201, 634	863, 042	1,021,221	1, 306, 529	1, 278, 739	18, 630, 232	5
246, 417	380, 449	51,756	59,477	73, 256	71,958	933, 413	6
-	377,520	50,966	59, 200	72,305	72,162	_	7
	99, 23%	98. 47%	99.53%	98.70%	100. 28%	_	8

^{2. &}quot;Total business assessment" includes Prince Edward Island "Personal" and excludes Quebec.

^{3. &}quot;Social welfare" included in "Health" for Quebec.4. "Debt charges" for education for New Brunswick and Ontario included in "Total education".

TABLE 10. Revenues (Estimates) 1957, by Provinces7

No.	Items	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
		(Th	ousands of Dolla	rs)
	Taxation for municipal purposes;		Programme	
	General:			
1	Real property	1,339	497	10,034
2	Personal property	44	346 ¹	2,634
3	Business	482	1	1,323
4	Poll	98	1032	865
5	Other	390	_	300
6	Total general	2,353	946	15, 156
7	Special assessments and charges	25	5	_
8	Total taxation for municipal purposes	2,378	951	15, 156
9	Taxation for school purposes	_	935	12,048
10	Total taxation	2,378	1,886	27, 204
11	Licences and permits	80	41	357
12	Rents concessions and franchises	92	19	423
13	Fines	1	27	186
14	Interest, tax penalties etc.	1	4	277
15	Service charges	3	_	142
16	Recreation and community services	44	. 3	44
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:			
	Governments:			
17	Dominion	47	50	1,510
18	Provincial	708	113	1,183
19	Other municipal	-	_	_
	Government enterprises:			
20	Dominion			280
21	Provincial	_	_	_
22	Own municipal	45	130	402
23	Other contributions	2	-	4
24	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	802	293	3,379
25	Debenture debt charges recoverable	313	47	1,116
26	Miscellaneous revenues	88	6	365
27	Total revenues	3,802	2,326	33,493

"Business tax" included in "Personal property tax".
 Includes Charlottetown "Poll tax" of 85 for educational purposes.
 Included in "Miscellaneous revenues".
 Detail not available for Saskatchewan.

TABLE 10. Revenues (Estimates) 1957, by Provinces⁷

New Brunswick	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	No.
		(Thousands	of Dollars)	'		
2.676	196,867	23, 2495	26,579	35,475	40,777	1
3,643	_	5	- Granto	1,239	_	2
1,405	24,999	3,969	1,399	4,303	2,657	3
1,751	193	6	951	61	6	4
321	_	369 ⁶	846	2	543 ⁶	5
9, 796	222,059	27,587	29,775	41,078	43,977	6
70	15,733	3,638	1,436	5,9232	3,855	7
9, 866	237, 792	31, 225	31,211	47,001	47, 832	8
13,138	178,846	22,617	30,756	34,516	35, 252	9
23,004	416, 638	53, 842	61,967	81,517	83,084	10
188	5,574	1,007	1,365	1,515	4,226	11
214	3	574	795	2,719	1,162	12
143	3	659	323	1,020	1,881	13
143	3,524	830	1,058	1,129	958	14
	3	3	467	1,776	605	15
-	3	_	406	636	369	16
637	7,608	811		816	1,240	17
3,483	74,664	5,556		21,644	17,005	18
-	5,592	-			-	19
234	1,057	652		75	432	20
_	170	366		26	130	21
227	2,088	1,225		3,977	2,278	22
96	1,498	593		745	366	23
4,677	92,677	9, 203	7, 7444	27, 283	21,451	24
1,035	46,802	3,700	1,978	5,690	5,596	25
150	21,038	590	979	495	606	26
29, 554	586, 253	70, 405	77,082	123, 780	119, 938	27

^{5. &}quot;Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".6. "Poll tax" included in "Other taxes".7. Estimates for Quebec are not available.

TABLE 11. Expenditures (Estimates) 1957, by Provinces¹

No.	Items	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
		(T)	housands of Dolla	ars)
1	General government	735	129	2,650
2	Protection to persons and property	275	193	4,021
3	Public works	992	238	2,070
4	Sanitation and waste removal	408	6	674
5	Health	4	12	2,711
6	Social welfare	3	19	1,439
7	Education	2	1,011	10,948
8	Recreation and community services	220	61	704
9	Debt charges	634	547	6,287
10	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	289	_	124
11	Provision for reserves	7	15	336
12	Capital expenditures provided out of revenue	601	2	451
13	Joint or special expenditures	3	attrace.	360
14	Miscellaneous expenditures	65	15	230
15	Total expenditures	4,238	2,248	33,005

^{1.} Estimates for Quebec are not available.

TABLE 12. Assessed Valuations and Taxation (Estimates) 1957, by Provinces 1

	ZALDED IN TROUBLE THE WILL AND	(======================================		
No.	Items	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
		(T	housands of Dolla	urs)
	Assessed valuations:			
1	Real property	35,088	29, 256	466, 164
2	Business	2,700	13,2412	27,850
3	Personal	_	2	69, 101
4	Other		_	15,329
5	Total assessed valuations	37, 788	42,497	578,444
6	Total taxation	2,378	1,886	27, 204

^{1.} Estimates for Quebec are not available.

TABLE 11. Expenditures (Estimates) 1957, by Provinces 1

New Brunswick	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	No.
		(Thousand	s of Dollars)			
2,348	39,084	4,366	5,206	6,493	8,044	1
3,226	70,759	7,926	4,694	11,392	17,217	2
1,801	83,290	10,296	13,913	19,984	12,603	3
352	25,678	2,327	2,063	4,234	4,042	4
1,469	21,727	3,371	4,328	10,346	3,354	5
1,001	26,602	2,982	1,977	3,336	7,775	6
13, 1082	178,9252	22,157	29,073	27,781	33,000	7
514	18,301	1,344	1,951	3,490	4,680	8
4,2642	92,9552	8,780	6,599	23,954	19,253	9
370	1,603	1,143	128	1,975	1,025	10
452	3,833	1,587	675	1,253	2,279	11
128	18,751	2,434	5,671	4,055	5,287	12
_	5, 187	479	_	305	273	13
590	5,597	528	1,164	2,567	1,240	14
29, 623	592, 292	69, 72 0	77, 442	121,165	120, 072	15

^{2.} Debt charges for education included in "Education".

TABLE 12. Assessed Valuations and Taxation (Estimates) 1957, by Provinces 1

New Brunswick	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	No.
		(Thousand	of Dollars)			
360,013	6,758,206	879,819	988,470	1,267,670	1,423,723	1
23,384	858,177	37,232	49,399	69,823	_	2
90,608	_	7,486		45,338	_	3
6,825	_	_	30		_	4
480, 830	7, 616, 383	924, 537	1, 037, 899	1,382,831	1,423,723	5
23,004	416, 638	53, 842	61, 967	81,517	83, 084	6

^{2. &}quot;Personal" included in "Business assessments".







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FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS 1957 and 1958

Revenue and Expenditure

PRELIMINARY 1957 - ESTIMATES 1958

Published by Authority of
The Honourable Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce

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SYMBOLS

The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout this publication is as follows:

.. Not available

... Not applicable

- Nil

INTRODUCTION

This report is the second of an annual series presenting estimated revenues, expenditures, assessed valuations and tax collections of municipal governments. For the first time, estimated gross debenture debt issued and outstanding at the year end has been included.

The report "Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments — Actual" which is based on provincial compilations of municipal statistics, other provincial documents and annual reports of local governments, can be compiled only after those sources are published. The Dominion-Provincial Conferences on Municipal Statistics, convinced of the need for earlier indication of trends in municipal financial statistics, approved a proposal for a statistical survey which would permit estimation of such statistics from returns obtained from a sampling of municipal financial statements and budgets. This report presents such sample-based estimates for 1957 and 1958.

This series will make municipal financial statistics for Canada and its provinces available in three stages, corresponding to those in effect for financial statistics of provincial governments, namely:

Actual: The source of "actual" statistics is the same for all governments — the published financial statements.

Preliminary: Provincial "preliminary" statistics are based on preliminary financial statements, usually submitted with the budget. Municipal "preliminary" statistics are estimates based on a sample of "actual" figures, audited or unaudited.

Estimated: Provincial "estimates" are based on analyses of the official estimates of the provincial governments. Municipal "estimates" are based on a sampling of municipal budgets.

Currency of financial statistics of municipalities is in this way considerably improved and their usefulness increased.

Thanks are due to the provincial and municipal officials for their assistance.

It should be emphasized that the above procedure is made possible by the development to date in uniform municipal accounting and reporting.

For the purpose of determining trends, the estimates for 1957 and 1958, presented in totals for each province excepting Quebec, are shown alongside actual 1956 figures which were recently released in a more comprehensive report "Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments—Actual 1956". This same data is also presented for 1957 and 1958 in a form which will facilitate inter-provincial comparison. "Actual" figures for Quebec are presented in Tables 1 to 4 only, and they are for different years. Quebec estimates for 1957 and 1958 could not be obtained for inclusion in this publication.

To obtain approximate uniformity in the concepts of municipal governments between provinces. estimated data of special areas, districts, boards, etc., were compiled and included in the provincial totals. In some instances the revenue and expenditure detail was not available. Consequently, some estimates were made in composite form and the combination of such items, which renders interprovincial comparison impossible except in the combined forms, are denoted by footnotes. This situation occurs in the detail of taxation as well as elsewhere and is caused by two sets of circumstances: (1) the detail was not available for each municipality but only in group totals (a form unsuitable to the estimating procedure); and (2) the required detail was not provided even in totals.

The statistics presented here are applicable to the calendar year, the exceptions being education data in three provinces. In both Prince Edward Island and Quebec the school authorities' fiscal year ends the previous June 30, and British Columbia rural district school taxes were extracted from the Provincial Public Accounts. A few Quebec cities have fiscal years ending after December 31, but are included with those ending December 31.

TABLE 1. Gross Debenture Debt as at December 31, 1956, 1957 and 1958, by Provinces

Province	1956 Actual	1957 Preliminary	1958 Estimate
	t	housands of dollar	5
Newfoundland	11,490	13,503	15, 133
Prince Edward Island	6,335	7, 673	8,440
Nova Scotia	67, 144	67, 638	70,832
New Brunswick	68,061	74,853	70,085
Quebec	793, 147		
Ontario	935, 495	1,071,554	1,238,178
Manitoba	106,644	113,788	121,073
Saskatchewan	83,661	97,013	110,643
Alberta	269,502	311, 634	344,677
British Columbia	303, 239	327, 643	343, 119

TABLE 2. Revenues 1956, 1957 and 1958, by Provinces

		1	Vewfoundla	nd	Prince Edward Island		
No.	Items	1956 Actual	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Estimated	1956 Actual	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Estimated
-				thousands	of dollars		
	Taxation for municipal purposes:						
	General:						
1	Real property	1,459	1,713	1,773	454	493	492
2	Personal property	39	2	2	145	351 ¹	350¹
3	Business	587	660	676	200	1	1
4	Poll	100	105	114	104²	120°	120²
5	Other	465	492	436	_	_	-
6	Total general	2,650	2,972	3,001	903	964	962
7	Special assessments and charges			• •	5	10	10
8	Total taxation for municipal purposes	2,650	2, 972	3,001	908	974	972
9	Taxation for school purposes				973	1,055	1,137
10	Total taxation	2,650	2, 972	3,001	1,881	2,029	2,109
11	Licences and permits	97	102	101	43	38	38
12	Interest, tax penalties, etc	-	2	10	4	12	12
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:						
	Governments:						
13	Dominion	47	32	32	5	7	6
14	Provincial	885	845	1,006	111	110	110
15	Other municipal	_	_		_	_	_
	Government enterprises:						
16	Dominion		_	-	_	_	_
17	Provincial	_	_	_	_	-	_
18	Own municipal	135	127	81	106	117	117
19	Other contributions	267	156	155	_		_
20	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	1,334	1,160	1,274	222	234	233
21	Debenture debt charges recoverable	238	291	305	45	46	49
22	Miscellaneous revenues	409	431	416	53	48	49
23	Total revenues	4,728	4,958	5,107	2,248	2,407	2,490

^{1 &}quot;Business tax" included in "Personal property tax".

2 Includes Charlottetown poll tax for educational purposes of 85 for 1956 and 101 for 1957 and 1958.

3 "Other" includes: Sales tax 25,849 in 1954, 30,128 and 33,509 in 1955 and 1956 respectively and business tax of undisclosed amount for 1955 and 1956.

TABLE 2. Revenues 1956, 1957 and 1958, by Provinces

	Nova Scotia			lew Brunswi		8, by Provi	Quebec		
1956 Actual	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Estimated	1956 Actual	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Estimated	1954 Actual	1955 Actual	1956 Actual	No.
		1	th	ousands of d	lollars				
ł	Í						1		
8,976	9,780	9,891	2,199	2, 450	1,950	66,865	70,125	77,786	1
2, 311	2,200	1,967	3, 397	3,880	3,914	• • •	• • •	• • •	2
1,351	1,325	1,399	1,373	1,401	1,499	4	3	3	3
827	941	1,010	1,737	1,725	1,718	• • •	• • •	• • •	4
195	268	273	428	548	547	38,040³	58,945³	53,871 ³	5
13,660	14,514	14,540	9, 134	10,004	9,628	104, 905	129,070	131,657	6
150	151	145	127	217	242	-	-	10,260	7
13, 810	14, 665	14, 685	9, 261	10,221	9,870	104, 905	129,070	141,917	8
11 000	10 200	19 170	11 500	10 000	14.075	71 600	70 249	00 400	
11,090	12,380	13,179	11, 529	13,226	14,075	71,689	78,343	88,490	9
24,900	27, 045	27,864	20,790	23,447	23,945	176,594	207,413	230,407	10
317	327	340	196	225	222	16,6394	5,097	5,071	11
308	338	311	180	190	174	2,495	2,614	3, 311	12
1, 229	1,843	1,931	571	924	945	0.0		1,002	13
1,646	1,753	2,541	3, 255	3,803	3,982	• •		4,491	14
2,020	2	2	-	_	_	_	_		15
		_							
216	193	212	123	171	170	• •	• •	• •	16
52	38	37	-	_		• •	• •	••	17
263	184	120	302	231	237	. 6	. 6	16,197	18
248	24	24	84	115	120	• •	• •	412	19
3,654	4,037	4,867	4, 335	5,244	5,454	3,8065	4, 7535	22,102	20
852	914	927	1, 113	1, 160	1,197	29,884 ⁶	33, 253 ⁶	18,287	21
1,139	1,156	1,180	572	607	511	9,714	8,443	11,111	22
31,170	33,817	35,489	27, 186	30,873	31,503	239, 132	261,573	290,289	23

^{4 &}quot;Licences and permits" includes "Business tax" for 1954.
5 Detail not available; excludes "Utility surplus".
6 "Utility surplus" included in "Debenture debt charges recoverable".

TABLE 2. Revenues 1956, 1957 and 1958, by Provinces - Concluded

_	TABLE 2. Revenues 1950,	1001 4110					
			Ontario			Manitoba	
No.	Items	1956 Actual	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Estimated	1 956 Actual	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Estimated
			1	thousands	of dollars		
	Taxation for municipal purposes:						
	General:						
1	Real property	184,321	208,512	219,940	23,2311	22,9941	23, 7851
2	Personal property		• • •	• • •	1	1	1
3	Business	23,075	25,945	27,661	3,874	4,126	4,241
4	Poll	184	218	217.	9	12	12
5	Other	_		-	372	382	383
6	Total general	207,580	234,675	247, 818	27, 486	27, 514	28,421
7	Special assessments and charges	13,332	14,968	16,073	3,482	3,888	4, 255
8	Total taxation for municipal purposes	220,912	249,643	263,891	30, 968	31,402	32,676
9	Taxation for school purposes	164,836	186,543	193, 033	20,885	23,060	23,302
10	Total taxation	385,748	436, 186	456,924	51,853	54, 462	55,978
11	Licences and permits	5,622	5,890	5,886	1,064	1,161	1, 136
12	Interest, tax penalties, etc	3,964	4,426	4, 130	893	966	960
	Contributions grants and subsidies:						
	Governments:						
13	Dominion	5, 262	9,204	9,194	549	1,047	1,100
14	Provincial	65,760	80,221	89,083	3,162	6,656	7,350
15	Other municipal	5,346	5,854	5,786	_	_	_
	Government enterprises:						
16	Dominion	783	908	902	609	692	654
17	Provincial	1,232	1,087	1,159	421	383	428
18	Own municipal	2,125	1,436	1,077	1,238	1,268	1,289
19	Other contributions	1,515	1,182	1,102	462	461	451
20	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	82,023	99,892	108,303	6,441	10,507	11,272
21	Debenture debt charges recoverable	23,362	27,847	31,107	3,060	3,399	3, 544
22	Miscellaneous revenues	23, 174	22,556	22,040	1,908	1,877	1,919
23	Total revenues	523,893	596,797	628,390	65,219	72,372	74,809

[&]quot;"Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".

TABLE 2. Revenues 1956, 1957 and 1958, by Provinces - Concluded

	a	tish Columbia	Bri		Alberta		1	Saskatchewan	
No.	1958 Estimated	1957 Prelimi- nary	1956 Actual	1958 Estimated	1957 Prelimi- nary	1956 Actual	1958 Estimated	1957 Prelimi- nary	1956 Actual
				lollars	ousands of d	th			
	40.050	44.040	077 000	24 000	04 050	01 00#	20.010	00 010	05.010
1	46,978	41,940	37,000	34,632	34, 256	31,937	29,819	28,313	25,910
2	9.017	2 606	9 027	1,780	1,711	1,566	1,476	1,411	1,303
3	2,917	2,696	2,037	4,863	4,223 59	3,889	661	682	815
5	471	477	500	_	-	04	760	754	1,082
				_					
6	50, 366	45,113	39, 648	41,275	40,249	37,476	32,716	31,160	29, 110
7	4,338	4,023	3, 640	6,587	5,859	5, 361	2,407	2,082	1,388
8	54,704	49, 136	43,288	47,862	46, 108	42,837	35,123	33,242	30,498
9	44,274	36,400	29,868	39,986	34,984	30,047	33,665	32, 312	30,355
10	98, 978	85,536	73, 156	87,848	81,092	72,884	68,788	65, 554	60,853
11	5, 320	5,144	4,990	1,654	1,554	1,417	1,675	1,597	1,452
12	1,162	1,474	1,289	1,227	1,326	1,394	1,101	1,170	1,206
13	1,634	1,570	693	1,258	1,056	455	• •	• •	47
14	17,484	17, 155	15,486	26,716	23,469	21,728			3,679
15	-		_	-	_	_	• •	• •	***
16	445	449	369	42	27	73		• •	238
17	131	127	128	78	76	85	• •	••	122
18	1,957	2, 131	2, 281	5,689	5, 328	4,549	• •	•••	3, 199
19	276	303	556	138	150	175		• •	316
20	21, 927	21,735	19,513	33,921	30,106	27,065	11, 1972	11,3772	7, 601
21	3,400-	3,314	3, 166	6,036	5,246	4,635	2, 221	1,996	1,946
22	8,630	7,866	7,460	7,333	7,257	6,102	3,465	3,738	3,961
23	139, 417	125,069	109, 574	138,019	126,581	113,497	88,447	85,432	77,019

² Detail not available.

TABLE 3. Expenditures 1956, 1957 and 1958, by Provinces

		N	ewfoundlan	d	Prince Edward Island			
No.	Items	1956 Actual	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Estimated	1956 Actual	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Estimated	
				thousands	of dollars			
1	General government	570	582	693	132	143	143	
2	Protection to persons and property	228	259	285	195	204	200	
3	Public works	1,242	1,474	1,365	231	217	216	
4	Sanitation and waste removal	442	468	502	6	6	6	
5	Health	72	8²	72	11	10	10	
6	Social welfare	2	2	2	16	16	16	
7	Education	2	2	2	965	1,055	1,137	
8	Recreation and community services	136	182	247	61	52	52	
9	Debt charges	670	870	1,071	547	576	575	
10	Utilities and other municipal enterprises(deficits and levies)	203	258	374	* *	• •	• •	
11	Provision for reserves	11	15	14	13	23	23	
12	Capital expenditure provided out of revenue	1,024	769	449	4	3	3	
13	Joint or special expenditures	_	_	-	_	-	_	
14	Miscellaneous expenditures	81	103	79	19	20	19	
15	Total expenditures	4,614	4,990	5,088	2,200	2,325	2,400	

^{&#}x27;'Sanitation' included in "Public works".
''Social welfare" included in "Health".

TABLE 4. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections 1956, 1957 and 1958, by Provinces

_							
		N	ewfoundland	d¹	Prince Edward Island		
No.	Items	1956 Actual	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Estimated	1956 Actual	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Estimated
				thousands	of dollars		
	Assessed valuations:						
1	Real property	• •		••	29,147	29,636	29,645
2	Business	• •		• •	7,277	7,458	7,458
3	Personal	• •	• •	• •	6,029	6, 253	6, 259
4	Other		• •	• •	-	_	_
5	Total assessed valuations		• •		42,453	43,347	43,362
6	Total taxation				1,881	2,029	2,109
7	Tax collections	• •	• •	• •	1,732	1,932	
8	Ratio, collections to taxation %	• •	• •	• •	92.08	95. 22	

¹ The majority of Newfoundland municipalities do not levy real property taxes. Where such taxes are levied, the assessment is based largely on rental values.

TABLE 3. Expenditures 1956, 1957 and 1958, by Provinces

1	Nova Scotia		N	lew Brunswic	ek		Quebec		
1956 Actual	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Estimated	1956 Actual	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Estimated	1954 Actual	1955 Actual	1956 Actual	No.
			th	nousands of d	lollars				
2, 398	2,635	2,825	2,240	2,444	2,498	22,697	21,738	23,621	1
4,057	4,356	4,709	3,069	3,212	3,368	30,529	33,212	35,740	2
1,942	2,004	2,127	1,791	1,974	1,954	38, 2141	42,3751	38,568	3
751	766	837	413	411	439	1	I	7,557	4
2,819	2,885	2,999	1,387	1,551	1,698	17,8412	19,2012	15,967	5
1,394	1,503	1,605	973	1,026	1,051	2	2	4,660	6
9,706	10,894	11,590	11,495³	13, 196³	14,045³	55,900	58,953	62,817	7
797	755	836	520	572	613	7,386	7, 384	9,410	8
6,812	6,998	7, 389	3,798³	4,135³	4, 429³	58,139	64,594	74,588	9
43	44	62	288	234	262	1,167	1,500	2,009	10
						1,101	4		
563	613	563	377	418	439		7	2,568	11
424	624	736	164	236	268	11,281	8,380	10, 213	12
246	324	310	-	-	_	431	434	480	13
316	299	313	673	705	706	3,186	4,083	2,232	14
32,268	34,700	36,901	27,188	30,114	31,770	246, 771	261,854	290,430	15

TABLE 4. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections 1956, 1957 and 1958, by Provinces

	,									
		Quebec		ck	Vew Brunswic	ı		Nova Scotia		
No.	1956 Actual	1955 Actual	1954 Actual	1958 Estimated	1957 Prelimi- nary	1956 Actual	1958 Estimated	1957 Prelimi- nary	1956 Actual	
				ollars	housand of d	t				
	1					1				
1	5,897,377	4,780,408	4,398,195	391,996	359,101	344,096	493, 241	460,033	458,812	
2	• •	• •	• •	23,355	23, 385	22, 251	29,426	27,850	27,850	
3	• • •	• • •	• • •	99,733	93,804	86,989	111,175	83, 366	81,787	
4	_	-	milita	4,320	4,192	6,230	-		-	
5	5,897,377	4,780,408	4,398,195	519,404	480, 482	459, 566	633,842	571,249	568, 449	
6	230,407	207,413	176,594	23,945	23,447	20,790	27,864	27,045	24,900	
7		• •			22,270	20, 397		25,389	23,933	
8		• •	••	• • •	94.98	98.11	• • •	93.88	96.12	
					4	1		1		

^{3 &}quot;Debt charges for education" included in "Education".
4 "Provision for reserves" included in "Miscellaneous".

TABLE 3. Expenditures 1956, 1957 and 1958, by Provinces - Concluded

			Ontario		Mani to ba ·		
No.	Items	1956 Actual	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Estimated	1956 Actual	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Estimated
				thousands	of dollars		
1	General government	35,129	38,322	42,929	4, 239	4,544	4,771
2	Protection to persons and property	64,108	72,594	79,275	7,418	8,094	9,125
3	Public works	82,564	86,859	92,059	10,659	11,138	11,085
4	Sanitation and waste removal	24, 138	27,116	28,743	2,391	2, 133	2,173
5	Health	22,209	22, 212	22,817	2,968	3,586	3,716
6	Social welfare	23,097	26,831	32,756	2,482	2,633	2,908
7	Education	161,9281	187,552 ¹	194,5641	19,448	21,484	21,640
8	Recreation and community services	16,303	18,647	20,726	1,309	1,574	1,770
9	Debt charges	70,320¹	75, 239¹	84,2361	9,159	9,598	10,355
10	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	4,205	2,222	2,217	683	711	996
11	Provision for reserves	3,320	6,911	6,202	1,252	1,636	1,643
12	Capital expenditure provided out of revenue	10,022	16,285	15,990	1,817	2, 562	2,613
13	Joint or special expenditures	3,638	4,246	5,204	307	317	331
14	Miscellaneous expenditures	6,007	5,035	4,977	372	423	697
15	Total expenditures	526,988	590,071	632,695	64,504	70, 433	73,823

¹ Debt charges for education included in "Education".

TABLE 4. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections 1956, 1957 and 1958, by Provinces — Concluded

			Ontario		Manitoba			
No.	Items	1956 Actual	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Estimated	1956 Actual	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Estimated	
			thousands of dollars					
	Assessed valuations:							
1	Real property	6,394,668	7,039,872	7,322,578	823, 567	885, 845	944,243	
2	Business	801,212	875,978	920,934	35,903	38,591	40,167	
3	Personal		• • •	• • •	6,818	7,253	7,271	
4	Other	_			-	_	-	
5	Total assessed valuations	7,195,880	7, 915, 850	8,243,512	866,288	931,689	991,681	
6	Total taxation	385,748	436, 186	456,924	51,853	54,462	55,978	
7	Tax collections	380,230	429, 128	• • •	50, 183	55, 321	• • •	
8	Ratio, collections to taxation %	98.57	98.38	• • •	96.78	101.58	• • •	

TABLE 3. Expenditures 1956, 1957 and 1958, by Provinces - Concluded

2	Saskatchewa	n		Alberta		В	ritish Columbi	a	
1956 Actual	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Estimated	1956 Actual	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Estimated	1956 Actual	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Estimated	No.
			t	housands of	iollars				
5,202	5,975	6, 299	5,970	6,490	7,020	7,372	8,479	9,698	1
4,533	5, 254	6,011	9,816	11,567	13,635	16,028	18,968	21,376	2
14, 320	18,313	17,696	21,910	22,715	24,600	12,110	12,118	13,079	3
1,970	2, 197	2,204	3,996	4,100	4,517	3,642	4,186	4,556	4
4, 515	4,650	4,925	9,864	11,050	11,301	3,111	3,296	2,771	5
1,936	2,490	2,674	2,720	3,037	3,131	7,453	7,901	8,640	6
30,6221	32, 2781	33,580¹	23, 898	27,860	31,875	27,508²	34, 3242	42, 399²	7
2,035	2, 304	2,528	3,103	3, 562	3,759	4, 489	5,129	6,064	8
5, 1821	5,4891	6, 358¹	21,332	24,752	29, 286	18,489	19,498	20,892	9
238	320	365	1,881	1,878	1,655	1,025	1,514	1,712	10
			654	763	676			2,394	11
1,321	1,533	1,281				1,861	2, 188		
2,533	3,056	3,071	4,929	5,187	4,448	4,218	5,306	5. 403	12
		_	382	390	263	356	357	492	13
1,213	1,208	1,308	2,100	2, 122	2,193	933	839	1,455	14
75,620	85,067	88,300	112,555	125,473	138,359	108, 595	124, 103	140, 931	15

² Includes an undisclosed amount of debt charges for education.

TABLE 4. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections 1956, 1957 and 1958, by Provinces — Concluded

Saskatchewan		n	Alberta			British Columbia			
1956 Actual	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Estimated	1956 Actual	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Estimated	1956 Actual	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Estimated	No.
				thousands of	dollars				
989,530	1,022,884	1,037,647	1,230,703	1,302,206	1, 364, 448	1,238,390	1,670,292	1,787,565	1
49,738	50, 963	51,363	56,542	57,932	65,252	• •	• •	• •	2
• • •	• • •	• • •	47,894	54,937	54,357		• • •	* * *	3
29	294	300	_	_	_	-	-	_	4
1,039,297	1,074,141	1,089,310	1,335,139	1,415,075	1,484,057	1,238,390	1,670,292	1,787,565	5
60,853	65,524	68,788	72,884	81,092	87,848	73,156	85,536	98,978	6
60,530	65,249	• • •	72,383	79,818		72,778	85, 242	• • •	7
99.47	99.58	• • •	99.31	98.43	• • •	99.48	99.66	• • •	8

TABLE 5. Revenues (Preliminary) 1957, by Provinces¹

-				
No.	Items	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
		tl	nousands of dolla	rs
	Taxation for municipal purposes:			
	General:			
1	Real property	1,713	493	9, 780
2	Personal property	2	3512	2,200
3	Business	660	2	1,325
4	Poll	105	120³	941
5	Other	492	_	268
6	Total general	2,972	964	14,514
7	Special assessments and charges	• •	10	151
8	Total taxation for municipal purposes	2,972	974	14,665
9	Taxation for school purposes		1,055	12,380
10	Total taxation	2,972	2,029	27, 045
11	Licences and permits	102	38	327
12	Interest, tax penalties, etc.	2	12	338
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:	:		
	Governments:			
13	Dominion	32	7	1,843
14	Provincial	845	110	1,753
15	Other municipal	_	_	2
	Government enterprises:	i		
16	Dominion	page.	_	193
17	Provincial	_	_	38
18	Own municipal	127	117	184
19	Other contributions	156	_	24
20	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	1,160	234	4,037
21	Debenture debt charges recoverable	291	46	914
22	Miscellaneous revenues	431	48	1,156
23	Total revenues	4,958	2,407	33,817

Quebec figures not available.
 'Business tax' included in "Personal property tax".
 Includes Charlottetown "Poll tax" of 101 for educational purposes.

TABLE 5. Revenues (Preliminary) 1957, by Provinces¹

New Brunswick	Ontario	Manitoba	Control charge		British	
New Brunswick	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Columbia	No.
		thousands	of dollars			
0.450	200 512	22 0044	00 010	24 252	41 040	
2,450 3,880	208, 512	22,9944	28, 313	34, 256	41,940	1
1,401	25,945	4,126	1,411	1,711 4,223	2,696	3
1,725	218	12	682	59	2,030	4
548	_	382	754	~~	477	5
10,004	234,675	27,514	31,160	40, 249		
10,004	234,013	21,314	31,100	40, 249	45,113	6
217	14,968	3,888	2,082	5, 859	4,023	7
10,221	249, 643	31,402	33,242	46,108	49, 136	8
13,226	186,543	23,060	32,312	34,984	36,400	9
23,447	436, 186	54,462	65,554	81, 092	85,536	10
225	5,890	1,161	1,597	1,554	5,144	11
190	4,426	966	1,170	1,326	1,474	12
924	9, 204	1,047	• •	1,056	1,570	13
3, 803	80,221	6,656		23, 469	17,155	14
-	5,854	_	• •	-	Num.	15
171	908	692		27	449	16
1/1	1,087	383	• •	76	127	17
231	1,436	1,268	• •	5,328	2,131	18
115	1,182	461	6.0	150	303	19
5,244	99, 892	10,507	11,3775	30, 106	21,735	20
1,160	27, 847	3,399	1,996	5,246	3,314	21
607	22,556	1,877	3,738	7, 257	7,866	22
30, 873	596, 797	72,372	85,432	126, 581	125,069	23

^{4 &}quot;Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".
5 Detail not available for Saskatchewan.

TABLE 6. Expenditures (Preliminary) 1957, by Provinces¹

No.	. Items	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
		th	ousands of dollar	S
1	General government	582	143	2,635
2	Protection to persons and property	259	204	4,356
3	Public works	1,474	217	2,004
4	Sanitation and waste removal	468	. 6	766
5	Health	8 ²	10	2,885
6	Social welfare	2	16	1,503
7	Education	2	1,055	10,894
8	Recreation and community services	182	52	755
9	Debt charges	870	576	6,998
10	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	258	e 0	44
11	Provision for reserves	15	23	613
12	Capital expenditure provided out of revenue	769	3	624
13	Joint or special expenditures	_	_	324
14	Miscellaneous expenditures	103	20	299
15	Total expenditures	4,990	2,325	34,700

TABLE 7. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections (Preliminary) 1957, by Provinces¹

No.	Items	Newfoundland ²	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
		tì	nousands of dollar	s
	Assessed valuations:		· ·	
1	Real property	• •	29, 636	460,033
2	Business		7,458	27,850
3	Personal	• •	6, 253	83,366
4	Other		_	-
5	Total assessed valuations	• •	43,347	571,249
6	Total taxation	• •	2,029	27,045
7	Tax collections	• •	1,932	25,389
8	Ratio, collections to taxation%	• •	95.22	93.88

¹ Quebec figures not available.

¹ Quebec figures not available. ² "Social Welfare" included in "Health".

TABLE 6. Expenditures (Preliminary) 1957, by Provinces¹

New Brunswick	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	No.
		thousands	of dollars			
2,444	38,322	4,544	5,975	6,490	8,479	1
3,212	72,594	8,094	5,254	11,567	18, 968	2
1,974	86,859	11,138	18,313	22,715	12,118	3
411	27, 116	2,133	2,197	4,100	4,186	4
1,551	22,212	3,586	4,650	11,050	3,296	5
1,026	26, 831	2,633	2,490	3,037	7, 901	6
13, 196³	187, 552³	21,484	32,278	27,860	34,3244	7
572	18,647	1,574	2,304	3,562	5, 129	8
4, 135³	75,239³	9,598	5,489	24,752	19, 498	9
234	2,222	711	320	1,878	1,514	10
418	6,911	1,636	1,533	763	2, 188	11
236	16,285	2,562	3,056	5,187	5,306	12
-	4,246	317		390	357	13
705	5,035	423	1,208	2, 122	839	14
30, 114	590, 071	70,433	85, 067	125,473	124, 103	15

TABLE 7. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections (Preliminary) 1957, by Provinces¹

New Brunswick	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	No.
		thousands	of dollars			
359, 101	7,039,872	885,845	1,022,884	1,302,206	1,670,292	1
23,385	875,978	38,591	50, 963	57, 932		2
93, 804		7, 253	• • •	54,937	0 0 0	3
4,192	-	_	294	_	_	4
480, 482	7, 915, 850	931,689	1,074,141	1,415,075	1,670,292	5
23,447	436, 186	54,462	65,524	81,092	85,536	6
22,270	429, 128	55, 321	65, 249	79,818	85,242	7
94.98	98.38	101.58	99.58	98.43	99.66	8

² The majority of Newfoundland Municipalities do not levy real property taxes. Where such taxes are levied, the assessment is based largely on rental values.

<sup>Debt charges for education included in "Education".
Includes an undisclosed amount of debt charges for education.</sup>

TABLE 8. Revenues (Estimated) 1958, by Provinces¹

No.	Items	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia					
		th	nousands of dolla	rs					
	Taxation for municipal purposes:	1							
	General:								
1	Real property	1,773	492	9,891					
2	Personal property	2	350²	1,967					
3	Business	676	2	1,399					
4	Poll	114	120³	1,010					
5	Other	436		273					
6	Total general	3,001	962	14,540					
7	Special assessments and charges		10	145					
8	Total taxation for municipal purposes	3,001	972	14,685					
9	Taxation for school purposes	• • •	1,137	13,179					
10	Total taxation	3,001	2,109	27, 864					
11	Licences and permits	101	38	340					
12	Interest, tax penalties, etc.	10	12	311					
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:								
	Governments:								
13	Dominion	32	6	1,931					
14	Provincial	1,006	110	2,541					
15	Other municipal	-		2					
	Government enterprises:								
16	Dominion	_		212					
17	Provincial	_	_	37					
18	Own municipal	81	117	120					
19	Other contributions	155	epitide.	24					
20	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	1,274	233	4,867					
21	Debenture debt charges recoverable	305	49	927					
22	Miscellaneous revenues	416	49	1,180					
23	Total revenues	5,107	2,490	35,489					

Estimates for Quebec are not available.
 "Business tax" included in "Personal property tax".
 Includes Charlottetown "Poll tax" of 101 for educational purposes.

TABLE 8. Revenues (Estimated) 1958, by Provinces¹

New Brunswick	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	No
		thousand	s of dollars			
1,950	219, 940	23,7854	29,819	34,632	46,978	1
3,914	• • •	4	• • •	1,780		2
1,499	27, 661	4, 241	1,476	4,863	2, 917	3
1,718	217	12	661		_	4
547		383	760	-	471	5
9, 628	247, 818	28, 421	32,716	41,275	50,366	6
242	16,073	4, 255	2,407	6,587	4,338	7
9, 870	263, 891	32,676	35,123	47, 862	54,704	8
14,075	193,033	23, 302	33,665	39,986	44, 274	9
23,945	456, 924	55,978	68, 788	87, 848	98, 978	10
222	5,886	1,136	1,675	1,654	5,320	11
174	4,130	960	1,101	1,227	1, 162	12
945	9, 194	1,100	0.0	1,258	1,634	13
3,982	89,083	7,350	• •	26,716	17, 484	14
-	5,786	_	• •	-	_	15
170	902	654		42	445	16
_	1,159	428	• •	78	131	17
237	1,077	1,289		5,689	1,957	18
120	1,102	451	0 0	138	276	19
5,454	108, 303	11,272	11,1975	33, 921	21, 927	20
0, 101	100,000	11, 21%	22,201	00,001	77,001	
1,197	31, 107	3, 544	2, 221	6,036	3,400	21
511	22,040	1,919	3,465	7, 333	8,630	22
31,503	628,390	74, 809	88,447	138, 019	139,417	23

^{4 &}quot;Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".
5 Detail not available for Saskatchewan.

TABLE 9. Expenditures (Estimated) 1958, by Provinces¹

No.	Items	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
		tl	housands of dolla	rs
1	General government	693	143	2,825
2	Protection to persons and property	285	200	4,709
3	Public works	1,365	216	2,127
4	Sanitation and waste removal	502	6	837
5	Health	7	10	2,999
6	Social welfare	_	16	1,605
7	Education	2	1,137	11,590
8	Recreation and community services	247	52	836
9	Debt charges	1,071	575	7,389
10	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	374	••	62
11	Provision for reserves	14	23	563
12	Capital expenditures provided out of revenue	449	3	736
13	Joint or special expenditures		_	310
14	Miscellaneous expenditures	79	19	313
15	Total expenditures	5,088	2,400	36, 901

TABLE 10. Assessed Valuations and Taxation (Estimated) 1958, by Provinces¹

No.	Items	Newfoundland ²	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
		th	ousands of dollar	s
	Assessed valuations:			
1	Real property		29,645	493,241
2	Business	• •	7,458	29,426
3	Personal		6,259	111,175
4	Other		-	_
5	Total assessed valuations	• •	43,362	633,842
6	Total taxation	e •	2,109	27, 864

¹ Estimates for Quebec are not available.

Estimates for Quebec are not available.
 Debt charges for education included in "Education".

TABLE 9. Expenditures (Estimated) 1958, by Provinces¹

New Brunswick	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	No.			
thousands of dollars									
2,498	42,929	4,771	6,299	7,020	9,698	1			
3,368	79, 275	9, 125	6,011	13,635	21,376	2			
1,954	92,059	11,085	17,696	24,600	13,079	3			
439	28,743	2, 173	2,204	4,517	4,556	4			
1,698	22,817	3,716	4,925	11,301	2,771	5			
1,051	32, 756	2,908	2,674	3,131	8,640	6			
14,0452	194, 564²	21,640	33,580²	31,875	42,3993	7			
613	20, 726	1,770	2,528	3,759	6,064	8			
4,4292	84,2362	10,355	6,358²	29,286	20,892	9			
262	2, 217	996	365	1,655	1,712	10			
439	6, 202	1,643	1,281	676	2,394	11			
268	15,990	2,613	3,071	4,448	5,403	12			
	5, 204	331	_	263	492	13			
706	4,977	697	1,308	2, 193	1,455	14			
31,770	632,695	73, 823	88,300	138,359	140,931	15			

³ Includes an undisclosed amount of debt charges for education.

TABLE 10. Assessed Valuations and Taxation (Estimated) 1958, by Provinces¹

New Brunswick	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	No.		
thousands of dollars								
391,996	7,322,578	944, 243	1,037,647	1,364,448	1,787,565	1		
23,355	920, 934	40,167	51,363	65, 252	• •	2		
99,733		7, 271	• • •	54,357	0.0	3		
4,320	wister		300	_	a+1000	4		
519,404	8,243,512	991, 681	1,089,310	1,484,057	1,787,565	5		
23, 945	456, 924	55, 978	68,788	87, 848	98, 978	6		

² The majority of Newfoundland Municipalities do not levy real property taxes, where such taxes are levied, the assessment is based largely on rental value.

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Estimation

Basically the method of estimation is the percentage change in sample data from base to current year applied to total data for the base year. The link or index of change is computed and applied within each "cell" for each item of revenue, expenditure, assessed valuation etc.

The principle might more readily be expressed as follows:

Sample (current) x Total (base) = Estimate of Sample (base) Total (current)

However, because we wish to estimate for two years from the same base, a single ratio that can be applied to sample data for both years' estimates is desirable. This ratio is obtained by a minor transposition in the above formula.

<u>Total (base)</u> x Sample (current) = Estimate of Sample (base) Total (current)

The relationship of Total (base) to Sample (base) is the ratio that may be compiled prior to receipt of current information and may then be applied against the questionnaire data for the two years.

Note 1. This method of estimation does not provide for non-response. It is therefore necessary to substitute data of the base year for missing data of the current year, providing the rate of non-response is not too great. An alternative is to adjust the data of the base year to exclude information of the non-respondents, but this is not practicable. If the rate of non-response is too high, substitution of base year data for the non-respondents would deflate any reported changes to the point where the estimate would differ only slightly from the base. It is therefore more straightforward to substitute base year data in total for the estimate of total for such "cells".

Note 2. Estimates should be made only for specific items of revenue, expenditure, assessed valuation, etc. Totals and sub-totals should not be estimated but obtained by addition of their estimated components. Due to changes in the proportions of these components to the totals from year to year, or the failure of the sample to reflect these changes, the total of the estimates does not equal the estimated totals. Consequently, estimates of surplus and deficit are not made because they would necessarily contain all the errors of estimating. Preliminary investigation has disclosed the possibility of obtaining more accurate estimates by combining the procedures of (a) estimating for some specific items and totals by the ratio method; and (b) distributing the items in the residual according to their respective proportions to total in the base year. As an example, in one test, the ratio method of estimation provided excellent estimates for two principal sources of taxation as well as for the total of taxation, but very poor estimates of the remaining sources of taxation. It was found that a breakdown of the residual items of taxation according to their respective proportions to total taxation, derived from base year data, provided a much greater degree of accuracy.

Where the estimate is considered unreliable for any one item in any one "cell", due to underrepresentation of the sample, it is necessary to depart from the standard procedure. Under the circumstances whereby the base is zero, or the percentage change of the ratio is very high, the change in the item should be considered as absolute rather rather than proportionate.

Adjustments and Additions

The total estimates for each province represent a projection of the data presented in the provincial reports of municipal statistics. To make these estimates comparable in concept with the "actual" series, adjustments and additions are necessary. For both the adjustments and additions, the same methods should be used as are used in the "actual" compilations. However, where possible, the most recent data available should be used when applying these methods.

Non-Response

Although the cooperation on the part of municipalities sampled was highly commendable, there were a few instances where failure to complete the questionnaire required a change in the estimating procedure. For the most part such situations occurred in groups which were known to change little from year to year, thus permitting the substitution of the most recent data available. An optional method (because the projection was made on a matched municipality basis) would have been to omit the non-respondents from the base data. This method is used only when the proportion of non-respondents to total respondents is low and the lessening representation is permissible.

Limitations

Although the specific items of revenue and expenditure, classified by sources and by function respectively, are common to nearly all municipalities, their relative significance within the financial structure of each municipality differs to varying degrees. As an example, towns within a certain

population size range in a given area might all have real property tax and business tax revenue. But the proportion of real property tax and business tax to total taxation could differ markedly from one town to another within the group. Therefore, the problem occurs whereby it is possible to have a sample representation of twenty per cent for the group by number with varying degrees of representation for each item of revenue and expenditure. It is therefore necessary to consider that the estimates of items most common to all municipalities are less subject to error, due to higher representation, than are the items that are not common to all municipalities within a given group. This circumstance was anticipated prior to the compilations of the estimates and special attention was given in an effort to minimize errors resulting from under-representation of this nature.

Inconsistencies between base and current data also increased the probability of error. Base information was submitted to the provincial governments for publication by the municipal auditors, and the current information was reported on questionnaires by the municipal officials. Because the data from which the estimates were compiled was obtained from two different sources, differences in method of reporting or interpretation of requirements occurred. Extreme care was exercised to adjust or compensate for differences arising from this cause. As an example of such an occurrence, a municipality might report an expenditure less certain revenue when the base information had shown both revenue and expenditure as gross.

The amount of error was further minimized, relative to the respective provincial totals, by the large representation of the self-representing municipalities. As an example, if the provincial total of any one item was comprised of sixty per cent through self-representation (within which no error of estimate could occur) and forty per cent through estimation, containing an error of five per cent, the relative error to the provincial total would be only two per cent.

With this information, it will be possible to appraise the estimates with an approximation of the probable error contained in the various estimates. Highly variable items, not common to all municipalities, and which do not occur primarily in the large self-representing municipalities, are more subject to error.

Description of Revised Sample

The revised sample, based on 1956 Census of Population data was selected with the intention of overcoming the limitations of the original sample based on data of the 1951 Census of Population. The use of population as the most appropriate basis of selection was retained, and, consequently, all the larger municipalities have again been included.

Prior to describing the revised sample selection technique, the limitations of the original sample should be reviewed as follows:

- (a) When the sample was designed, one stratification pattern as well as a standard rate of selection was used throughout the selection covering all provinces. As a result compilation of estimates for individual provinces placed undue emphasis on large provinces.
- (b) The understanding prior to the sample design was that all provinces would present financial data in their respective municipal reports according to a standard classification of municipalities. This was a recommendation of the Continuing Committee appointed at the 1947 Dominion-Provincial Conference on Municipal Statistics. As most provinces did not implement this recommendation it became necessary to extract the base data from provincial municipal reports.
- (c) Little or no allowance was made for non-response. Of the 53 non-self-representing "cells", 17 were each represented by only one municipality, and 13 by only two municipalities. Consequently 30 of the 53 sample "cells" of the original sample were under-represented. In practice it was found that three municipalities per "cell" is the minimum representation to provide for the non-response factor.

Method of Selection of Revised Sample

As it was unlikely that there would be any change in the format of provincial municipal reports before the 1961 Census, it was decided that the classification of municipalities used in each provincial report would form the basis for the selection of sample municipalities in each province. The arrangement was desirable in order that base information might be procured readily. The change to a classification within each province therefore constituted the prime difference between the "original" and "revised" samples.

The basis of selection, namely population, differed only slightly in application. Rates of selection in the population size ranges remained unchanged:

population of 5,000-14,999 with selection rate of 1 in 3

population of 2,000- 4,999 with selection rate of 1 in 10

population of 1,000 - 1,999 with selection rate of 1 in 20

population of under 1,000 with selection rate of 1 in 45.

The above rates, of course, apply only to the non-self-representing groups and were applied only as accurately as the various provincial classifications of municipalities would permit. In most instances, through the use of advance 1956 Census

of Population bulletins, it was possible to arrange municipalities in descending order of population size. Exceptions, in some instances, were of course necessary, but little or no loss of accuracy occurred. Within the size ranges, sample municipalities were selected on a random basis without provision for replacement, but allowance was made for sufficient variation in the rate of selection to accommodate non-response.

Because the stratification differed markedly from one province to another due to their respective peculiarities, detailed explanations must be set out for each province.

Newfoundland:

All municipalities (other than the self-representing) were consolidated into one group regardless of size and type of incorporation because they are similar in character and perform highly similar functions. In addition, the sampled portion is only a small part of the total.

Prince Edward Island:

There is no municipal report or base information for this province. Therefore the City of Charlottetown and the seven towns were all selected as self-representing. No estimate was made for villages as no data was available. The omission was small in volume.

Nova Scotia:

There was no need to select new sample municipalities for Nova Scotia since those selected from the 1951 Census of Population remained representative of their respective strata. It was necessary to change only the limits of the strata to conform more readily with the provincial report of municipal statistics. The self-representing municipalities of (a) those comprising the Metropolitan Area of Halifax, (b) other urban municipalities with population of 15,000 and over, and (c) other rural municipalities with population of 15,000 and over, remained unchanged. The non-self-representing groups of urban as well as those of rural municipalities were each consolidated to facilitate estimating procedures.

New Brunswick:

To conform with the system of classification employed by the Department of Municipal Affairs, it was necessary to change the basis of stratification from that of size to that of type of incorporation. Municipalities within the area of Greater Saint John remained self-representing as were the remaining three cities and the two villages. It was necessary to sample only for towns and counties. Four of the 19 towns and five of the 13 counties were selected on a random basis after each group was listed in descending order of population size based on the

1956 Census. In New Brunswick, as in Nova Scotia, greater emphasis with respect to rate of selection was allotted to the larger municipalities in each group.

Note: Prior to the survey of 1957-58, analysis of the relative importance of the self-representing versus the non-self-representing municipalities with respect to the item "total taxation" indicated:

- (a) the self-representing accounted for 50% of total;
- (b) towns accounted for 14% of total or 28% of the portion to be estimated; and
- (c) counties therefore accounted for 36% of total or 72% of the portion to be estimated.

Because the relative importance of counties was so great and the fact that five of the thirteen were already being surveyed, it was decided that the increased accuracy of the estimates would more than offset any disadvantages of the additional work load of surveying all 13 counties.

Quebec:

Arrangements have not as yet been completed for sampling the financial statistics of Quebec municipalities and the preparation of statistics based thereon. When such arrangements are made the sampling technique will be suitably adapted but will be similar to that used for other provinces.

Ontario:

The stratification used for the revised sample was derived from the classification used in the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs 1955 Annual Report of Municipal Statistics. The classification contained in that report was by type of incorporation within population size grouping, with municipalities listed in descending order of population. This form of presenting basic information proved unsuitable for estimating without limited consolidation. For convenience, without a significant loss of accuracy, the 1955 report was used to select the Ontario sample. Assessed population figures were used in place of 1956 census population data after a check showed that there was sufficient similarity between these two sets of figures. Of the 24 municipalities in the five metropolitan areas, only 14 were set out separately; the remainder were contained in their respective groupings of types of incorporation within population size ranges. Cities, separated towns and selected municipalities with population of 15,000 and over comprised the other selfrepresenting municipalities. The remaining municipalities with population of under 15,000 were divided into two size-group categories, and sample municipalities were selected from the various groupings of type of incorporation within each of these two major categories. The basis of selection was random with rates determined by population size ranges derived from the original sample.

Manitoba:

The municipal information for Manitoba is compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and is classified in the recommended form. Therefore the only change required was to supplement those "cells" which were considered under-represented, by arbitrarily increasing the rates of selection.

Saskatchewan:

Stratification of the sample was changed to coincide with the classification used in the provincial report of municipal statistics. The stratification used is primarily the type of incorporation with further groupings of towns into three population size-ranges. Cities formed the only self-representing group. The remaining groups (towns of 2,000 and over, towns of 1,000 to 1,999, towns of under 1,000 population, villages and rural municipalities) were sampled on a random basis applying rates derived from the original sample. After an analysis of total taxation of municipalities it was found that the cities accounted for only 25% of the provincial total. This fact, in addition to the very high ratios due to low-representation, resulted in the decision to arbitrarily increase the rates of selection for the middle-sized and smaller towns and villages for the 1957-1958 survey. Villages were too numerous to list in descending order of population. In order to make the required selection, a frequency distribution with population ranges of 100 was made to determine at which size levels the rates should be applied. The concentration and consequent higher rate of selection occurred in the range with populations from 100 to 199.

Alberta:

Classification by type of incorporation, as used in the provincial report of municipal statistics, was used to replace the population size strata of the original sample. The 10 urban and rural municipalities of the two metropolitan areas, other cities, and counties, were treated as self-representing Counties warranted self-representation due to their recent formation in Alberta and a high probability that more will be formed in the next few years. Towns, villages and municipal districts were sampled at rates determined by population, and selection was made on a random basis.

British Columbia:

Approximately the same representation was provided for in the revised sample. But to conform to the provincial report of municipal statistics, type of incorporation was used to replace the population size range classification previously used. The only self-representing municipalities were within the two metropolitan areas. The remaining cities, villages, and rural districts were sampled randomly at various rates.







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FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS 1958 and 1959

Revenue and Expenditure

PRELIMINARY 1958 - ESTIMATES 1959

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SYMBOLS

The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout this publication is as follows:

.. Not available.

... Not applicable.

- Nil.

INTRODUCTION

This report is the third of an annual series presenting estimated revenues, expenditures, assessed valuations and tax collections of municipal governments. Estimated gross debenture debt issued and outstanding at the year end has again been included.

The report "Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments—Actual", which is based on provincial compilations of municipal statistics, other provincial documents, and annual reports of local governments, can be compiled only after those sources are published. The Dominion-Provincial Conferences on Municipal Statistics, convinced of the need for earlier indication of trends in municipal financial statistics, approved a proposal for a statistical survey which would permit estimation of such statistics from returns obtained from a sampling of municipal financial statements and budgets. This report presents such sample-based estimates for 1958 and 1959.

Municipal financial statistics for Canada and its provinces are now available in three stages, corresponding to those in effect for financial statistics of provincial governments, namely:

Actual: The source of "actual" statistics is the published municipal financial statistics of provincial government departments and financial reports of local government bodies.

Preliminary: Municipal "preliminary" statistics are estimates derived from a sample of "actual" figures, audited or unaudited.

Estimated: Municipal "estimates" are derived from a sample of municipal budgets.

Thanks are due to the provincial and municipal officials for their assistance.

It should be emphasized that the above procedure is made possible by the development to date of uniform municipal accounting and reporting.

For the purpose of determining trends, the estimates for 1958 and 1959, are presented in totals for each province alongside "actual" 1957 figures. These will appear in the more comprehensive report "Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments—Actual 1957". The 1958 and 1959 data are also presented in a form which will facilitate interprovincial comparison. Estimated revenue and expenditure figures for Quebec are also shown for 1958 and 1959 but were derived from a projection of trend technique rather than from a projection of sample results. It was necessary to use 1957 "preliminary" data for Newfoundland and Nova Scotia as the "actual" data were not available.

To obtain approximate uniformity in the concepts of municipal governments between provinces, estimated data of special areas, districts, boards, etc., were compiled and included in the provincial totals. In some instances the revenue and expenditure detail was not available. Consequently, some estimates were made in composite form and the combination of such items, which renders interprovincial comparison impossible, except in the combined forms, are denoted by footnotes. This situation occurs in the detail of taxation as well as elsewhere and is caused by two sets of circumstances: (1) the detail was not available for each municipality but only in group totals (a form unsuitable to the estimating procedure); and (2) the required detail was not provided even in totals.

The statistics presented here are applicable to the calendar year, the exceptions being education data in three provinces. In both Prince Edward Island and Quebec the school authorities' fiscal year ends the previous June 30, and British Columbia rural district school taxes were extracted from the Provincial Public Accounts. A few Quebec cities have fiscal years ending after December 31, but are included with those ending December 31.

September 10, 1959.

TABLE 1. Gross Debenture Debt as at December 31, 1957, 1958 and 1959, by Provinces

Province	1957 Actual	1958 Preliminary	1959 Estimated				
	thousands of dollars						
Newfoundland	13,823	13,998	14,638				
Prince Edward Island	7,641	7,617	8,093				
Nova Scotia	67,678	71,183	73,836				
New Brunswick	75,221	77,189	83,422				
Quebec	891,637	1,060,0001					
Ontario	1,079,846	1,234,521	1,437,988				
Manitoba	113,470	117,923	127,538				
Saskatchewan	96,196	110,323	126,537				
Alberta	315,171	344,911	386,390				
British Columbia	328,428	347,041	393,962				

¹ Estimated.

TABLE 2. Revenues 1957, 1958 and 1959, by Provinces

		N	Tewfoundlar	nd	Princ	e Edward Is	sland
	Items	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	1957 Actual	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated
No.				thousands	of dollars		
	Tour bine for municipal numbers:						
	Taxation for municipal purposes: General:						
1	Real property	1,713	2,020	2, 198	428	420	420
1	Personal property	32	32	39	159	162	162
3	Business	630	761	767	205	206	206
	Other	597	597	591	124 ¹	1241	1241
4	Total general	2,972	3,410	3,595	916	912	912
5	Total general	2,512	3,110	0,000	010	023	
6	Special assessments and charges			5	10	10	10
7	Total taxation for municipal purposes	2,972	3,410	3,600	926	922	922
8	Taxation for school purposes		• • •	• • •	1,065	1,137	1,200
9	Total taxation	2,972	3,410	3,600	1,991	2,059	2, 122
10	Licences and permits	102	122	116	42	44	45
11	Interest, tax penalties, etc	2	1	2	. 12	12	12
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:						
	Governments:						
12	Dominion	32	26	21	70	69	69
13	Provincial	845	1,100	1, 117	122	130	388
	Other municipal	040	1,100	1,11,	122	150	_
14	Government enterprises:						
15	Dominion	_	10	12	3	3	3
	Provincial	_	10	12		_	
16 17	Own municipal	127	194	111	111	111	111
	Other contributions	156	120	120	1	1	1
18	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	1.160	1,450	1,381	307	314	572
19	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	1,100	1,400	1,301	301	314	312
20	Debenture debt charges recoverable	291	282	305	42	42	42
21	Miscellaneous revenues	431	319	221	46	49	49
22	Total revenues	4, 958	5,584	5, 625	2,440	2,520	2, 842

¹ Includes Charlottetown poll tax for educational purposes of 101 for 1957, 1958 and 1959.

TABLE 2. Revenues 1957, 1958 and 1959, by Provinces

	Nova Scotia		1	New Brunswie	ck		Quebec	*	
1957 Prelimit- nary	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	1957 Actual	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	1957 Actual	1958 Estimated	1959 Estimated	No.
			th	ousands of d	ollars				
-									
9,780	11.502	10,766	2,605	2,714	2,796	82,010	86, 438	91, 107	1
2,200	2, 294	2, 147	3,887	3,966	4,084	•••	• • •	7 0 0	2
1,325	1,398	1,392	1,463	1,623	1,686	16,000	18, 272	20,867	3
1,209	1,244	1.352	2,212	2,376	2,415	38, 9922	41, 2082	43, 273	
14,514	16,438	15,657	10, 167	10,679	10, 981	137,002	145, 918	155,247	5
151	172	194	81	128	128	14, 276	16,000	18,000	6
14,665	16, 610	15, 851	10,248	10, 807	11, 109	151,278	161,918	173,247	7
12,380	12,477	14,724	13,337	14,082	15, 138	101,961	110,961	121,000	8
27, 045	29, 087	30,575	23,585	24, 889	26, 247	253,239	272, 879	294,247	9
327	370	384	226	181	177	5, 224	5,381	5,542	10
338	439	408	196	228	207	3,560	• •	• •	11
1,843	1,943	1.978	912	1, 221	1,241	1,700	2,000	2,000	12
1,753	2,461	2,335	3,809	4,514	4,692	4,739	8,000	7, 275	13
2	6	4	-	_	-	_	-	_	14
193	255	256	173	111	91	_	-	_	15
38	71	68	_	_	_	_	_	_	16
184	251	224	300	167	157	16.795	17,416	18,060	17
24	36	43	121	86	86	662	800	1,000	18
4,037	5,023	4,908	5,315	6, 099	6, 267	23, 896	28, 216	28, 335	19
914	909	925	1,091	1,058	1,110	20,496	22.976	25,756	20
1.156	1, 241	1,163	674	780	745	12, 198	17, 220	18,820	21
33, 817	37,069	38,363	31,087	33,235	34, 753	318, 613	346, 672	372,700	22

^{2 &}quot;Other" includes: Sales tax of 34,897 in 1957 and of an undisclosed amount for 1958 and 1959.

TABLE 2, Revenues 1957, 1958 and 1959, by Provinces - Concluded

	TABLE 2, Revenues 1997, 18		Ontario			Manitoba	
			Ontario			Manitoba	
No.	Items	1957 Actual	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	1957 Actual	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated
140.		l		thousands	of dollars		
	The nation for municipal numbers:						
	Taxation for municipal purposes: General:						
1	Real property	207, 306	216, 955	229,505	23,163°	23, 163³	23, 787 ³
1 2	Personal property		• • •		3	3	3
3	Business	25,701	31,429	35, 885	4,127	4,362	4,493
4	Other	181	180	140	393	421	415
5	Total general	233, 188	248, 564	265,530	27, 683	28, 501	28, 695
3	Total general	,	,				
6	Special assessments and charges	15,056	16,409	17,621	4,014	4,396	4,645
7	Total taxation for municipal purposes	248, 244	264, 973	283, 151	31, 697	32, 897	33,340
8	Taxation for school purposes	187,067	198, 636	220,750	23,034	23, 282	25, 292
9	Total taxation	435,311	463, 609	503, 901	54, 731	56, 179	58, 632
10	Licences and permits	6,040	6,453	6,330	1,155	1,160	1,216
11	Interest, tax penalties, etc	4,497	4,599	3,982	965	1,164	1,128
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:						
	Governments:						
12	Dominion	9,443	9,778	10,357	944	1,280	1,233
	Provincial	78, 420	89, 634	100, 681	7,504	8, 150	8, 210
13	Other municipal	6,027	5, 586		_	_	_
14	Government enterprises:	0,021	3,333				
15	Dominion	1,168	1,102	1,163	615	648	649
16	Provincial	2,018	2,073	2,254	431	407	412
17	Own municipal	1,548	1,560	1,619	1,218	1,283	1,322
18		1,526	1,174	1,136	630	594	584
19	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	100, 150	110, 907	122, 800	11,342	12, 362	12,410
19	TOTAL COURTINGTIONS BLOWLES with Sangarates	100, 100					
20	Debenture debt charges recoverable	27,911	31,576	34, 308	3,317	3, 369	3,489
21	Miscellaneous revenues	24,003	27,454	25, 405	1,820	2, 101	2,709
22	Total revenues	597, 912	644, 598	696, 726	73,330	76, 335	79,584

^{3 &}quot;Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".

TABLE 2. Revenues 1957, 1958 and 1959, by Provinces - Concluded

				,	1999, by F				
8	Saskatchewa	n		Alberta		Br	itish Columbi	a	
1957 Actual	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	1957 Actual	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	1957 Actual	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	No.
-		<u> </u>	th	ousands of d	lollars				
29, 135	30,392	31,931	35, 797	35, 828	39,677	42,761	47, 901	51,521	1
			1,608	2,149				***	2
1,452	1,488	1,589	4,309	5, 112	6, 842	2,715	2, 995	3, 279	3
1,998	1,249	1,213	87	49	51	613	626	836	4
32,585	33, 129	34, 733	41, 801	43, 138	46,570	46, 089	51,522	55, 636	5
1,624	2,377	2,614	6,855	7,110	8, 729	4,182	4, 542	4, 855	6
34,209	35,506	37,347	48, 656	50,248	55,299	50, 271	56,064	60, 491	7
32, 637	34, 138	35, 552	35, 646	40, 163	44,174	36, 649	44, 539	50, 533	8
66, 846	69, 644	72, 899	84,302	90, 411	99, 473	86, 920	100, 603	111, 024	9
1,640	1,816	1,727	1,911	1,937	1,983	5,051	5,608	5, 851	10
1,163	1,228	1,203	1, 481	1,384	1,312	1,560	1,494	1,291	11
94			648	1,351	1,350	1,577	2,050	1, 546	12
6, 939			19, 018	23,617	22, 991	17,449	19,721	20, 112	13
~ ·	• •			-		_	-	_	14
	• •	• •							
316			411	420	413	407	373	501	15
261	• •		97	_	_	170	181	216	
3,359			5, 326	6, 532	6, 291	1,842	2,502	2, 471	
339			89	219	194	347	342	316	1
11,308	13, 907	14, 759	25,589	32,139	31,239	21, 792	25, 169	25, 162	
, , , , , ,	,								
2,360	1,940	2,143	5,376	6,309	7, 062	3,412	3,860	4, 185	20
3, 690	4, 162	3,840	6, 887	8, 072	7, 591	8, 956	9,040	8, 890	21
87, 007	92, 697	96, 571	125,546	140,252	148, 660	127, 691	145, 774	156, 403	22

TABLE 3. Expenditures 1957, 1958 and 1959, by Provinces

		N	ewfoundlan	d	Princ	e Edward I	sland		
No.	Items	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	1957 Actual	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated		
		thousands of dollars							
1	General government	582	704	828	146	147	175		
2	Protection to persons and property	259	275	303	237	235	278		
3	Public works	1.474	1,389	1,601	237	242	303		
4	Sanitation and waste removal	468	419	444	6	6	7		
5	Health	81	71	71	10	10	12		
6	Social welfare	1	1	1	17	18	21		
7	Education	2	_	-	1,036	1, 107	1,170		
8	Recreation and community services	182	211	276	56	56	66		
9	Debt charges	870	995	1,232	597	594	689		
10	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	258	374	401	• •	1	1		
11	Provision for reserves	15	32	33	20	21	21		
12	Capital expenditure provided out of revenue	769	597	433	7	12	13		
13	Joint or special expenditures	_	_		_	_	-		
14	Miscellaneous expenditures	103	56	33	13	12	15		
15	Total expenditures	4, 990	5,059	5,591	2,382	2,461	2, 771		

^{&#}x27;'Social welfare' included in "Health".

TABLE 4. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections 1957, 1958 and 1959, by Provinces

		N	ewfoundland	d	Prince Edward Island				
No.	Items	1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	1957 Actual	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated		
-		thousands of dollars							
	Assessed valuations:								
1	Real property	• •	• •		29,590	• •	• •		
2	Business		* *	• •	7,458	• •	• •		
3	Other ¹		••	• •	6,434	• •	• •		
4	Total assessed valuations	• •	• •	••	43,482	••	••		
5	Total taxation	• •	• •	• •	1,991	• •	* *		
6	Tax collections		• •	•••	1,985	• •	* * *		
7	Ratio, collections to taxation %		• •	•••	99.70		• • •		

¹ Mostly personal property.

TABLE 3. Expenditures 1957, 1958 and 1959, by Provinces

	Nova Scotia		1	New Brunswi	ck		Quebec		Г
1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	1957 Actual	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	1957 Actual	1958 Estimated	1959 Estimated	No.
			th	ousands of	lollars				
2,635	2,858	2,776	2,438	2,546	2, 695	28,406	33.718	36,023	1
4,356	4,674	5, 115	3,292	3,517	3,591	39,312	41,243	44.567	2
2,004	2, 156	2, 299	2,022	2,135	2,296	44,815	48,851	54,992	3
766	892	884	409	515	520	8,249	9,000	9, 819	4
2,885	2,989	2,484	1,549	1,813	1,673	15,584	15,680	15,828	5
1.503	1,677	1,691	1,022	1,089	1,119	3,557	3,351	3,157	6
10,894	12.058	12,950	11, 113 ²	11,7872	12,671 ²	68,004	71,648	76, 761	7
755	875	904	596	598	663	8,814	8,303	7,821	8
6,998	7,601	8, 130	6,321 ²	6,8212	7,340 ²	88,723	98,996	110,410	9
44	72	77	363	347	373	2,890	2,722	2,564	10
613	705	653	523	370	363	2,846	2,681	2,526	11
624	764	725	211	296	192	6,366	5,997	5,649	12
324	383	432	_	-	_	_	-	_	13
299	304	292	685	646	692	1.745	1.644	1,549	14
34,700	38,008	39,412	30,544	32,480	34, 188	319, 311	343, 834	371,666	15

² "Debt charges for education" included in "Education".

TABLE 4. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections 1957, 1958 and 1959, by Provinces

	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec		
1957 Prelimi- nary	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	1957 Actual	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	1957 Actual	1958 Estimated	1959 Estimated	No.
thousands of dollars									
460,033	523,410	562, 115	359,101	384,408	390,757	6,448,193	• •	• •	1
27, 850	29,426	29,311	23,385	26,971	27,592	• •		• •	2
83,366	88,504	87,577	97,996	104,224	105,072	nome	• •		3
571,249	641,340	679,003	480,482	515,603	523,421	6, 448, 193	• •	• •	4
27.045	29,087	30,575	23,585	24,889	26, 247	253,239	• •	• •	5
25,389	28, 687		22,625	24,329	• • •		• •		6
93.88	98.62	• • •	95.93	97.75			• •	• • •	7

TABLE 3. Expenditures 1957, 1958 and 1959, by Provinces - Concluded

			Ontario			Manitoba			
No.	Items	1957 actual	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	1957 Actual	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated		
		thousands of dollars							
1	General government	38, 053	43,213	47, 983	4,420	5,217	5, 574		
2	Protection to persons and property	72,705	79,858	86, 847	8,006	8, 935	9, 538		
3	Public works	87, 956	93,691	102, 840	11,605	12,179	12,068		
4	Sanitation and waste removal	26, 990	28, 447	31,056	2,594	2,539	2, 668		
5	Health	22, 807	22,120	17, 465	3,732	2,846	2,629		
6	Social welfare	26,365	33,693	38, 198	2,822	3, 168	3, 586		
7	Education	155,488 ³	162, 681 ³	182, 888³	21,270	22, 225	24, 229		
8	Recreation and community services	18,631	21,234	23,956	1,530	1,899	2,095		
9	Debt charges	109, 409³	118, 269³	131,658 ³	10,191	10,378	10, 802		
10	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	2,112	2,081	2, 226	838	758	874		
11	Provision for reserves	6, 283	6,579	6, 925	2,021	1,635	1, 598		
12	Capital expenditure provided out of revenue	17, 448	17, 965	18, 049	2,581	3,030	3, 136		
13	Joint or special expenditures	4,062	5, 184	5,612	327	295	314		
14	Miscellaneous expenditures	6,704	6, 202	5, 502	450	769	775		
15	Total expenditures	595, 013	641,217	701,205	72,387	75, 873	79, 886		

³ Debt charges for education included in "Education".

TABLE 4. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections 1957, 1958 and 1959, by Provinces - Concluded

		The state of the s	Ontario			Manitoba		
No.	Items	1957 Actual	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	1957 Actual	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	
		thousands of dollars						
	Assessed valuations:							
1	Real property	7, 047, 527	7, 372, 090	7, 665, 397	885,557	956, 568	987, 852	
2	Business	874, 204	941,435	1,067,334	38,569	40, 888	42,122	
3	Other ²		-	-	7, 283	8, 183	8, 460	
4	Total assessed valuations	7, 921, 731	8, 313, 525	8, 732, 731	931,409	1,005,639	1, 03 8, 434	
5	Total taxation	435, 311	463, 609	526, 386	54,731	56, 179	58, 632	
6	Tax collections	428, 610	464, 575		53, 339	55, 262		
7	Ratio, collections to taxation $\%$	98.46	100, 21	• • •	97.46	98. 37	•••	

² Mostly personal property.

TABLE 3. Expenditures 1957, 1958 and 1959, by Provinces - Concluded

S	Saskatchewar	1		Alberta		British Columbia			
1957 Actual	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	1957 Actual	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	1957 Actual	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	No.
			tl	nousands of	iollars				
5,763	6, 689	6,755	6,750	7,369	8, 007	8,680	9, 827	10,788	1
5, 276	6, 051	6, 633	11,663	13, 783	15,050	18,776	21,672	24,001	2
18,351	19,956	20, 299	19,441	23, 730	22, 313	12, 420	12,818	13,775	3
2, 151	2, 439	2, 432	4,324	4,628	4,914	4, 403	4, 940	5,577	4
4,762	4, 512	4,607	10, 182	9, 753	9, 030	3,408	2, 931	2,702	5
2,476	3,060	3, 490	3, 048	3, 338	3,307	7, 893	10, 299	10,995	6
31, 069 ^s	32, 0453	33, 209³	28,084	31, 962	35, 163	34, 2584	42, 2734	48, 5024	7
2,283	2,649	2,716	3, 516	3, 981	4,208	5, 417	6, 149	6,018	8
8, 089 ^s	8, 232³	9, 5373	25, 156	30, 302	32,929	20,005	21, 271	23,056	9
320	311	309	1, 881	1, 764	1,679	1,190	1,336	1,614	10
1,543	1,645	1,720	985	799	771	1,092	1,838	1,664	11
2,963	3,287	3,072	5, 859	6, 088	5, 281	5,964	6, 297	6, 170	12
-	53	57	506	428	482	334	457	510	13
1,252	1,478	1,551	2, 433	2, 583	2,673	1,105	1,213	1,126	14
86, 298	92,407	96, 387	123, 828	140, 508	145, 807	124, 945	143, 321	156, 498	15

⁴ Includes an undisclosed amount of debt charges for education.

TABLE 4. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections 1957, 1958 and 1959, by Provinces - Concluded

5	Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia		
1957 Actual	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	1957 Actual	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	1957 Actual	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	No.
			t!	housands of o	lollars				
1,025,689	1,027,721	1,086,531	1,316,770	1,394,120	1,515,655	1,415,936	1,894,164	2,067,921	1
50, 962	50, 225	54,957	61,649	69, 355	76, 075			• •	2
294	300	300	48,722	41,333	* * *	_	—	_	3
1, 076, 945	1,078,246	1, 141, 788	1, 427, 141	1,504,808	1,591,730	1,415,936	1, 894, 164	2, 067, 921	4
66, 846	69,644	72, 899	84,302	90, 411	99, 473	86, 920	100,603	111, 024	5
66, 585	70, 358		83,226	89,485	0.00	86, 815	98, 987	• • •	6
99, 61	101.02	* * *	98.72	98.98		99. 87	98. 39	•••	7

TABLE 5. Revenues (Preliminary) 1958, by Provinces

_	TABLE J. Revenues (Pr	(C1111111111)	0, 25 = 10 (21)		
No.	Items	Newtoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			thousands of	of dollars	
	Taxation for municipal purposes:				
	General:				
1	Real property	2,020	420	11,502	2,714
2	Personal property	32	162	2, 294	3,966
3	Business	761	206	1,398	1,623
4	Other	597	1241	1,244	2,376
5	Total general	3,410	912	16, 438	10,679
6	Special assessments and charges	• •	10	172	128
7	Total taxation for municipal purposes	3,410	922	16,610	10, 807
8	Taxation for school purposes		1,137	12,477	14,082
9	Total taxation	3,410	2,059	29, 087	24, 889
10	Licences and permits	122	44	370	181
11	Interest, tax penalties, etc.	1	12	439	228
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:				
	Governments:				
12	Dominion	26	69	1,943	1,221
13	Provincial	1,100	130	2,461	4, 514
14	Other municipal	_	-	6	done
	Government enterprises:				
15	Dominion	10	3	255	111
16	Provincial	-	-	71	-
17	Own municipal	194	111	251	167
18	Other contributions	120	1	36	86
19	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	1,450	314	5, 023	6, 099
20	Debenture debt charges recoverable	282	42	909	1,058
21	Miscellaneous revenues	319	49	1,241	780
22	Total revenues	5,584	2,520	37, 069	33, 235

¹ Includes Charlottetown "Poll tax" of 101 for educational purposes.

TABLE 5. Revenues (Preliminary) 1958, by Provinces

			es (Preliminar				
Quebec ³	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.
		th	ousands of dollar	rs			210.
86, 438	216,955	23,7182	30, 392	35, 828	47, 901	457,888	1
* * *		2	. •••	2,149		8,603	2
18,272	31,429	4,362	1,488	5,112	2,995	67, 646	3
41,208	180	421	1,249	49	626	48,074	4
145, 918	248, 564	28, 501	33, 129	43, 138	51, 522	582, 211	5
16,000	16,409	4,396	2,377	7,110	4, 542	51,144	6
161, 918	264, 973	32,897	35, 506	50, 248	56, 064	633, 355	7
110,961	198,636	23,282	34,138	40,163	44, 539	479,415	8
272,879	463, 609	56, 179	69, 644	90,411	100, 603	1, 112, 770	9
5,381	6, 453	1,160	1,816	1,937	5, 608	23,072	10
-	4,599	1,164	1,228	1,384	1,494	10,549	11
							The second secon
2,000	9,778	1, 280	• •	1,351	2,050	0 0	12
8,000	89,634	8,150	• •	23,617	19,721	• •	13
wm.	5, 586		• •	-	_	• •	14
-	1,102	648	• •	420	373	6.4	15
tion	2,073	407		_	181	• •	16
17,416	1,560	1, 283		6,532	2,502	• •	17
800	1,174	594	• •	219	342	• •	18
28, 216	110, 907	12, 362	13, 907	32,139	25, 169	235, 586	19
22, 976	31,576	3,369	1,940	6,309	3,860	72, 321	20
17, 220	27,454	2, 101	4, 162	8,072	9, 040	70,438	21
346, 672	644, 598	76, 335	92, 697	140, 252	145, 774	1, 524, 736	22

Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".
 Figures for Quebec are estimated.

TABLE 6. Expenditures (Preliminary) 1958, by Provinces

No.	Items	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			thousands	of dollars	
1	General government	704	147	2,858	2, 546
2	Protection to persons and property	275	235	4, 674	3, 517
3	Public works	1,389	242	2, 156	2, 135
4	Sanitation and waste removal	419	6	892	515
5	Health	71	10	2,989	1,813
6	Social welfare	1	18	1,677	1,089
7	Education	-	1,107	12,058	11, 7872
8	Recreation and community services	211	56	875	598
9	Debt charges	995	594	7, 601	6, 821²
10	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	374	1	72	347
11	Provision for reserves	32	21	705	370
12	Capital expenditure provided out of revenue	597	12	764	296
13	Joint or special expenditures	-	-	383	-
14	Miscellaneous expenditures	56	12	304	646
15	Total expenditures	5,059	2,461	38, 008	32,480

TABLE 7. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections (Preliminary) 1958, by Provinces

No.	Items	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			thousands	of dollars	
	Assessed valuations:				
1	Real property	• •	• •	523, 410	384,408
2	Business	• •		29,426	26, 971
3	Other ¹	0 0	• •	88, 504	104, 224
4	Total assessed valuations	• •	• •	641,340	515, 603
5	Total taxation	• •	• •	29,087	24, 889
6	Tax collections	••	• •	28,687	24, 329
7	Ratio, collections to taxation %	• •	• •	98. 62	97, 75

¹ Mostly personal property.

^{1 &}quot;Social Welfare" included in "Health".
2 Debt charges for education included in "Education".

TABLE 6. Expenditures (Preliminary) 1958, by Provinces

Quebec*	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.
			thousands of doll	ars			
33,718	43, 213	5, 217	6,689	7, 369	9, 827	112, 288	1
41,243	79, 858	8, 935	6,051	13,783	21,672	180, 243	2
48, 851	93, 691	12,179	19,956	23, 730	12,818	217, 147	3
9,000	28, 447	2, 539	2,439	4,628	4,940	53, 825	4
15,680	22, 120	2,846	4, 512	9, 753	2,931	62, 661	5
3,351	33, 693	3,168	3,060	3,338	10,299	59, 693	6
71,648	162, 681 ²	22, 225	32,0452	31,962	42,2733	387, 786	7
8, 303	21, 234	1,899	2,649	3, 981	6, 149	45, 955	8
98, 996	118, 2692	10,378	8, 2322	30, 302	21,271	303, 459	9
2,722	2,081	758	311	1,764	1,336	9, 766	10
2,681	6, 579	1,635	1,645	799	1,838	16, 305	11
5, 997	17,965	3,030	3, 287	6,088	6, 297	44, 333	12
_	5, 184	295	53	428	457	6, 800	13
1, 644	6, 202	769	1,478	2, 583	1,213	14, 907	14
343, 834	641,217	75, 873	92,407	140,508	143,321	1,515,168	15

<sup>Includes an undisclosed amount of debt charges for education.
Figures for Quebec are estimated.</sup>

TABLE 7. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections (Preliminary) 1958, by Provinces

Quebec	Quebec Ontario		Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	No.
		thousands	s of dollars			
• •	7, 372, 090	956, 568	1,027,721	1,394,120	1,894,164	1
	941, 435	40, 888	50, 225	69, 355		2
	-	8, 183	300	41,333	-	3
	8, 313, 525	1,005,639	1, 078, 246	1,504,808	1, 894, 164	4
	463,609	56, 179	69,644	90, 411	100, 603	5
	464, 575	55, 262	70,358	89, 485	98, 987	6
* *	100.21	98. 37	101.02	98.98	98, 39	7

TABLE 8. Revenues (Estimated) 1959, by Provinces

-					
No	Items	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
_			thousands	of dollars	
	Taxation for municipal purposes:				
	General:				
1	Real property	2,198	420	10,766	2,796
2	Personal property	39	162	2,147	4,084
3	Business	767	206	1,392	1,686
4	Other	591	1241	1,352	2,415
5	Total general	3, 595	912	15, 657	10, 981
6	Special assessments and charges	5	10	194	128
7	Total taxation for municipal purposes	3,600	922	15, 851	11, 109
8	Taxation for school purposes	* * *	1,200	14,724	15,138
9	Total taxation	3, 600	2, 122	30, 575	26, 247
10	Licences and permits	116	45	384	177
11	Interest, tax penalties, etc.	2	12	408	207
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:				
	Governments:				
12	Dominion	21	69	1,978	1,241
13	Provincial	1,117	388	2,335	4,692
14	Other municipal	_	-	4	-
	Government enterprises:				
15	Dominion	12	3	256	91
16	Provincial	-	-	68	
17	Own municipal	111	111	224	157
18	Other contributions	120	1	43	86
19	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	1,381	572	4,908	6, 267
20	Debenture debt charges recoverable	305	42	925	1,110
21	Miscellaneous revenues	221	49	1,163	745
22	Total revenues	5,625	2,842	38, 363	34, 753

¹ Includes Charlottetown "Poll tax" of 101 for educational purposes.

TABLE 8. Revenues (Estimated) 1959, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No
		t	housands of dolla	urs			No.
1							
91,107	229, 505	23,7872	31,931	39,677	51,521	483,708	1
• • •	•••	2	• • •	• ^ •		6, 432	2
20,867	35, 885	4, 493	1,589	6, 842	3, 279	77, 006	3
43,273	140	415	1,213	51	836	50,410	4
155, 247	265, 530	28, 695	34, 733	46, 570	55, 636	617, 556	5
18,000	17,621	4, 645	2,614	8,729	4,855	56,801	6
173, 247	283, 151	33, 340	37, 347	55, 299	60, 491	674, 357	7
121,000	220,750	25, 292	35,552	44,174	50,533	528,363	8
294, 247	503, 901	58, 632	72, 899	99, 473	111, 024	1, 202, 720	9
5,542	6,330	1,216	1,727	1,983	5,851	23,371	10
,,,,,							
-	3,982	1,128	1,203	1,312	1,291	9,545	11
2,000	10, 357	1, 233	• •	1,350	1,546	* *	12
7,275	100,681	8,210	• •	22,991	20,112	• •	13
-	5, 590	-	• •	-	***	• •	14
-	1,163	649		413	501	• •	15
-	2, 254	412	• •	-	216	• •	16
18,060	1,619	1,322	••	6, 291	2,471	* *	17
1,000	1,136	584	• •	194	316	• •	18
28, 335	122, 800	12, 410	14, 759	31, 239	25, 162	247, 833	19
25,756	34,308	3,489	2,143	7, 062	4,185	79,325	20
		2,709	3,840	7,591	8,890	69, 433	21
18,820	25, 405						
372, 700	696, 726	79, 584	96, 571	148, 660	156, 403	1, 632, 227	22

^{2 &}quot;Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".

TABLE 9. Expenditures (Estimated) 1959, by Provinces

No.	Items	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			thousands	of dollars	
1	General government	828	175	2,776	2,695
2	Protection to persons and property	303	278	5, 115	3,591
3	Public works	1,601	303	2, 299	2,296
4	Sanitation and waste removal	444	7	884	520
5	Health	71	12	2,484	1,673
6	Social welfare	1	21	1,691	1, 119
7	Education	-	1,170	12,950	12, 671 ²
8	Recreation and community services	276	66	904	663
9	Debt charges	1,232	689	8,130	7, 3402
10	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	401	1	77	373
11	Provision for reserves	33	21	653	3 63
12	Capital expenditures provided out of revenue	433	13	725	1 92
13	Joint or special expenditures	-		432	-
14	Miscellaneous expenditures	33	15	292	692
15	Total expenditures	5, 591	2, 771	39, 412	34, 188

^{1 &}quot;Social welfare" included in "Health".

TABLE 10. Assessed Valuations and Taxation (Estimated) 1959, by Provinces

No.	Items	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			thousands	of dollars	
	Assessed valuations:				
1	Real property	• •	• •	562,115	390,757
2	Business	• •		29,311	27,592
3	Other ¹	• •	• •	87, 577	105,072
4	Total assessed valuations	• •	• •	679, 003	523, 421
5	Total taxation		• •	30, 575	26, 247

¹ Mostly personal property.

TABLE 9. Expenditures (Estimated) 1959, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.	
thousands of dollars								
36, 023	47, 983	5, 574	6,755	8, 007	10,788	121,604	1	
44, 567	86, 847	9, 538	6, 633	15, 050	24,001	195,923	2	
54, 992	102, 840	12, 068	20, 299	22,313	13,775	232,786	3	
9, 819	31,056	2,668	2, 432	4,914	5,577	58, 321	4	
15,828	17,465	2,629	4,607	9, 030	2,702	56,437	5	
3,157	38, 198	3,586	3,490	3,307	10,995	65,564	6	
76, 761	182, 8882	24, 229	33, 2092	35, 163	48, 502³	427,543	7	
7,821	23, 956	2,095	2,716	4,208	6, 018	48,723	8	
110,410	131,6582	10,802	9,5372	32, 929	23, 056	335,783	9	
2,564	2,226	874	309	1,679	1,614	10,118	10	
2,526	6, 925	1,598	1,720	771	1,664	16,274	11	
5,649	18,049	3,136	3,072	5, 281	6,170	42,720	12	
Circle Circle	5,612	314	57	482	510	7,407	13	
1,549	5, 502	775	1,551	2,673	1,126	14,208	14	
371, 666	701, 205	79, 886	96, 387	145, 807	156, 498	1, 633, 411	15	

TABLE 10. Assessed Valuations and Taxation (Estimated) 1959, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	No.
		thousand	s of dollars			
• •	7, 665, 397	987, 852	1, 086, 531	1,515,655	2, 067, 921	1
••	1,067,334	42,122	54,957	76, 075	• •	2
••	-	8,460	300	• • •	um.	3
• •	8, 732, 731	1, 038, 434	1, 141, 788	1,591,730	2, 067, 921	4
••	526, 386	58, 632	72, 899	99, 473	111, 024	5

Debt charges for education included in "Education".
 Includes an undisclosed amount of debt charges for education.

ESTIMATING AND SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Estimations

Basically the method of estimating is the percentage change in sample data from base to current year applied to total data for the base year. The link or index of change is computed and applied within each "cell" for each item of revenue, expenditure, assessed valuations, etc.

The principle might more readily be expressed as follows:

 $\frac{\text{Sample (current)}}{\text{Sample (base)}} \times \text{Total (base)} = \frac{\text{Estimate of}}{\text{Total (current)}}$

However, because we wish to estimate for two years from the same base, a single ratio that can be applied to sample data for both years' estimates is desirable. This ratio is obtained by a minor transposition in the above formula.

Total (base) Sample (current) = Estimate of Total (current)

The relationship of Total (base) to Sample (base) is the ratio that may be compiled prior to receipt of current information and may then be applied against the questionnaire data for the two years.

Note 1. This method of estimating does not provide for non-response. It is therefore necessary to substitute data of the base year for missing data of the current year, providing the rate of non-response is not too great. An alternative is to adjust the data of the base year to exclude information of the non-respondents, but this is not practicable. If the rate of non-response is too high, substitution of base year data for the non-respondents would deflate any reported changes to the point where the estimate would differ only slightly from the base. It is therefore more straightforward to substitute base year data in total for the estimate of total for such "cells".

Note 2. Estimates should be made only for specific items of revenue, expenditure, assessed valuation, etc. Totals and sub-totals should not be estimated but obtained by addition of their estimated components. Due to changes in the proportions of these components to the totals from year to year, or the failure of the sample to reflect these changes, the total of the estimates does not equal the estimated totals. Consequently, estimates of surplus and deficit are not made because they would necessarily contain all the errors of estimating. Preliminary investigation has disclosed the possibility of obtaining more accurate estimates by combining the procedures of (a) estimating for some specific items and totals by the ratio method; and (b) distributing the items in the residual according to their respective proportions to total in the base year. As an example, in one test, the ratio method of estimation provided excellent estimates for two principal

sources of taxation as well as for the total of taxation, but very poor estimates of the remaining sources of taxation. It was found that a breakdown of the residual items of taxation according to their respective proportions to total taxation, derived from base year data, provided a much greater degree of accuracy.

Where the estimate is considered unreliable for any one item in any one "cell", due to underrepresentation of the sample, it is necessary to depart from the standard procedure. Under the circumstances whereby the base is zero, or the percentage change of the ratio is very high, the change in the item should be considered as absolute rather than proportionate.

Adjustments and Additions

The total estimates for each province represent a projection of the data presented in the provincial reports of municipal statistics. To make these estimates comparable in concept with the "actual" series, adjustments and additions are necessary. For both the adjustments and additions, the same methods should be used as are used in the "actual" compilations. However, where possible, the most recent data available should be used when applying these methods.

Non-Response

Although the cooperation on the part of municipalities sampled was highly commendable, there were a few instances where failure to complete the questionnaire required a change in the estimating procedure. For the most part such situations occurred in groups which were known to change little from year to year, thus permitting the substitution of the most recent data available. An optional method (because the projection was made on a matched municipality basis) would have been to omit the non-respondents from the base data. This method is used only when the proportion of non-respondents to total respondents is low and the lessening representation is permissible.

Limitations

Although the specific items of revenue and expenditure, classified by sources and by function respectively, are common to nearly all municipalities, their relative significance whithin the financial structure of each municipality differs to varying degrees. As an example, towns within a certain population size range in a given area might all have real property tax and business tax revenue. But the proportion of real property tax and business tax to total taxation could differ markedly from one town to another within the group. Therefore, the problem

occurs whereby it is possible to have a sample representation of twenty per cent for the group by number with varying degrees of representation for each item of revenue and expenditure. It is therefore necessary to consider that the estimates of items most common to all municipalities are less subject to error, due to higher representation, than are the items that are not common to all municipalities within a given group. This circumstance was anticipated prior to the compilations of the estimates and special attention was given in an effort to minimize errors resulting from under-representation of this nature.

Inconsistencies between base and current data also increased the probability of error. Base information was submited to the provincial governments for publication by the municipal auditors, and the current information was reported on questionnaires by the municipal officials. Because the data from which the estimates were compiled was obtained from two different sources, differences in method of reporting or interpretation of requirements occurred. Extreme care was exercised to adjust or compensate for differences arising from this cause. As an example of such an occurrence, a municipality might report an expenditure less certain revenue when the base information had shown both revenue and expenditure as gross.

The amount of error was further minimized, relative to the respective provincial totals, by the large representation of the self-representing municipalities. As an example, if the provincial total of any one item was comprised of sixty per cent through self-representation (within which no error of estimate could occur) and forty per cent through estimation, containing an error of five per cent, the relative error to the provincial total would be only two per cent.

With this information, it will be possible to appraise the estimates with an approximation of the probable error contained in the various estimates. Highly variable items, not common to all municipalities, and which do not occur primarily in the large self-representing municipalities, are more subject to error.

Description of Revised Sample

The revised sample, based on 1956 Census of Population data was selected with the intention of overcoming the limitations of the original sample based on data of the 1951 Census of Population. The use of population as the most appropriate basis of selection was retained, and, consequently, all the larger municipalities have again been included.

Prior to describing the revised sample selection technique, the limitations of the original sample should be reviewed as follows:

(a) When the sample was designed, one stratification pattern as well as a standard rate of selection was used throughout the selection covering all

provinces. As a result compilation of estimates for individual provinces placed undue emphasis on large provinces.

- (b) The understanding prior to the sample design was that all provinces would present financial data in their respective municipal reports according to a standard classification of municipalities. This was a recommendation of the Continuing Committee appointed at the 1947 Dominion-Provincial Conference on Municipal Statistics. As most provinces did not implement this recommendation it became necessary to extract the base data from provincial municipal reports.
- (c) Little or no allowance was made for non-response. Of the 53 non-self-representing "cells", 17 were each represented by only one municipality, and 13 by only two municipalities. Consequently 30 of the 53 sample "cells" of the original sample were under-represented. In practice it was found that three municipalities per "cell" is the minimum representation to provide for the non-response factor.

Method of Selecting Revised Sample

As it was unlikely that there would be any change in the format of provincial municipal reports before the 1961 Census, it was decided that the classification of municipalities used in each provincial report would form the basis for the selection of sample municipalities in each province. The arrangement was desirable in order that base information might be procured readily. The change to a classification within each province therefore constituted the prime difference between the "original" and "revised" samples.

The basis of selection, namely population, differed only slightly in application. Rates of selection in the population size ranges remained unchanged:

Population of 5,000-14,999 with selection rate of 1 in 3,

population of 2,000- 4,999 with selection rate of 1 in 10,

population of 1,000- 1,999 with selection rate of 1 in 20,

population of under 1,000 with selection rate of 1 in 45.

The above rates, of course, apply only to the non-self-representing groups and were applied only as accurately as the various provincial classifications of municipalities would permit. In most instances, through the use of advance 1956 Census of Population bulletins, it was possible to arrange municipalities in descending order of population size. Exceptions, in some instances, were of course necessary, but little or no loss of accuracy occurred. Within the size ranges, sample municipalities were selected on a random basis without provision for replacement, but allowance was made for sufficient variation in the rate of selection to accommodate non-response.

Because the stratification differed markedly from one province to another due to their respective peculiarities, detailed explanations must be set out for each province.

Newfoundland:

All municipalities (other than the self-representing) were consolidated into one group regardless of size and type of incorporation because they are similar in character and perform highly similar functions. In addition, the sampled portion is only a small part of the total.

Prince Edward Island:

There is no municipal report or base information for this province. Therefore the City of Charlottetown and the seven towns were all selected as self-representing. No estimate was made for villages as no data was available. The omission was small in volume.

Nova Scotia:

There was no need to select new sample municipalities for Nova Scotia since those selected from the 1951 Census of Population remained representative of their respective strata. It was necessary to change only the limits of the strata to conform more readily with the provincial report of municipal statistics. The self-representing municipalities of (a) those comprising the Metropolitan Area of Halifax, (b) other urban municipalities with population of 15,000 and over, and (c) other rural municipalities with population of 15,000 and over, remained unchanged. The non-self-representing groups of urban as well as those of rural municipalities were each consolidated to facilitate estimating procedures.

New Brunswick:

To conform with the system of classification employed by the Department of Municipal Affairs, it was necessary to change the basis of stratification from that of size to that of type of incorporation. Municipalities within the area of Greater Saint John remained self-representing as were the remaining three cities and the two villages. It was necessary to sample only for towns and counties. Four of the 19 towns and five of the 13 counties were selected on a random basis after each group was listed in descending order of population size based on the 1956 Census. In New Brunswick, as in Nova Scotia, greater emphasis with respect to rate of selection was allotted to the larger municipalities in each group.

Note: Prior to the survey of 1957-58, analysis of the relative importance of the self-representing versus the non-self-representing municipalities with respect to the item "total taxation" indicated:

- (a) the self-representing accounted for 50% of total:
- (b) towns accounted for 14% of total or 28% of the portion to be estimated; and
- (c) counties therefore accounted for 36% of total or 72% of the portion to be estimated.

Because the relative importance of counties was so great and the fact that five of the thirteen were already being surveyed, it was decided that the increased accuracy of the estimates would more than offset any disadvantages of the additional work load of surveying all 13 counties.

Quebec:

Arrangements have not as yet been completed for sampling the financial statistics of Quebec municipalities and the preparation of statistics based thereon. When such arrangements are made the sampling technique will be suitably adapted but will be similar to that used for other provinces.

Ontario:

The stratification used for the revised sample was derived from the classification used in the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs 1955 Annual Report of Municipal Statistics. The classification contained in that report was by type of incorporation within population size grouping, with municipalities listed in descending order of population. This form of presenting basic information proved unsuitable for estimating without limited consolidation. For convenience, without a significant loss of accuracy, the 1955 report was used to select the Ontario sample. Assessed population figures were used in place of 1956 census population data after a check showed that there was sufficient similarity between these two sets of figures. Of the 24 municipalities in the five metropolitan areas, only 14 were set out separately; the remainder were contained in their respective groupings of type of incorporation within population size ranges. Cities, separated towns and selected municipalities with population of 15,000 and over comprised the other selfrepresenting municipalities. The remaining municipalities with population of under 15,000 were divided into two size-group categories, and sample municipalities were selected from the various groupings of type of incorporation within each of these two major categories. The basis of selection was random with rates determined by population size ranges derived from the original sample.

Manitoba:

The municipal information for Manitoba is compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and is classified in the recommended form. Therefore the only change required was to supplement those "cells" which were considered under-represented, by arbitrarily increasing the rates of selection.

Saskatchewan:

Strafification of the sample was changed to coincide with the classification used in the provincial report of municipal statistics. The stratification used is primarily the type of incorporation with further groupings of towns into three population size-ranges. Cities formed the only self-representing group. The remaining groups (towns of 2,000 and over, towns of 1,000 to 1,999, towns of under 1,000 population, villages and rural municipalities) were sampled on a random basis applying rates derived from the original sample. After an analysis of total taxation of municipalities it was found that the cities accounted for only 25% of the provincial total. This fact, in addition to the very high ratios due to low-representation, resulted in the decision to arbitrarily increase the rates of selection for the middle-sized and smaller towns and villages for the 1957-1958 survey. Villages were too numerous to list in descending order of population. In order to make the required selection, a frequency distribution with population ranges of 100 was made to determine at which size levels the rates should be applied. The concentration and consequent higher rate of selection occurred in the range with populations from 100 to 199.

Alberta:

Classification by type of incorporation, as used in the provincial report of municipal statistics, was used to replace the population size strata of the original sample. The 10 urban and rural municipalities of the two metropolitan areas, other cities, and counties, were treated as self-representing. Counties warranted self-representation due to their recent formation in Alberta and a high probability that more will be formed in the next few years. Towns, villages and municipal districts were sampled at rates determined by population, and selection was made on a random basis.

British Columbia:

Approximately the same representation was provided for in the revised sample. But to conform to the provincial report of municipal statistics, type of incorporation was used to replace the population size range classification previously used. The only self-representing municipalities were within the two metropolitan areas. The remaining cities, villages, and rural districts were sampled randomly at various rates.







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Revenue and Expenditure

PRELIMINARY 1959 - ESTIMATES 1960



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SYMBOLS

The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout this publication is as follows:

- .. figures not available.
- ... figures not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or zero.

INTRODUCTION

This report is the fourth of an annual series presenting estimated revenues, expenditures, assessed valuations and tax collections of municipal governments. Estimated gross debenture debt issued and outstanding at the year end has again been included.

The report "Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments — Actual", which is based on provincial compilations of municipal statistics, other provincial documents, and annual reports of local governments, can be compiled only after those sources are published. The Dominion-Provincial Conferences on Municipal Statistics, convinced of the need for earlier indication of trends in municipal financial statistics, approved a proposal for a statistical survey which would permit estimation of such statistics from returns obtained from a sampling of municipal financial statements and budgets. This report presents such sample-based estimates for 1959 and 1960.

Municipal financial statistics for Canada and its provinces are now available in three stages, corresponding to those in effect for financial statistics of provincial governments, namely:

Actual: The source of "actual" statistics is the published municipal financial statistics of provincial government departments and financial reports of local government bodies.

Preliminary: Municipal "preliminary" statistics are estimates derived from a sample of "actual" figures, audited or unaudited.

Estimated: Municipal "estimates" are derived from a sample of municipal budgets.

Thanks are due to the provincial and municipal officials for their assistance.

It should be emphasized that the above procedure is made possible by the development to date of uniform municipal accounting and reporting.

For the purpose of determining trends, the estimates for 1959 and 1960 are presented in totals for each province alongside "actual" 1958 figures. These will appear in the more comprehensive report "Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments—Actual 1958". The 1959 and 1960 data are also presented in a form which will facilitate interprovincial comparison. Estimated revenue and expenditure figures for Quebec are also shown for 1959 and 1960 but were derived from a projection of trend technique rather than from a projection of sample results. It was necessary to use 1958 "preliminary" data for Newfoundland and Quebec as the "actual" data were not available.

To obtain approximate uniformity in the concepts of municipal governments between provinces, estimated data of special areas, districts, boards, etc., were compiled and included in the provincial totals. In some instances the revenue and expenditure detail was not available. Consequently, some estimates were made in composite form and the combination of such items, which renders interprovincial comparison impossible, except in the combined forms, are denoted by footnotes. This situation occurs in the detail of taxation as well as elsewhere and is caused by two sets of circumstances: (1) the detail was not available for each municipality but only in group totals (a form unsuitable to the estimating procedure); and (2) the required detail was not provided even in totals.

The statistics presented here are applicable to the calendar year, the exceptions being education data in three provinces. In both Prince Edward Island and Quebec the school authorities' fiscal year ends the previous June 30, and British Columbia rural district school taxes were extracted from the Provincial Public Accounts. A few Quebec cities have fiscal years ending after December 31, but are included with those ending December 31.

August 26, 1960.

TABLE 1. Gross Debenture Debt as at December 31, 1958, 1959 and 1960, by Provinces

Province	1958 Actual	1959 Preliminary	1960 Estimated	
	thousands of dollars			
Newfoundland	13,991	14,526	15,513	
Prince Edward Island	7,366	7, 951	8,210	
Nova Scotia	75, 106	81, 326	90,346	
New Brunswick	78, 495	83,900	85,081	
Quebec	1,045,370		• •	
Ontario	1, 248, 234	1, 420, 982	1,597,579	
Manitoba	120,503	133, 737	145,444	
Saskatchewan	110, 326	123,058	138, 377	
Alberta	350, 394	402, 961	434, 960	
Zritish Columbia	354, 751	399, 797	427, 474	

TABLE 2. Revenues 1958, 1959 and 1960, by Provinces

_	TABLE 2. Revenues 1	Newfoundland			Prince Edward Island			
		THE WILLIAM STATE OF THE STATE			Finice Edward Island			
No	Items	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	1960 Estimated	1958 Actual	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated	
		thousands of dollars						
	Taxation for municipal purposes:							
	General:							
1	Real property	2,020	2, 194	2, 195	376	347	357	
2	Personal property	32	6	6	163	166	169	
3	Business	761	808	803	212	213	213	
4	Other	597	579	596	135¹	135¹	1351	
5	Total general	3, 410	3, 587	3, 600	886	861	874	
	_						0.12	
6	Special assessments and charges	_	5	3	6	6	. 6	
7	Total taxation for municipal purposes	3,410	3, 592	3, 603	892	867	880	
8	Taxation for school purposes	• •	• •	• •	1, 172	1, 280	1,398	
9	Total taxation	3,410	3, 592	3, 603	2,064	2, 147	2,278	
10	Licences and permits	122	122	135	49	54	E1	
20	and political services and political services and services are services and services and services and services are services are services and services are services and services are services are services and services are services are services and services are service	142	122	100	49	54	51	
11	Interest, tax penalties, etc.	1	6	5	3	3	3	
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:							
	Governments:							
12	Dominion	26	81	81	67	71	73	
13	Provincial	1, 100	950	968	290	304	307	
14	Other municipal	-	-	-		_		
	Government enterprises:							
15	Dominion	10	70	76	8	8	8	
16	Provincial	-	-	_	-	_	_	
17	Own municipal	194	162	192	104	92	95	
18	Other contributions	120	205	205	1	1	1	
19	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	1, 450	1,468	1,522	470	476	484	
20	Debenture debt charges recoverable	282	292	293	75	81	72	
91	Miggellenegus sevesus-	6						
21	Miscellaneous revenues	319	462	484	50	48	47	
22	Total revenues	5, 584	5, 942	6, 042	2,711	2, 809	2, 935	
		0,001	0,010	0,012	~, III	2, 003	~, 930	

¹ Includes Charlottetown poll tax for educational purposes.
² "Other" includes: Sales tax of 35,630 in 1958 and of an undisclosed amount for 1959 and 1960.

TABLE 2. Revenues 1958, 1959 and 1960, by Provinces

		Quebec		ek	Wew Brunswic	N		Nova Scotia	
d No.	1960 Estimated	1959 Estimated	1958 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated	1959 Prelimi- nary	1958 Actual	1960 Estimated	1959 Prelimi- nary	1958 Actual
				o llars	ousands of d	th	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
4 1	102, 794	95, 180	88, 130	1,554	1,876	2, 185	11, 200	10, 333	9,827
. 2		• • •		4,399	4,308	3, 968	2,376	2, 360	2,738
0 3	22, 580	20, 160	18,000	1, 684	1, 598	1,579	1,483	1,392	1,398
92 4	45,029²	43, 109 ²	40,5802	2, 586	2,466	2, 368	1, 163	1,349	1, 264
3 5	170, 403	158, 449	146, 710	10, 223	10, 248	10, 100	16, 222	15, 434	15, 227
	05 505	00.045	10 100	450	150	105	0.07	0.77	104
	35, 525	26, 315	19, 493	178	172	165	287	277	194
8 7	205, 928	184, 764	166, 203	10,401	10, 420	10, 265	16, 509	15, 711	15, 421
43 8	137, 574 ³	125, 067°	113, 697 ³	18, 240	16, 701	15, 276	17, 543	15,601	13, 641
	343, 502	309, 831	279, 900	28, 641	27, 121	25, 541	34, 052	31, 312	29, 062
				·					
8 10	5, 408	5, 408	5, 188	257	238	210	388	373	370
11			0 000	017	210	007	200	410	900
. 11	• •	• •	3, 296	215	216	207	390	410	389
12	2, 260	2, 055	1,868	1,871	1,826	1,625	2, 159	2,073	2,010
4 13	9,534	7, 945	6,621	5, 472	5, 289	4,899	3,522	3,319	3, 282
14	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	-	arra
15	-	_	-	161	160	169	341	304	282
16	-	-	-	-			137	135	131
1 17	25,094	21,821	18, 975	242	234	246	213	199	196
18	520	701	800	23	23	22	217	227	290
8 19	37, 408	32, 522	28, 264	7, 769	7, 532	6, 961	6, 589	6, 257	6, 191
5 20	34,826	29,022	24, 185	1, 383	1, 186	1, 136	988	994	940
2 21	9,962	13, 429	12,033	843	723	686	1, 383	1,306	1,353
			,			737	2,000	2,000	5,003
6 22	431, 106	390, 212	352, 866	39, 108	37, 016	34, 741	43, 790	40, 652	38, 305

^{3 &}quot;Taxation for school purposes" includes: Sales tax of 20,939 in 1958 and an undisclosed amount for 1959 and 1960.

TABLE 2. Revenues 1958, 1959 and 1960, by Provinces - Concluded

	TABLE 2. Revenues 1930, 13	oo and 1	300, by 1	Tovinces	Concru	ueu	
			Ontario			Manitoba	
No.	Items	1958 Actual	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated	1958 Actual	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated
			!	thousands	of dollars	3	
	Taxation for municipal purposes:						
	General:						
1	Real property	225, 627	239, 227	259, 291	24, 359	24, 246	24, 088
2	Personal property	• • •		* * *	4	4	4
3	Business	28,795	35, 577	38,397	4, 448	4,654	5, 197
4	Other	171	167	167	452	474	498
5	Total general	254, 593	274, 971	297, 855	29, 259	29, 374	29, 783
6	Special assessments and charges	16, 198	16, 775	17,336	4, 387	4,785	5, 174
7	Total taxation for municipal purposes		291, 746	315, 191	33, 646	34, 159	34,957
		~ 10, 131	701, 110	313, 131	55, 020	34, 133	04, 501
8	Taxation for school purposes	198,679	229,851	246,660	23,320	26,008	27,626
9	Total taxation	469, 470	521, 597	561, 851	56, 966	60, 167	62, 583
10	Licences and permits	6,777	6,763	6,706	1, 265	1,404	1,400
11	Interest, tax penalties, etc.	4,730	5,300	4,957	1,055	1, 109	1,212
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:						
	Governments:						
12	Dominion	10,096	11, 129	11,518	1, 212	1, 222	1,256
13	Provincial	92,669	102, 529	103, 488	7, 897	7,871	7, 335
14	Other municipal	6,664	7,026	6, 987	ASTR-IS	60-inus	_
	Government enterprises:						
15	Dominion	1,065	1, 264	1,429	553	565	546
16	Frovincial	2,617	2, 638	2,784	607	611	609
17	Own municipal	1,067	1,011	1, 147	1, 278	1, 232	1,312
18	Other contributions	1,055	791	530	530	503	508
19	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	115, 233	126, 388	127,883	12,077	12, 004	11,566
20	Debenture debt charges recoverable	31,783	36,604	38,325	3,810	4, 221	5,710
21	Miscellaneous revenues	29,418	28, 451	27,069	1,851	2, 274	2,908
22	Total revenues	657, 411	725, 103	766, 791	77, 024	81, 179	85,379

^{4 &}quot;Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".

TABLE 2. Revenues 1958, 1959 and 1960, by Provinces - Concluded

		TE ST METE							
s	Saskatchewan	ı		Alberta		Br	itish Columbia	a	
1958 Actual	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated	1958 Actual	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated	1958 Actual	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated	No.
			th	ousands of d	ollars	L			
31,019	32,659	35, 118	37, 082	40, 226	45, 492	48, 514	53, 262	57,939	1
• • •	• • •		1,921	* * *					2
1,515	1,727	1,828	5, 182	5, 752	6, 415	2, 998	3, 265	3,576	3
2,214	2, 175	2, 164		_	_	690	718	717	4
34, 748	36, 561	39, 110	44, 185	45, 978	51, 907	52, 202	57, 245	62, 232	5
		·	·						
1, 983	2, 613	2, 859	7,492	7,977	9, 169	5,020	5,027	5, 257	6
36, 731	39, 174	41, 969	51,677	53,955	61,076	57, 222	62, 272	67,489	7
34,617	35,804	37,823	40, 584	45,785	50, 529	45, 435	51, 614	58,650	8
71, 348	74, 978	79, 792	92, 261	99, 740	111, 605	102, 657	113, 886	126, 139	9
1,831	1,873	1, 866	2,018	2, 153	2, 165	5,627	6,017	6,081	10
1,001	1,010	1,000	2,010	2, 100	2,100	0,023	0,011	0,001	10
1, 184	1, 140	1, 101	1,324	1,505	1,488	1,720	1,839	1,835	11
89	• •		1,023	1,032	1, 149	2,057	2,044	2,051	12
7,649	• •	• •	22, 253	23,518	23,639	19,679	23,354	24,768	13
-		• •	-		equate.	-	<u></u>	_	14
583		• •	537	542	541	398	566	537	15
347		• •	135	145	156	181	254	209	16
3,317		• •	6, 705	6,965	6,842	2,018	2, 274	2,345	17
582	• •	• •	107	153	136	337	401	431	18
12, 567	12, 540	12, 993	30, 760	32, 355	32, 463	24, 670	28, 893	30,341	19
2,694	2,972	3, 262	6, 313	7,028	7,681	3,609	3,831	4,319	20
3,976	3,802	3,382	7,625	8,594	8, 200	9,967	10, 493	10,733	21
0,510	5,002	0,002	1,020	0,00%	0, 200	0,001	10, 100	10, 100	
93, 600	97, 305	102, 396	140, 301	151, 375	163, 602	148, 250	164, 959	179,448	22

TABLE 3. Expenditures 1958, 1959 and 1960, by Provinces

		1	Newfoundlan	d	Prin	ce Edward	Island
No.	Items	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	1960 Estimated	1958 Actual	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated
				thousands	of dollars		
1	General government	704	805	892	171	171	171
2	Protection to persons and property	275	272	296	261	274	279
3	Public works	1, 389	1,474	1,601	236	240	243
4	Sanitation and waste removal	419	494	503	7	6	6
5	Health	71	81	81	13	12	12
6	Social welfare	1	1	1	20	25	29
7	Education	• •			1,056	1, 160	1,278
8	Recreation and community services	211	272	324	66	59	60
9	Debt charges	995	1,080	1,217	651	660	658
10	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	374	282	271	39	15	18
11	Provision for reserves	32	28	31	41	43	31
12	Capital expenditure provided out of revenue	597	845	777	70	97	94
13	Joint or special expenditures	-	_		_	_	J1
14	Miscellaneous expenditures	56	59	59	28	20	18
15	Total expenditures	5,059	5, 619	5,979	2,659	2,782	2,897

^{1 &}quot;Social welfare" included in "Health".

TABLE 4. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections 1958, 1959 and 1960, by Provinces

		1	Newfoundlan	d	Prince Edward Island			
No.	Items	1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Estimated	1960 Estimated	1958 Actual	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated	
				thousands	housands of dollars			
	Assessed valuations:							
1	Real property	• •	0 0	• •	34,482	34,491	34,567	
2	Business	• •	• •	• •	7,722	7,722	7,722	
3	Other ¹	• •		• •	6,999	7,002	7, 103	
4	Total assessed valuations	• •	• •	• •	49, 203	49, 215	49, 392	
5	Total taxation				0.004	0.1.5		
	Tax collections	• •	• •	• •	2,064	2, 147	2,278	
		• •	• •	• • •	1,818	2,010	• • •	
1	Ratio, collections to taxation %	• •			88. 08	93, 62		

¹ Mostly personal property.

TABLE 3. Expenditures 1958, 1959 and 1960, by Provinces

	Nova Scotia		N	ew Brunswic	k		Quebec		
			14	ew Sidiiswic	Th.		- Cachee		
1958 Actual	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated	1958 Actual	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated	1958 Actual	1959 Estimated	1960 Estimated	No.
			thousands of dollars						
	ı	ı			1		1		
2, 928	2,918	3, 123	2,672	2,839	3,029	32, 377	35,615	39, 176	1
4,987	5,080	5,452	3,519	3,774	3,976	43,521	48,308	53,622	2
2, 133	2,219	2, 297	2, 151	2,248	2,456	50,200	55, 220	60,742	3
894	882	888	455	467	493	8,839	9,458	10,120	4
3,479	3,033	3,019	1,840	1,611	1,203	16,674	17,509	18,384	5
1,570	1,649	1,796	1, 109	1, 292	1,268	4,310	4,615	4,926	6
12, 295	14,068	15,819	12,842	14,078	15,383	75,830	84,930	95, 122	7
900	757	860	627	628	711	9,653	10,337	11,035	8
7, 848	8,027	8,571	6,977	7,537	8,404	99,346	109, 185	119, 989	9
17	48	45	501	508	478	2,951	3, 160	3,373	10
						2,001	0,100	0,010	
803	642	671	459	434	447		• •	• •	11
622	1, 298	1, 107	335	267	195	5,942	6,363	6,792	12
-		_	_		_	-	_	_	13
401	481	458	751	781	815	3, 156	3, 380	3,607	14
38,877	41,102	44, 106	34, 238	36, 464	38, 858	352, 799	388, 080	426,888	15

TABLE 4. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections 1958, 1959 and 1960, by Provinces

	Nova Scotia		Ne	ew Brunswic	k	Quebec			
1958 Prelimi- nary	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated	1958 Actual	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated	1958 Prelimi- nary	Prelimi- Estimated Esti		No.
			the	ousands of d	ollars				
555,212	686,894	719, 184	415, 189	447, 109	484,485	7, 167, 283			1
31,077	29,311	29,896	23,416	29,603	38,514		• •		2
111,859	110,783	99,732	106,210	108,667	110,051	_	• •	• •	3 .
698, 148	826, 988	848, 812	544, 815	585, 379	633,050	7,167,283	• •	• •	4
29,062	31, 312	34,052	25,541	27, 121	28,641	279,900	• •	* *	5
28,073	30, 463		24,712	25,322			• •		6
96.60	97. 29	• • •	96. 75	93.37		* *	• •	• • •	7

TABLE 3. Expenditures 1958, 1959 and 1960, by Provinces - Concluded

			Ontario			Manitoba	
No.	Items	1958 Actual	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated	1958 Actual	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated
				thousands	of dollars		
1	General government	43, 401	48,780	52,729	4,805	5,250	5, 643
2	Protection to persons and property	80,983	87, 942	95,413	8, 969	9, 424	9, 885
3	Public works	97, 111	107,993	109,553	12, 392	12, 476	12,875
4	Sanitation and waste removal	29, 122	31,512	34, 296	2, 759	2, 928	3,009
5	Health	23,535	15,964	15,537	2, 890	2, 235	1,949
6	Social welfare	32, 922	35,482	36,911	3, 347	3,472	3,025
7	Education	160,961	190,828	205,004	21,515	24,071	25,644
8	Recreation and community services	21, 483	24, 131	26, 134	1, 743	2,039	2, 300
9	Debt charges	126, 724	138,511	149, 494	11, 149	12, 227	14, 282
10	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	2, 562	3,033	3, 120	1,033	1,079	1, 121
11	Provision for reserves	6,078	7, 213	7, 173	1,788	1,765	1,661
12	Capital expenditure provided out of revenue	20, 178	20,458	20, 115	2,851	3, 046	3, 294
13	Joint or special expenditures	5, 292	6,426	6, 233	339	307	314
14	Miscellaneous expenditures	7, 282	6, 184	7, 220	414	451	449
15	Total expenditures	657, 634	724, 457	768, 932	75, 994	80, 770	85, 451

TABLE 4. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections 1958, 1959 and 1960 by Provinces — Concluded

			Ontario		Manitoba			
No.	Iteins	1958 Actual	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated	1958 Actual	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated	
			ı	thousands	of dollars			
	Assessed valuations:							
1	Real property	7, 276, 869	7, 647, 474	8,092,886	970,597	995, 113	1,036,009	
2	Business	928,865	976,666	1,024,351	41, 771	44,067	46, 815	
3	Other ²	_	_	_	7,488	7,598	7,515	
4	Total assessed valuations	8, 205, 734	8, 624, 140	9, 117, 237	1,019,856	1, 046, 778	1, 090, 339	
5	Total taxation	469, 470	521, 597	561,851	56, 966	60, 167	62, 583	
6	Tax collections	466, 656	513, 305	• • •	57,081	58,857	* * *	
7	Ratio, collections to taxation%	99. 40	98. 41	• • •	100. 20	97.82	0 0 0	

² Mostly personal property.

TABLE 3. Expenditures 1958, 1959 and 1960, by Provinces - Concluded

S	Saskatchewar	1		Alberta		В	ritish Columbi	a	
1958 Actual	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated	1958 Actual	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated	1958 Actual	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated	No.
			th	ousands of de	ollars				
6, 444	6,859	7, 185	7, 376	8, 223	8, 779	9,844	10,550	11, 264	1
6, 107	6,514	7,060	13, 782	15, 651	17, 256	21,660	24, 270	26, 228	2
18, 867	19,025	20,391	22,038	22, 779	23,061	13, 470	14,426	15, 341	3
2, 344	2, 484	2,680	4,722	5, 131	5, 264	4,924	5,444	6, 166	4
5,064	5, 276	5,416	9, 338	8, 171	8, 781	2, 790	2, 283	2,482	5
3,063	2,683	2,516	3, 319	3, 118	3,403	10,373	14,503	15,892	6
32, 725	34, 288	36,424	31, 689	36,316	40,069	42,815	49,712	56, 828	7
2,550	2,666	2,862	3, 990	4,517	5, 314	6,538	7, 229	7, 759	8
9,311	10,211	10,933	30,854	34, 102	38, 720	22, 352	24, 197	26, 961	9
356	332	318	1, 816	2,025	2,316	1, 474	1, 535	1,515	10
1, 435	1, 385	1, 391	1, 302	1, 354	1,048	2,000	1, 758	1,842	11
3,080	3, 371	3, 185	6,023	6, 569	6, 240	6, 260	6, 575	6, 814	12
_	_	_	565	550	560	279	263	312	13
1,427	1, 489	1, 476	2, 550	2,640	2,817	1, 571	1, 352	1, 405	14
92, 773	96, 583	101, 837	139, 364	151, 146	163, 628	146, 350	164, 097	180, 809	15

TABLE 4. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections 1958, 1959 and 1960, by Provinces - Concluded

S	Saskatchewar	1		Alberta		B	ritish Columbi	a	
1958 Actual	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated	1958 Actual	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated	1958 Actual	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated	No.
			thousands of dollars						
1, 057, 373	1, 120, 206	1, 157, 164	1, 387, 033	1,470,624	1, 585, 928	1, 562, 992	1, 732, 418	1, 823, 850	1
51, 489	56, 791	57, 807	64, 159	84, 766	94, 253		• •	0 0	2
2943	2943	2943	51,058	• • •	• • •	-	-	-	3
1, 109, 156	1, 177, 291	1,215,265	1, 502, 250	1,555,390	1, 680, 181	1, 562, 992	1, 732, 418	1,823,850	4
71, 348	74, 978	79, 792	92, 261	99,740	111, 605	102,657	113, 886	126, 139	5
70, 690	74, 821	• • •	92, 149	98, 214		102, 259	112, 669		6
99.07	99. 79	• • •	99. 88	98. 47	• • •	99. 61	98. 93	• • •	7

³ Special franchise on which taxation is classified "Real property".

TABLE 5. Revenues (Preliminary) 1959, by Provinces

	TABLE 5. Revenues (PI	reliminary) 195	9, by Provin	ces	
No.	Items	Newfoundland ¹	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			thousands	of dollars	
	The state of the s				
	Taxation for municipal purposes:				
	General:				
1	Real property	2, 194	347	10,333	1,876
2	Personal property	6	166	2,360	4,308
3	Business	808	213	1,392	1,598
4	Other	579	135²	1,349	2,466
5	Total general	3, 587	861	15, 434	10, 248
6	Special assessments and charges	5	6	277	172
7	Total taxation for municipal purposes	3, 592	867	15, 711	10, 420
8	Taxation for school purposes		1,280	15,601	16,701
9	Total taxation	3, 592	2, 147	31, 312	27, 121
10	Licences and permits	122	54	373	238
11	Interest, tax penalties, etc.	6	3	410	216
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:				
	Governments:				
12	Dominion	81	71	2,073	1,826
13	Provincial	950	304	3, 319	5, 289
14	Other municipal		_	5, 515	0, 209
				_	- Chroni
1.5	Government enterprises:				
15	Dominion	70	8	304	160
16	Provincial		_	135	_
17 18	Own municipal	162	92	199	234
19	Other contributions	205	1	227	23
19	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	1, 468	476	6, 257	7, 532
20	Debenture debt charges recoverable	292	81	004	1 100
		402	01	994	1, 186
21	Miscellaneous revenues	462	48	1,306	723
22	Total revenues	5,942	2,809	40,652	37,016
	,	0,040	w, 605	40, 032	37,010

¹ Figures\for Newfoundland and Quebec are estimated.
² Includes\Charlottetown "Poll tax" for educational purposes.

TABLE 5. Revenues (Preliminary) 1959, by Provinces

	7.12	EL S. Reven	ues (Premmina	1197 1333, 113 1	TOTTICES		
Quebec ¹	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.
			thousands of dol	lars			140.
spipeam	1			1			
95,180	239, 227	24, 246³	32,659	40, 226	53, 262	499,550	1
• • •	• • •	3		• • •	• • •	6,840	2
20,160	35,577	4,654	1,727	5,752	3, 265	75, 146	3
43,109	167	474	2,175	_	718	51,172	4
158, 449	274, 971	29, 374	36, 561	45, 978	57, 245	632, 708	5
26,315	16,775	4, 785	2,613	7, 977	5,027	63,952	6
184, 764	291, 746	34, 159	39, 174	53, 955	62, 272	696, 660	7
100 000	000 051	96 000	25 004	AE 70E	51 614	E47 711	0
125,067	229,851	26,008	35, 804	45, 785	51,614	547,711	8
309, 831	521, 597	60, 167	74, 978	99, 740	113, 886	1, 244, 371	9
5,408	6, 763	1,404	1,873	2, 153	6,017	24,405	10
••	5, 300	1,109	1,140	1, 505	1, 839	11, 528	11
2,055	11, 129	1,222	• •	1,032	2,044	••	12
7,945	102,529	7,871	• •	23,518	23,354	* *	13
-	7,026	-	• •	-	-	• •	14
	1, 264	565		542	566	• •	15
	2, 638	611	• •	145	254	• •	16
21,821	1,011	1, 232		6,965	2,274	• •	17
701	791	503	• •	153	401	• •	18
32, 522	126,388	12, 004	12, 540	32, 355	28, 893	260, 435	19
29, 022	36,604	4, 221	2,972	7,028	3,831	86,231	20
13,429	28, 451	2, 274	3,802	8, 594	10, 493	69,582	21
390, 212	725, 103	81, 179	97, 305	151, 375	164, 959	1, 696, 552	22

^{3 &}quot;Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".

TABLE 6. Expenditures (Preliminary) 1959, by Provinces

No.	Items	Newfoundland ¹	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			thousands	of dollars	
1	General government	805	171	2, 918	2,839
2	Protection to persons and property	272	274	5,080	3,774
3	Public works	1,474	240	2, 219	2, 248
4	Sanitation and waste removal	494	6	882	467
5	Health	82	12	3,033	1,611
6	Social welfare	2	25	1, 649	1, 292
7	Education	• •	1, 160	14,068	14,078
8	Recreation and community services	272	59	757	628
9	Debt charges	1,080	660	8,027	7,537
10	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	282	15	48	508
11	Provision for reserves	28	43	642	434
12	Capital expenditure provided out of revenue	845	97	1, 298	267
13	Joint or special expenditures		-	-	_
14	Miscellaneous expenditures	59	20	481	781
15	Total expenditures	5, 619	2, 782	41, 102	36, 464

¹ Figures for Newfoundland and Quebec are estimated.

TABLE 7. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections (Preliminary) 1959. by Provinces

No.	Items	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			thousands	of dollars	
	Assessed valuations:			,	
1	Real property		34, 491	686,894	447,109
2	Business	• •	7,722	29,311	29,603
3	Other ¹	• •	7,002	110,783	108,667
4	Total assessed valuations	• •	49, 215	826, 988	585, 379
5	Total taxation	0 0	2, 147	31,312	27, 121
6	Tax collections	• •	2,010	30, 463	25,322
7	Ratio, collections to taxation %	0 0	93.62	97. 29	93.37

¹ Mostly personal property.

TABLE 6. Expenditures (Preliminary) 1959, by Provinces

Quebec ¹	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.		
	thousands of dollars								
35,615	48,780	5, 250	6,859	8, 223	10, 550	122,010	1		
48,308	87,942	9,424	6, 514	15, 651	24, 270	201, 509	2		
55, 220	107, 993	12, 476	19,025	22,779	14, 426	238, 100	3		
9, 458	31, 512	2,928	2, 484	5, 131	5, 444	58, 806	4		
17,509	15, 964	2, 235	5, 276	8, 171	2, 283	56, 102	5		
4,615	35, 482	3,472	2, 683	3, 118	14, 503	66, 839	6		
84,930	190,828	24,071	34, 288	36, 316	49,712	449,451	7		
10,337	24, 131	2,039	2, 666	4,517	7, 229	52, 635	8		
109, 185	138, 511	12, 227	10, 211	34, 102	24, 197	345,737	9		
3, 160	3,033	1,079	332	2,025	1, 535	12,017	10		
	7, 213	1,765	1, 385	1,354	1,758	14,622	11		
6, 363	20, 458	3,046	3,371	6,569	6, 575	48,889	12		
-	6,426	307		550	·263	7,546	13		
3,380	6, 184	451	1,489	2,640	1,352	16,837	14		
388, 080	724, 457	80, 770	96, 583	151, 146	164, 097	1, 691, 100	15		

^{2 &}quot;Social Welfare" included in "Health".

TABLE 7. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections (Preliminary) 1959, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	No.
		thousands	of do llars			
	7, 647, 474	995, 113	1, 120, 206	1,470,624	1,732,418	1
• •	976, 666	44,067	56, 791	84,766	• •	2
* *		7, 598	2942	• • •	_	3
••	8, 624, 140	1, 046, 778	1, 177, 291	1, 555, 390	1, 732, 418	4
	521, 597	60, 167	74,978	99,740	113, 886	5
	513, 305	58,857	74,821	98, 214	112, 669	6
	98.41	97.82	99.79	98.47	98.93	7

² Special franchise on which taxation is classified "Real property".

TABLE 8. Revenues (Estimated) 1960, by Provinces

No	Items	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			thousands	of dollars	
	Taxation for municipal purposes:				
	General:				
1	Real property	2, 195	357	11,200	1,554
2	Personal property	6	169	2, 376	4,399
3	Business	803	213	1,483	1,684
4	Other	596	135¹	1,163	2,586
5	Total general	3,600	874	16, 222	10, 223
6	Special assessments and charges	3	6	287	178
7	Total taxation for municipal purposes	3,603	880	16, 509	10, 401
8	Taxation for school purposes	• •	1,398	17,543	18, 240
9	Total taxation	3,603	2,278	34, 052	28, 641
10	Licences and permits	135	51	388	257
11	Interest, tax penalties, etc.	5	3	390	215
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:				
	Governments:				
12	Dominion	81	73	2, 159	1,871
13	Provincial	968	307	3,522	5, 472
4	Other municipal	_	_	_	_
	Government enterprises:				
.5	Dominion	76	8	341	161
6	Provincial		_	137	
7	Own municipal	192	95	213	242
8	Other contributions	205	1	217	23
9	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	1,522	484	6, 589	7,769
0	Debenture debt charges recoverable	293	72	988	1,383
1	Miscellaneous revenues	484	47	1,383	843
2	Total revenues	6,042	2,935	43, 790	39, 108

¹ Includes Charlottetown "Poll tax" for educational purposes.

TABLE 8. Revenues (Estimated) 1960, by Provinces

				ed) 1960, by P	Tovinces		
Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	Mo
		t	housands of doll	ars			No.
102,794	259, 291	24,0882	35, 118	45,492	57,939	540,028	1
• • •	• • •	2	• • •		• • •	6,950	2
22, 580	38, 397	5, 197	1,828	6,415	3,576	82, 176	3
45,029	167	498	2, 164		717	53,055	4
170, 403	297, 855	29,783	39, 110	51, 907	62,232	682,209	5
35,525	17,336	5, 174	2,859	9,169	5, 257	75,794	6
205, 928	315, 191	34,957	41,969	61,076	67,489	758,003	7
137,574	246,660	27,626	37,823	50, 529	58,650	596,043	8
343, 502	561,851	62,583	79, 792	111,605	126, 139	1,354,046	9
5,408	6,706	1,400	1,866	2, 165	6,081	24, 457	10
• •	4,957	1,212	1, 101	1,488			
		2,222	1,101	1, 200	1,835	11,206	11
2, 260	11 510	1 050					
	11,518	1,256	••	1, 149	2,051	• •	12
9,534	103,488	7,335	• •	23,639	24,768	• •	13
-	6,987	-	ø e	-	-	• •	14
-	1,429	546	• •	541	537	• •	15
-	2, 784	609	• •	156	209	• •	16
25,094	1, 147	1,312	••	6,842	2,345	• •	17
520	530	508	• •	136	431	• •	18
37,408	127, 883	11,566	12, 993	32, 463	30, 341	269, 018	19
34,826	38, 325	5,710	3,262	7,681	4,319	96,859	20
9,962	27,069	2,908	3,382	8, 200	10,733	65,011	21
431, 106	766,791	85,379	102,396	163,602	179,448	1,820,597	22

² "Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".

TABLE 9. Expenditures (Estimated) 1960, by Provinces

No.	Items	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			thousands	of dollars	
1	General government	892	171	3,123	3,029
2	Protection to persons and property	296	279	5,452	3,976
3	Public works	1,601	243	2,297	2,456
4	Sanitation and waste removal	503	6	888	493
5	Health	81	12	3,019	1,203
6	Social welfare	1	29	1,796	1,268
7	Education	• •	1, 278	15,819	15,383
8	Recreation and community services	324	60	860	711
9	Debt charges	1,217	658	8,571	8,404
10	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	271	18	45	478
11	Provision for reserves	31	31	671	447
12	Capital expenditures provided out of revenue	777	94	1,107	195
13	Joint or special expenditures	-	-	****	-
14	Miscellaneous expenditures	59	18	458	815
15	Total expenditures	5, 979	2,897	44,106	38,858

^{&#}x27; "Social welfare" included in "Health".

TABLE 10. Assessed Valuations and Taxation (Estimated) 1960, by Provinces

No.	Items	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			thousands	of dollars	
	Assessed valuations:				
1	Real property	• •	34,567	719, 184	484,485
2	Business	• •	7,722	29,896	38,514
3	Other¹		7, 103	99,732	110,051
4	Total assessed valuations	0.0	49,392	848, 812	633,050
5	Total taxation	• •	2,278	34, 052	28,641

¹ Mostly personal property.

TABLE 9. Expenditures (Estimated) 1960, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.
			thousands of doll	ars			
39, 176	52,729	5,643	7, 185	8,779	11,264	131, 991	1
53,622	95,413	9, 885	7,060	17, 256	26,228	219, 467	2
60,742	109,553	12,875	20,391	23, 061	15,341	248, 560	3
10, 120	34, 296	3,009	2,680	5, 264	6,166	63, 425	4
18,384	15,537	1,949	5,416	8,781	2,482	56,791	5
4,926	36,911	3,025	2,516	3,403	15, 892	69,766	6
95, 122	205,004	25,644	36,424	40,069	56,828	491,571	7
11,035	26, 134	2,300	2,862	5,314	7,759	57, 359	8
119,989	149, 494	14,282	10,933	38,720	26,961	379, 229	9
3,373	3, 120	1, 121	318	2, 316	1,515	12,575	10
• •	7, 173	1,661	1,391	1,048	1,842	14, 295	11
6,792	20, 115	3, 294	3, 185	6,240	6,814	48,613	12
~	6,233	314		560	312	7,419	13
3,607	7, 220	449	1,476	2, 817	1,405	18, 324	14
426, 888	768, 932	85,451	101,837	163,628	180,809	1,819,385	15

TABLE 10. Assessed Valuations and Taxation (Estimated) 1960, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	No.
		thousands	of dollars			
	1		1	1	1	
* *	8,092,886	1,036,009	1, 157, 164	1,585,928	1,823,850	1
••	1,024,351	46,815	57, 807	94, 253	0 0	2
••	-	7,515	294	• • •	***	3
••	9, 117, 237	1, 090, 339	1, 215, 265	1,680,181	1, 823, 850	4
• •	561,851	62, 583	79, 792	111, 605	126, 139	5

ESTIMATING AND SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Estimations

Basically the method of estimating is the percentage change in sample data from base to current year applied to total data for the base year. The link or index of change is computed and applied within each "cell" for each item of revenue, expenditure, assessed valuations, etc.

The principle might more readily be expressed as follows:

 $\frac{\text{Sample (current)}}{\text{Sample (base)}} \times \text{Total (base)} = \frac{\text{Estimate of}}{\text{Total (current)}}$

However, because we wish to estimate for two years from the same base, a single ratio that can be applied to sample data for both years' estimates is desirable. This ratio is obtained by a minor transposition in the above formula.

Total (base) Sample (current) = Estimate of Total (current)

The relationship of Total (base) to Sample (base) is the ratio that may be compiled prior to receipt of current information and may then be applied against the questionnaire data for the two years.

Note 1. This method of estimating does not provide for non-response. It is therefore necessary to substitute data of the base year for missing data of the current year, providing the rate of non-response is not too great. An alternative is to adjust the data of the base year to exclude information of the non-respondents, but this is not practicable. If the rate of non-response is too high, substitution of base year data for the non-respondents would deflate any reported changes to the point where the estimate would differ only slightly from the base. It is therefore more straightforward to substitute base year data in total for the estimate of total for such "cells".

Note 2. Estimates should be made only for specific items of revenue, expenditure, assessed valuation, etc. Totals and sub-totals should not be estimated but obtained by addition of their estimated components. Due to changes in the proportions of these components to the totals from year to year, or the failure of the sample to reflect these changes, the total of the estimates does not equal the estimated totals. Consequently, estimates of surplus and deficit are not made because they would necessarily contain all the errors of estimating. Preliminary investigation has disclosed the possibility of obtaining more accurate estimates by combining the procedures of (a) estimating for some specific items and totals by the ratio method; and (b) distributing the items in the residual according to their respective proportions to total in the base year. As an example, in one test, the ratio method of estimation provided excellent estimates for two principal

sources of taxation as well as for the total of taxation, but very poor estimates of the remaining sources of taxation. It was found that a breakdown of the residual items of taxation according to their respective proportions to total taxation, derived from base year data, provided a much greater degree of accuracy.

Where the estimate is considered unreliable for any one item in any one "cell", due to under-representation of the sample, it is necessary to depart from the standard procedure. Under the circumstances whereby the base is zero, or the percentage change of the ratio is very high, the change in the item should be considered as absolute rather than proportionate.

Adjustments and Additions

The total estimates for each province represent a projection of the data presented in the provincial reports of municipal statistics. To make these estimates comparable in concept with the "actual" series, adjustments and additions are necessary. For both the adjustments and additions, the same methods should be used as are used in the "actual" compilations. However, where possible, the most recent data available should be used when applying these methods.

Non-Response

Although the cooperation on the part of municipalities sampled was highly commendable, there were a few instances where failure to complete the questionnaire required a change in the estimating procedure. For the most part such situations occurred in groups which were known to change little from year to year, thus permitting the substitution of the most recent data available. An optional method (because the projection was made on a matched municipality basis) would have been to omit the non-respondents from the base data. This method is used only when the proportion of non-respondents to total respondents is low and the lessening representation is permissible.

Limitations

Although the specific items of revenue and expenditure, classified by sources and by function respectively, are common to nearly all municipalities, their relative significance within the financial structure of each municipality differs to varying degrees. As an example, towns within a certain population size range in a given area might all have real property tax and business tax revenue. But the proportion of real property tax and business tax to total taxation could differ markedly from one town to another within the group. Therefore, the problem

occurs whereby it is possible to have a sample representation of twenty per cent for the group by number with varying degrees of representation for each item of revenue and expenditure. It is therefore necessary to consider that the estimates of items most common to all municipalities are less subject to error, due to higher representation, than are the items that are not common to all municipalities within a given group. This circumstance was anticipated prior to the compilations of the estimates and special attention was given in an effort to minimize errors resulting from under-representation of this nature.

Inconsistencies between base and current data also increased the probability of error. Base information was submitted to the provincial governments for publication by the municipal auditors, and the current information was reported on questionnaires by the municipal officials. Because the data from which the estimates were compiled were obtained from two different sources, differences in method of reporting or interpretation of requirements occurred. Extreme care was exercised to adjust or compensate for differences arising from this cause. As an example of such an occurrence, a municipality might report an expenditure less certain revenue when the base information had shown both revenue and expenditure as gross.

The amount of error was further minimized, relative to the respective provincial totals, by the large representation of the self-representing municipalities. As an example, if the provincial total of any one item was comprised of sixty per cent through self-representation (within which no error of estimate could occur) and forty per cent through estimation, containing an error of five per cent, the relative error to the provincial total would be only two per cent.

With this information, it will be possible to appraise the estimates with an approximation of the probable error contained in the various estimates. Highly variable items, not common to all municipalities, and which do not occur primarily in the large self-representing municipalities, are more subject to error.

Description of Revised Sample

The revised sample, based on 1956 Census of Population data was selected with the intention of overcoming the limitations of the original sample based on data of the 1951 Census of Population. The use of population as the most appropriate basis of selection was retained, and, consequently, all the larger municipalities have again been included.

Prior to describing the revised sample selection technique, the limitations of the original sample should be reviewed as follows:

(a) When the sample was designed, one stratification pattern as well as a standard rate of selection was used throughout the selection covering all

provinces. As a result, compilation of estimates for individual provinces placed undue emphasis on large provinces.

- (b) The understanding prior to the sample design was that all provinces would present financial data in their respective municipal reports according to a standard classification of municipalities. This was a recommendation of the Continuing Committee appointed at the 1947 Dominion-Provincial Conference on Municipal Statistics. As most provinces did not implement this recommendation it became necessary to extract the base data from provincial municipal reports.
- (c) Little or no allowance was made for non-response. Of the 53 non-self-representing "cells", 17 were each represented by only one municipality, and 13 by only two municipalities. Consequently 30 of the 53 sample "cells" of the original sample were under-represented. In practice it was found that three municipalities per "cell" is the minimum representation to provide for the non-response factor.

Method of Selecting Revised Sample

As it was unlikely that there would be any change in the format of provincial municipal reports before the 1961 Census, it was decided that the classification of municipalities used in each provincial report would form the basis for the selection of sample municipalities in each province. The arrangement was desirable in order that base information might be procured readily. The change to a classification within each province therefore constituted the prime difference between the "original" and "revised" samples.

The basis of selection, namely population, differed only slightly in application. Rates of selection in the population size ranges remained unchanged:

Population of 5,000-14,999 with selection rate of 1 in 3,

population of 2,000- 4,999 with selection rate of 1 in 10,

population of 1,000-1,999 with selection rate of 1 in 20,

population of under 1,000 with selection rate of 1 in 45.

The above rates, of course, apply only to the non-self-representing groups and were applied only as accurately as the various provincial classifications of municipalities would permit. In most instances, through the use of advance 1956 Census of Population bulletins, it was possible to arrange municipalities in descending order of population size. Exceptions, in some instances, were of course necessary, but little or no loss of accuracy occurred. Within the size ranges, sample municipalities were selected on a random basis without provision for replacement, but allowance was made for sufficient variation in the rate of selection to accommodate non-response.

Because the stratification differed markedly from one province to another due to their respective peculiarities, detailed explanations must be set out for each province.

Newfoundland:

All municipalities (other than the self-representing) were consolidated into one group regardless of size and type of incorporation because they are similar in character and perform highly similar functions. In addition, the sampled portion is only a small part of the total.

Prince Edward Island:

There is no municipal report or base information for this province. Therefore the City of Charlottetown and the seven towns were all selected as self-representing. No estimate was made for villages as no data was available. The omission was small in volume.

Nova Scotia:

There was no need to select new sample municipalities for Nova Scotia since those selected from the 1951 Census of Population remained representative of their respective strata. It was necessary to change only the limits of the strata to conform more readily with the provincial report of municipal statistics. The self-representing municipalities of (a) those comprising the Metropolitan Area of Halifax, (b) other urban municipalities with population of 15,000 and over, and (c) other rural municipalities with population of 15,000 and over, remained unchanged. The non-self-representing groups of urban as well as those of rural municipalities were each consolidated to facilitate estimating procedures.

New Brunswick:

To conform with the system of classification employed by the Department of Municipal Affairs, it was necessary to change the basis of stratification from that of size to that of type of incorporation. Municipalities within the area of Greater Saint John remained self-representing as were the remaining three cities and the two villages. It was necessary to sample only for towns and counties. Four of the 19 towns and five of the 13 counties were selected on a random basis after each group was listed in descending order of population size based on the 1956 Census. In New Brunswick, as in Nova Scotia, greater emphasis with respect to rate of selection was allotted to the larger municipalities in each group.

Note: Prior to the survey of 1957-58, analysis of the relative importance of the self-representing versus the non-self-representing municipalities with respect to the item "total taxation" indicated:

- (a) the self-representing accounted for 50% of total;
- (b) towns accounted for 14% of total or 28% of the portion to be estimated; and
- (c) counties therefore accounted for 36% of total or 72% of the portion to be estimated.

Because the relative importance of counties was so great and the fact that five of the thirteen were already being surveyed, it was decided that the increased accuracy of the estimates would more than offset any disadvantages of the additional work load of surveying all thirteen counties.

Quebec:

Arrangements have not as yet been completed for sampling the financial statistics of Quebec municipalities and the preparation of statistics based thereon. When such arrangements are made the sampling technique will be suitably adapted but will be similar to that used for other provinces.

Ontario:

The stratification used for the revised sample was derived from the classification used in the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs 1955 Annual Report of Municipal Statistics. The classification contained in that report was by type of incorporation within population size grouping, with municipalities listed in descending order of population. This form of presenting basic information proved unsuitable for estimating without limited consolidation, For convenience, without a significant loss of accuracy, the 1955 report was used to select the Ontario sample. Assessed population figures were used in place of 1956 census population data after a check showed that there was sufficient similarity between these two sets of figures. Of the 24 municipalities in the five metropolitan areas, only 14 were set out separately; the remainder were contained in their respective groupings of type of incorporation within population size ranges. Cities, separated towns and selected municipalities with population of 15,000 and over comprised the other selfrepresenting municipalities. The remaining municipalities with population of under 15,000 were divided into two size-group categories, and sample municipalities were selected from the various groupings of type of incorporation within each of these two major categories. The basis of selection was random with rates determined by population size ranges derived from the original sample.

Manitoba:

The municipal information for Manitoba is compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and is classified in the recommended form. Therefore the only change required was to supplement those "cells" which were considered under-represented, by arbitrarily increasing the rates of selection.

Saskatchewan:

Stratification of the sample was changed to coincide with the classification used in the provincial report of municipal statistics. The stratification used is primarily the type of incorporation with further groupings of towns into three population size-ranges. Cities formed the only self-representing group. The remaining groups (towns of 2,000 and over, towns of 1,000 to 1,999, towns of under 1,000 population, villages and rural municipalities) were sampled on a random basis applying rates derived from the original sample. After an analysis of total taxation of municipalities it was found that the cities accounted for only 25% of the provincial total. This fact, in addition to the very high ratios due to low-representation, resulted in the decision to arbitrarily increase the rates of selection for the middle-sized and smaller towns and villages for the 1957-1958 survey. Villages were too numerous to list in descending order of population. In order to make the required selection, a frequency distribution with population ranges of 100 was made to determine at which size levels the rates should be applied. The concentration and consequent higher rate of selection occurred in the range with populations from 100 to 199.

Alberta:

Classification by type of incorporation, as used in the provincial report of municipal statistics, was used to replace the population size strata of the original sample. The 10 urban and rural municipalities of the two metropolitan areas, other cities, and counties, were treated as self-representing. Counties warranted self-representation due to their recent formation in Alberta and a high probability that more will be formed in the next few years. Towns, villages and municipal districts were sampled at rates determined by population, and selection was made on a random basis.

British Columbia:

Approximately the same representation was provided for in the revised sample. But to conform to the provincial report of municipal statistics, type of incorporation was used to replace the population size range classification previously used. The only self-representing municipalities were within the two metropolitan areas. The remaining cities, villages, and rural districts were sampled randomly at various rates.







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PRELIMINARY 1960 - ESTIMATES 1961



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SYMBOLS

- .. figures not available.
- ... figures not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or zero.
- P preliminary figures.

INTRODUCTION

This report is the fifth of an annual series presenting estimated gross current revenues, and expenditures, assessed valuations and tax collections of municipal governments. Estimated gross debenture debt issued and outstanding at the year end has again been included.

The term "gross", used in this report in respect of revenues and expenditures, indicates that transfers from other levels of government are included but that transfers from other municipalities have been excluded.

Gross figures for revenue and expenditure are used in this presentation to conform with the annual report "Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments—Actual". Care must be taken not to compare the data in this report with the municipal segment of our annual report "A Consolidation of Public Finance Statistics—Municipalities, Provinces and Government of Canada (Actual)", where the data are presented on a "net" basis as described in that publication.

These statistics of "municipal" gross revenue and expenditure are confined to incorporated municipalities, special areas and districts, as opposed to the broad concept of "local government" which in addition would include health units, school boards, municipally-owned utilities, etc. Exceptions exist in that (1) school board and health unit data are included to the amount of taxation applied at the municipal level and (2) municipally-owned utilities are included to the amount of their surpluses transferred to, or deficits assumed by, municipalities. For gross "municipal" debenture debt, presented in Table 1, the local government concept is employed as it is the general practice for municipal corporations to issue debentures on behalf of school boards, health units and municipally-owned utilities, etc.

For the purpose of determining trends, the estimates for 1960 and 1961 are presented in totals for each province alongside "actual" 1959 figures.

These actual figures will appear in the more comprehensive report "Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments—Actual 1959". The 1960 and 1961 data are also presented in a form which will facilitate interprovincial comparison. Estimated revenue and expenditure figures for Prince Edward Island and Quebec are also shown for 1960 and 1961 but were derived from a projection of trend technique rather than from a projection of sample results. It was necessary to use 1959 "preliminary" data for Newfoundland as the "actual" data were not available.

To obtain approximate uniformity in the concepts of municipal governments between provinces, estimated data of special areas, districts, boards, etc., were compiled and included in the provincial totals. In some instances the revenue and expenditure detail was not available. Consequently, some estimates were made in composite form and the combination of such items, which renders interprovincial comparison impossible, except in the combined forms, are denoted by footnotes. This situation occurs in the detail of taxation as well as elsewhere and is caused by two sets of circumstances: (1) the detail was not available for each municipality but only in group totals (a form unsuitable to the estimating procedure); and (2) the required detail was not provided even in totals.

The statistics presented here are applicable to the calendar year, the exceptions being education data in three provinces. In both Prince Edward Island and Quebec the school authorities' fiscal year ends the previous June 30, and British Columbia rural district school taxes were extracted from the Provincial Public Accounts and Estimates for the fiscal year ending the following March 31. A few Quebec cities have fiscal years ending after December 31, but are included with those ending December 31.

September 19, 1961.

TABLE 1. Gross Municipal Debenture Debt as at December 31, 1959, 1960 and 1961, by Provinces

Province	1959 Actual	1960 Preliminary	1961 Estimated
	tho	usands of dollars	
Newfoundland Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Totals	15, 880° 7, 860° 80, 342 85, 152 1, 147, 401 1, 399, 502 134, 287 126, 595 400, 297 401, 410 3, 798, 726°	16,660 8,210 82,960 86,910 1,265,210 1,566,130 149,900 138,720 428,480 432,180	17,350 91,120 89,690 1,796,050 164,600 146,650 453,900 456,660

TABLE 2. Gross Current Revenues 1959, 1960 and 1961, by Provinces

		ı	Newfoundlar	nd	Princ	ce Edward I	sland
No.	Items	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated	1961 Estimated	1959 Actual	1960 Estimated	1961 Estimated
				thousands	s of dollar	S	
	Taxation:						
	General and school:					to the state of th	
1	Real property	2,228	2,427	2,572	1,571	1,755	1,835
2	Personal property	6	6	9	204	210	220
3	Business	842	860	906	214	215	216
4	Other	644	630	563	145¹	150¹	155¹
5	Total general and school taxation	3,720	3,923	4,050	2,134	2,330	2, 426
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	_	3	15	4	4	4
7	Total taxation	3,720	3,926	4,065	2, 138	2,334	2,430
8	Licences and permits	121	142	130	59	60	60
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc.	12	10	11	3	3	3
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:		1				
	Governments:				-		
10	Dominion	6	6	6	76		
11	Provincial	965	963	1,022	353		
12	Other municipal		_	_	_		
	Government enterprises:						
13	Dominion		1	3	13		
14	Provincial		_	_			
15	Own municipal	65	132	105	92		
16	Other contributions	229	230	230	1		
17	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	1,265	1,332	1,366	535	565	595
18	Debenture debt charges recoverable	287	287	268	79	. 83	. 87
19	Miscellaneous revenues	501	552	463	54	60	. 65
20	Total gross current revenues	5, 906	6,249	6,303	2,868	3,105	3,240

¹ Includes Charlottetown poll tax for educational purposes.

TABLE 2. Gross Current Revenues 1959, 1960 and 1961, by Provinces

		Quebec		ck	ew Brunswic	N		Nova Scotia	
No.	1961 Estimated	1960 Estimated	1959 Actual	1961 Estimated	1960 Prelimi- nary	1959 Actual	1961 Estimated	1960 Prelimi- nary	1959 Actual
				iollars	ousands of	th			
1	235,000	220,000	201,134	20,691	19,508	18,598	27,734	25, 568	23,873
2				4,918	4,690	4,307	5,073	5, 147	5,000
3	25,000	22,000	21,276	1,820	1,708	1,601	1,509	1,453	1,392
4	82,600²	78,6002	76, 4882	2,726	2,668	2,569	1,316	1,247	1,383
5	342,600	320, 600	298, 898	30, 155	28, 574	27, 075	35, 632	33,415	31,648
6	46,000	39,000	33,701	93	93	116	430	414	303
7	388, 600	359, 600	332,599	30, 248	28, 667	27, 191	36, 062	33, 829	31, 951
8	5,880	5,600	5, 595	270	271	224	427	414	403
9	6,500	6,200	5,899	259	254	223	441	449	404
10	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,498	2,336	2,302	2, 282	2, 191	2,142
11	5,000	5,000	4,813	7,259	7,248	5, 524	3,880	3,520	3,242
12	-	_		•••			-		-
13	_	_	-	100	98	162	400	338	299
14	_	_	_	5	-5	5	129	136	130
15	20,000	19,000	18,890	305	286	145	236	209	223
16	2,000	3,000	3,776	98	101	17	309	293	476
17	30,000	30,000	30, 479	10, 265	10,074	8,155	7,236	6, 687	6,512
18	33,000	30,000	27, 283	1,444	1,386	1,196	1,040	1,020	1,005
19	14,000	13,400	12,816	608	654	750	1,306	1,235	1,317
20	477, 980	444, 800	414, 671	43, 094	41,306	37,739	46, 512	43,634	41, 592

^{2&}quot;Other" includes: Sales tax of 72,923 in 1959 and of an undisclosed amount for 1960 and 1961.

TABLE 2. Gross Current Revenues 1959, 1960 and 1961, by Provinces - Concluded

	TABLE 2. Gloss Cultent Revenues 15		Ontario			Manitoba	
	Items	1959 Actual	1960 Prelimi-	1961 Estimated	1959 Actual	1960 Prelimi-	1961 Estimated
No.			nary	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	26 4-11	nary	
			1	thousands	of dollars	ł	1
	Taxation:						
	General and school:						
1	Real property	511,7373	564,3613	598, 9953	51,7074	54,4564	60,7614
2	Personal property	• • •	• • •	• • •	4	4	4
3	Business	3	3	3	4,697	5,219	5,344
4	Other	128	141	145	576	543	545
5	Total general and school taxation	511,865	564,502	599, 140	56,980	60, 218	66,650
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	18,152	18,786	19,213	4,659	5,501	5,755
7	Total taxation	530,017	583, 288	618,353	61,639	65,719	72, 405
8	Licences and permits	6,759	6,781	6,895	1,550	1,532	1,663
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc	6,375	6, 189	5,999	1,083	1, 113	1,223
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:						
	Governments:						
10	Dominion	10,850	11,186	11,805	1,056	1,104	1,186
11	Provincial	108,708	115,039	119,181	7,680	8,284	8,685
12	Other municipal	6,537	7,213	7,643	-		_
	Government enterprises:						
13	Dominion	1,276	1,715	1,863	560	573	567
14	Provincial	3,314	2,768	2,840	715	762	780
15	Own municipal	1,174	1,470	1,585	1,215	1,180	1,226
16	Other contributions	758	683	721	450	411	425
17	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	132, 617	140, 074	145,638	11,676	12,314	12,869
18	Debenture debt charges recoverable	35,388	37, 222	40,516	4,316	4,640	5,264
19	Miscellaneous revenues	30,637	31,948	31,080	1,953	3,775	3,787
20	Total gross current revenues	741, 793	805,502	848, 481	82, 217	89,093	97, 211

^{3 &}quot;Business tax" included in "Real property tax".

TABLE 2. Gross Current Revenues 1959, 1960 and 1961, by Provinces - Concluded

S	Saskatchewan			Alberta		Br	itish Columbia	a	
1959 Actual	1960 Prelimi- nary	1961 Estimated	1959 Actual	1960 Prelimi- nary	1961 Estimated	1959 Actual	1960 Prelimi- nary	1961 Estimated	No.
		l1	tho	ousands of d	ollars				
70,9213	74,985³	78,6023	86,021	94,944	100,003	105,390	117,653	122,747	1
• • •					• • •		• • •	•••	2
3	3	3	5,837	6,574	7,034	3,273	3,504	3,622	3
1,833	1,743	1,593	_	_	_	825	839	834	4
72,754	76,728	80, 195	91, 858	101,518	107,037	109, 488	121,996	127, 203	5
2,642	3, 389	3,692	8,343	8,867	9,742	6,042	6, 278	7,008	6
75,396	80, 117	83,887	100, 201	110,385	116,779	115,530	128, 274	134, 211	7
1,918	1,848	1,922	2,000	2,712	2,680	6,066	6,035	6, 175	8
1,510	1,040	1,522	2,000	2, 112	2,000	0,000	0,033	0,113	0
1,216	1,490	1,230	1,493	1,550	1,519	2,049	2,272	2,423	9
581	• •	• •	1,909	1,580	1,690	1,531	2,014	2,004	10
8, 182	• •	• •	22,921	25, 242	24,626	24, 252	27,406	29,340	11
-	• •	••	-	_	-	-	-	-	12
409	• •	• •	553	538	538	542	552	517	13
534	• •	• •	88	61	66	224	210	216	14
3,578	• •	• •	7,472	7,470	6,994	2,494	2,353	2,572	15
1,003	• •	• •	134	143	145	139	1,167	670	16
14, 287	15,551	15,970	33,077	35,034	34,059	29, 182	33,702	35,319	17
3,085	3,111	3,303	7,084	7,857	8,758	3, 853	4,271	4,854	18
3,646	4,217	4, 115	9,197	10,790	10,409	11,321	11,405	11,709	19
				440		400	105 055	40.1	
99,548	106,334	110, 427	153,052	168,328	174, 204	168,001	185,959	194, 691	20

[&]quot;Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".

TABLE 3. Gross Current Expenditures 1959, 1960 and 1961, by Provinces

		N	ewfoundlan	d	Princ	ce Edward I	sland
No.	Items	1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated	1961 Estimated	1959 Actual	1960 Estimated	1961 Estimated
				thousands	of dollars		1
1	General government	686	769	906	191	220	261
2	Protection to persons and property	279	304	318	295	340	383
3	Public works	1,612	1,711	1,734	277	283	290
4	Sanitation and waste removal	504	543	545	6	6	7
5	Health	101	121	11 ¹	9	8	8
6	Social welfare	1	1	3	30	33	35
7	Education	163	206	237	1, 106	. 1, 180	1, 275
8	Recreation and community services	172	143	150	50	55	50
9	Debt charges	1, 133	1, 190	1,195	686	720	756
10	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	303	244	221	48	40	40
11	Provision for reserves	28	27	44	41	35	40
12	Capital expenditure provided out of revenue	690	1,041	838	56	.63	60
13	Joint or special expenditures	-	_	_	-	-	
14	Miscellaneous expenditures	99	38	42	12	23	16
15	Total gross current expenditures	5, 679	6, 228	6, 241	2, 807	3,006	3, 221

^{1 &}quot;Social welfare" included in "Health".

TABLE 4. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections 1959, 1960 and 1961, by Provinces

	Items	N	ewfoundlan	d	Prince Edward Island		
No.		1959 Prelimi- nary	1960 Estimated	1961 Estimated	1959 Actual	1960 Estimated	1961 Estimated
				thousands	of dollars		
	Assessed valuations:						
1	Real property	• •	• •	• •	34,748		
2	Business	• •	• •	• •	7,773	a a	
3	Other ¹		• •	• •	7,027		• «
4	Total assessed valuations	• •	• •	• •	49, 548	• •	• •
5	Total taxation	3,720	3, 926	4,065	2, 138	2, 334	2,430
6	Tax collections	• •			1, 961		
7	Ratio, collections to taxation %		• •		91.72	• •	

¹ Mostly personal property.

TABLE 3. Gross Current Expenditures 1959, 1960 and 1961, by Provinces

	Nova Scotia		N	lew Brunswic	ck		Quebec		
1959 Actual	1960 Prelimi- nary	1961 Estimated	1959 Actual	1960 Prelimi- nary	1961 Estimated	1959 Actual	1960 Estimated	1961 Estimated	No.
			th	ousands of d	lollars				
2,879	3, 121	3,223	2, 873	3,042	3, 196	35, 702	38,900	42, 100	1
5, 436	5, 580	6, 053	3, 839	4, 214	4, 461	47, 231	50, 900	54,600	2
2, 255	2, 453	2, 330	2,350	2,761	2,804	54, 184	58,000	62,000	3
908	921	981	593	645	686	9, 843	10,500	11, 200	4
2,627	2,742	2,865	1,625	1, 388	1,356	15, 402	15,600	15,500	5
1, 913	2,417	2,500	1,259	1,832	2, 182	5, 517	6,000	6,600	6
14, 536	15,463	16, 736	14, 416	15,905	17,218	87, 479	94, 400	101,400	7
939	916	971	685	858	897	10, 207	10, 400	10, 900	8
9, 094	8, 563	9,304	7, 582	8, 009	8,565	129, 084	142,500	154,800	9
83	111	112	436	320	337	4,255	4,400	4,500	10
707	711	633	492	544					
					512	1,629	1,600	1,600	11
470	1,063	1,094	•300	364	316	10, 986	8,000	8,000	12
	-	-	allean	-	-	-	-	sitres	13
385	408	411	891	1,016	1, 100	3, 779	3, 000	4,000	14
42,232	44, 469	47, 213	37, 341	40, 898	43, 630	415, 298	444, 200	477, 200	15

TABLE 4. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections 1959, 1960 and 1961, by Provinces

	Nova Scotia			ew Brunswic	ck	Quebec			
1959 Actual	1960 Prelimi- nary	1961 Estimated	1959 Actual	1960 Prelimi- nary	1961 Estimated	1959 Actual	1960 Estimated	1961 Estimated	No.
			tho	usands of do	ollars				
694,023	723, 224	787,967	442,019	489, 153	499, 943	8, 132, 710			1
31,328	29,896	31, 048	23,750	40,270	40,629	• •	6 0	• •	2
121, 865	102,276	104,621	107,852	108, 279	108, 595	• •	• •	• •	3
847, 216	855, 396	923, 636	573, 621	637, 702	649, 167	• •			4
011, 210	000,000	040,000	010,002	001, 102	010,101				
31, 951	33, 829	36,062	27, 191	28,667	30,248	332,599	359,600	388,600	5
30, 466	33,410		25,864	26,750		• •	• •	* * *	6
95.35	98.76		95. 12	93. 31	• • •	0 0		• • •	7

TABLE 3. Gross Current Expenditures 1959, 1960 and 1961, by Provinces - Concluded

			Ontario			Manitoba	
No.	Items	1959 Actual	1960 Prelimi- nary	1961 Estimated	1959 Actual	1960 Prelimi- nary	1961 Estimated
				thousands	of dollars	1	
1	General government	48, 410	50, 447	55, 126	5, 046	5, 582	5, 716
2	Protection to persons and property	89, 544	97, 548	103, 521	9, 765	10, 564	10, 524
3	Public works	112, 769	120, 063	117, 091	12, 313	13, 109	14, 343
4	Sanitation and waste removal	32, 624	34, 103	35, 894	3, 037	3, 120	2, 973
5	Health	15, 531	13, 573	14, 831	1, 533	1, 658	1, 821
6	Social welfare	38, 437	42, 867	48, 885	3,819	4, 369	4, 778
7	Education	188, 460	205, 861	218, 982	22, 745	24, 093	26, 609
8	Recreation and community services	24, 257	28, 792	29, 954	2, 066	2, 463	2, 944
9	Debt charges	146, 224	160,027	173, 197	14, 341	16, 333	18, 117
10	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	3, 011	2, 703	2, 690	1, 213	1, 165	1, 100
11	Provision for reserves	5, 664	7, 152	5, 634	2, 571	1, 669	1, 680
12	Capital expenditure provided out of revenue	23, 361	25, 591	25, 704	3, 278	3, 542	3, 486
13	Joint or special expenditures	5, 011	4, 695	5, 269	359	369	245
14	Miscellaneous expenditures	9, 182	10,846	11, 342	732	738	2, 416
15	Total gross current expenditures	742, 485	804, 268	848, 120	82, 818	88,774	96, 752

TABLE 4. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections 1959. 1960 and 1961 by Provinces - Concluded

			Ontario		Manitoba			
No.	Items	1959 Actual	1960 Prelimi- nary	1961 Estimated	1959 Actual	1960 Prelimi- nary	1961 Estimated	
				thousands	of dollars			
	Assessed valuations:							
1	Real property	7, 710, 919	8, 247, 979	8, 622, 133	1,019,009	1, 067, 127	1,099,130	
2	Business	957, 174	1, 031, 400	1, 081, 206	44, 521	47, 864	48, 708	
3	Other ²	_	diena	_	8, 792	9, 680	10, 440	
4	Total assessed valuations	8,668,093	9, 279, 379	9, 703, 339	1,072,322	1, 124, 671	1. 158, 278	
5	Total taxation	530, 017	583, 288	618, 353	61, 639	65, 719	72, 405	
6	Tax collections	521, 926	574, 450		59, 997	64, 478	• • •	
7	Ratio, collections to taxation %	98. 47	98. 48	* * *	97. 34	98. 11	* * *	

² Mostly personal property.

TABLE 3. Gross Current Expenditures 1959, 1960 and 1961, by Provinces - Concluded

8	Saskatchewan			Alberta		В	ritish Columb	ia		
1959 Actual	1960 Prelimi- nary	1961 Estimated	1959 Actual	1960 Prelimi- nary	1961 Estimated	1959 Actual	1960 Prelimi- nary	1961 Estimated	No.	
thousands of dollars										
6, 818	7, 427	7, 704	7, 631	9, 442	10,024	10, 468	10, 955	11, 397	1	
6, 914	7, 482	7, 956	15, 623	17, 046	18, 434	24, 208	26, 212	27, 668	2	
17, 857	19, 735	19, 565	22, 426	23, 285	22, 640	14, 291	15, 482	15, 795	3	
2, 472	2, 713	2, 829	5, 304	5, 379	5, 632	5, 710	6, 254	6, 474	4	
5, 606	5, 834	5, 797	8, 343	8, 429	8, 503	2, 219	2, 291	2, 309	5	
4, 503	5, 846	6, 437	3, 337	4, 060	4, 475	15, 462	18, 225	20, 615	6	
34, 059	36, 894	38, 037	36, 119	41, 541	42, 933	50, 559	57, 570	59, 679	7	
2,672	2, 960	3, 065	4, 515	4, 652	5, 319	7,661	8, 293	8, 845	8	
11, 061	11, 145	12, 347	34, 432	39, 433	42,000	25, 097	27, 465	30, 112	9	
	440		0.00=				4 004	4 000		
368	418	306	2, 287	2, 487	2, 700	1, 613	1, 964	1, 833	10	
1, 640	1, 451	1, 422	1, 617	880	760	2, 073	2, 314	2, 293	11	
2, 682	2, 962	2, 497	6, 106	6, 591	5, 392	6, 221	6, 568	7, 524	12	
-	-	-	721	821	824	468	462	490	13	
1, 505	1, 584	1, 650	2, 930	3, 248	3, 418	921	941	1, 523	14	
98, 157	106, 451	109,612	151, 391	167, 294	173, 054	166, 971	184, 996	196, 557	15	

TABLE 4. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections 1959, 1960 and 1961, by Provinces - Concluded

s	Saskatchewan		Alberta			British Columbia			
1959 Actual	1960 Prelimi- nary	1961 Estimated	1959 Actual	1960 Prelimi- nary	1961 Estimated	1959 Actual	1960 Prelimi- nary	1961 Estimated	No.
thousands of dollars									
l			}	1	1		1		
1, 130, 610	1, 167, 722	1, 231, 492	1, 505, 288	1, 616, 380	1, 677, 343	1, 721, 747	1, 856, 328	1, 929, 934	1
58, 129	59, 459	61, 170	73, 365	81, 788	84, 941			4 *	2
350°	350 ³	350 ³	410	269	268	-	-	_	3
1, 189, 089	1, 227, 531	1, 293, 012	1, 579, 063	1, 698, 437	1, 762, 552	• •	• •	• •	4
75, 396	80, 117	83, 887	100, 201	110,385	116, 779	115, 530	128, 274	134, 211	5
71, 468	80, 541	• • •	98, 771	107, 849	• • •	114, 708	126, 931	• • •	6
94. 79	100.53	• • •	98. 57	97. 70	• • •	99. 29	98.95	• • •	7

³ Special franchise on which taxation is classified "Real property".

TABLE 5. Gross Current Revenues (Preliminary) 1960, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- foundland ¹	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick		
			thousands of dollars				
	Taxation:						
	General and school:						
1	Real property	2, 427	1,755	25, 568	19,508		
2	Personal property	6	210	5, 147	4,690		
3	Business	860	215	1, 453	1,708		
4	Other	630	1504	1,247	2,668		
7							
5	Total general and school taxation	3, 923	2, 330	33, 415	28,574		
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	3	4	414	93		
7	Total taxation	3, 926	2,334	33, 829	28, 66'		
8	Licences and permits	142	60	414	27		
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc	10	. 3	449	25		
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:	·			-		
	Governments:						
10	Dominion	6	• •	2, 191	2, 33		
11	Provincial	963		3,520	7, 24		
12	Other municipal	-		atom	-		
	Government enterprises:						
13	Dominion	1	• •	338	9		
14	Provincial	-	••	136			
15	Own municipal	132		209	28		
16	Other contributions	230	* *	293	10		
17	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	1,332	565	6, 687	10, 07		
18	Debenture debt charges recoverable	287	83	1,020	1, 38		
19	Miscellaneous revenues	552	60	1, 235	65		
20	Total gross current revenues	6, 249	3, 105	43,634	41,3		

¹ Figures for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Quebec are estimated. ² "Business tax" included with "Real property tax".

TABLE 5. Gross Current Revenues (Preliminary) 1960, by Provinces

			t Revenues (Pr				
Quebec ¹	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	NTO
			thousands of dolla	us			No.
220,000	564, 361 ²	54, 456 ³	74, 985²	94, 944	117,653	• •	1
• • •		3	• • •	• • •	•••	• •	2
22,000	2	5, 219	2	6,574	3,504	• •	3
78,600	141	543	1, 743		839	• •	4
320, 600	564, 502	60, 218	76, 728	101, 518	121, 996	1, 313, 804	5
39,000	18, 786	5,501	3,389	8,867	6, 278	82, 335	6
359, 600	583, 288	65, 719	80, 117	110, 385	128, 274	1, 396, 139	7
5,600	6, 781	1, 532	1,848	2,712	6,035	25, 395	8
6, 200	6, 189	1, 113	1,490	1,550	2, 272	19,530	9
0,200	0, 103	1, 110	1, 130	1, 500	a, 2 1 2	20,000	
3,000	11, 186	1, 104	• •	1,580	2,014	••	10
5,000	115, 039 7, 213	8,284	• •	25, 242	27, 406	• •	11 12
-	1, 213	-	••	_		• •	12
_	1, 715	573	••	538	552	• •	13
	2, 768	762		61	210	0 0	14
19,000	1,470	1, 180		7,470	. 2,353	• •	15
3,000	683	411	••	143	1, 167	• ••	16
30,000	140, 074	12, 314	15, 551	35, 034	33, 702	285, 333	17
30,000	37, 222	4,640	3, 111	,7, 857	4, 271	89,877	18
13,400	31, 948	3, 775	4, 217	10,790	11, 405	78, 036	19
10, 100	31,010	0,	2,021	20,100		,	
444, 800	805, 502	89, 093	106, 334	168, 328	185, 959	1, 894, 310	20

^{&#}x27;Personal property tax' included in 'Real property tax'.
Includes Charlottetown 'Poll tax' for educational purposes.

TABLE 6. Gross Current Expenditures (Preliminary) 1960, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- foundland ¹	Prince Edward Island ¹	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			thousands	of dollars	
1	General government	769	220	3, 121	3,042
2	Protection to persons and property	304	340	5,580	4,214
3	Public works	1,711	283	2,453	2,761
4	Sanitation and waste removal	543	6	921	645
5	Health	122	8	2,742	1,388
6	Social welfare	2	33	2.417	1,832
7	Education	206	1,180	15,463	15,905
8	Recreation and community services	143	55	916	858
9	Debt charges	1,190	720	8,563	8,009
10	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	244	40	111	320
11	Provision for reserves	27	35	711	544
12	Capital expenditure provided out of revenue	1,041	63	1,063	364
13	Joint or special expenditures	-			-
14	Miscellaneous expenditures	38	23	408	1.016
15	Total gross current expenditures	6, 228	3,006	44,469	40,898

¹ Figures for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Quebec are estimated.

TABLE 7. Assessed Valuation, Taxation and Collections (Preliminary) 1960, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			thousands	of dollars	
	Assessed valuations:				
1	Real property	• •	• •	723,224	489,153
2	Business	• •	• •	29,896	40,270
3	Other ¹	• •	• •	102,276	108, 279
4	Total assessed valuations	••	• •	855,396	637, 702
5	Total taxation	3,926	2,334	33,829	28,667
6	Tax collections	• •		33,410	26,750
7	Ratio, collections to taxation%		••	98.76	93.31

¹ Mostly personal property.

TABLE 6. Gross Current Expenditures (Preliminary) 1960, by Provinces

Quebec ¹	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.		
	thousands of dollars								
38,900	50,447	5,582	7.427	9.442	10,955	129,905	1		
50,900	97,548	10,564	7,482	17.046	26,212	220.190	2		
58,000	120,063	13, 109	19,735	23,285	15,482	256.882	3		
10,500	34,103	3,120	2,713	5.379	6,254	64, 184	4		
15,600	13,573	1,658	5,834	8,429	2,291	51,535	5		
6,000	42,867	4,369	5,846	4,060	18,225	85,649	6		
94,400	205,861	24,093	36,894	41,541	57.570	493,113	7		
10,400	28,792	2,463	2,960	4.652	8,293	59,532	8		
142,500	160,027	16,333	11, 145	39,433	27,465	415,385	9		
4,400	2,703	1,165	418	2, 487	1,964	13.852	10		
1,600	7, 152	1,669	1.451	880	2.314	16,383	11		
8,000	25,591	3,542	2, 962	6,591	6,568	55.785	12		
-	4,695	369	-	821	462	6.347	13		
3,000	10,846	738	1,584	3,248	941	21,842	14		
444,200	804,268	88, 774	106,451	167, 294	184,996	1,890,584	15		

^{2 &}quot;Social Welfare" included in "Health".

TABLE 7. Assessed Valuations, Taxation and Collections (Preliminary) 1960, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	No.
	1	thousands	of dollars	1		
	8,247,979	1,067,127	1,167,722	1,616,380	1,856,328	1
	1,031,400	47,864	59,459	81,788	• •	2
••	-	9,680	350	269	gan	3
••	9, 279, 379	1,124,671	1,227,531	1,698,437	• •	4
359,600	583,288	65.719	80,117	110,385	128, 274	5
	574.450	64,478	80,541	107,849	126, 931	6
• •	98.48	98.11	100.53	97.70	98.95	7

² Special franchise on which taxation is classified "Real property".

TABLE 8. Gross Current Revenues (Estimated) 1961, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
2101			thousands	of dollars	
	Taxation:				
	General and school:				
1	Real property	2,572	1,835	27, 734	20, 691
2	Personal property	9	220	5,073	4,918
3	Business	906	216	1,509	1,820
4	Other	563	155³	1,316	2,726
5	Total general and school taxation	4,050	2,426	35, 632	30, 155
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	15	4	430	93
O	special assessments (owner a share) and charges		•		
7	Total taxation	4,065	2,430	36, 062	30, 248
8	Licences and permits	130	60	427	270
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc.	11	3	441	259
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:				
	Governments:				
10	Dominion	6		2, 282	2, 498
11	Provincial	1,022		3,880	7, 259
12	Other municipal		• •	wants	_
	Government enterprises:				
13	Dominion	3		400	100
14	Provincial			129	5
15	Own municipal	105		236	305
16	Other contributions	230		309	98
10					
17	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	1, 366	595	7, 236	10, 265
18	Debenture debt charges recoverable	268	87	1,040	1,444
19	Miscellaneous revenues	463	65	1,306	608
20	Total gross current revenues	6,303	3, 240	46, 512	43, 094

^{1 &}quot;Business tax" included with "Real property tax".
2 "Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".

TABLE 8. Gross Current Revenues (Estimated) 1961, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	
			thousands of dol	llars			No.
235,000	598, 995¹	60,761 ²	78,602¹	100,003	122,747		1
200,000		2	10,002				2
25,000	1	5, 344	1	7, 034	3,622	* *	3
82,600	145	545	1,593	-	834		4
342, 600	599, 140	66, 650	80, 195	107, 037	127, 203	1, 395, 088	5
46,000	19, 213	5, 755	3,692	9, 742	7,008	91,952	6
388,600	618, 353	72, 405	83,887	116, 779	134, 211	1, 487, 040	7
5, 880	6,895	1,663	1,922	2,680	6,175	26,102	8
0,000	0,000	2,000	1,024	2,000	0,110	20, 102	
6,500	5, 999	1, 223	1,230	1, 519	2, 423	19,608	9
3,000	11,805	1, 186		1,690	2,004	0 0	10
5,000	119, 181	8,685	• •	24,626	29, 340	* *	11
-	7,643	_	• •	-	_	* *	12
a-manite of the contract of th	1,863	567	• •	538	517	••	13
20,000	2,840	780	• •	66	216		14
20,000	1,585	1, 226	ø 6	6,994		• •	
2,000	721	425	• •	145	670	• •	16
30,000	145, 638	12, 869	15,970	34, 059	35, 319	293, 317	17
33,000	40, 516	5, 264	3,303	8,758	4,854	98,534	18
14,000	31,080	3,787	4,115	10,409	11,709	77,542	19
477, 980	848, 481	97, 211	110, 427	174, 204	194, 691	2, 002, 143	20

³ Includes Charlottetown "Poll tax" for educational purposes.

TABLE 9. Gross Current Expenditures (Estimated) 1961, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			thousands	of dollars	
			1	1	
1	General government	906	261	3,223	3, 196
2	Protection to persons and property	318	383	6,053	4,461
3	Public works	1,734	290	2,330	2,804
4	Sanitation and waste removal	545	7	981	686
5	Health	11 ¹	. 8	2,865	1,356
6	Social welfare	1	35	2,500	2, 182
7	Equiparion	237	1, 275	16,736	17, 218
8	Recreation and community services	150	50	971	897
9	Debt charges	1, 195	756	9,304	8,565
10	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	221	40	112	337
11	Provision for reserves	44	40	633	512
12	Capital expenditures provided out of revenue	838	60	1,094	316
13	Joint or special expenditures		_	-	-
14	Miscellaneous expenditures	42	16	411	1, 100
15	Total gross current expenditures	6,241	3,221	47,213	43,630

^{&#}x27; "Social welfare" included in "Health".

TABLE 10. Assessed Valuations and Taxation (Estimated) 1961, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			thousands	of dollars	
	Assessed valuations:			· (
1	Real property	• •	* *	787,967	499,943
2	Business			31,048	40,629
3	Other ¹	• •	• •	104,621	108,595
4	Total assessed valuations	• •	• •	923,636	649, 167
5	Total taxation	4,065	2,430	36,062	30,248

¹ Mostly personal property.

TABLE 9. Gross Current Expenditures (Estimated) 1961, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.		
	thousands of dollars								
42, 100	55, 126	5,716	7,704	10,024	11, 397	139,653	1		
54,600	103,521	10,524	7,956	18,434	27,668	233,918	2		
62,000	117,091	14,343	19, 565	22,640	15,795	258, 592	3		
11, 200	35,894	2,973	2,829	5,632	6,474	67, 221	4		
15, 500	14,831	1,821	5,797	8,503	2,309	53,001	5		
6,600	48,885	4,778	6,437	4,475	20,615	96,507	6		
101, 400	218,982	26,609	38,037	42,933	59,679	523, 106	7		
10,900	29,954	2,944	3,065	5,319	8,845	63,095	8		
154,800	173, 197	18, 117	12, 347	42,000	30, 112	450, 393	9		
4,500	2,690	1, 100	306	2,700	1,833	13,839	10		
1,600	5,634	1,680	1,422	760	2, 293	14,618	11		
8,000	25,704	3,486	2,497	5,392	7,524	54,911	12		
-	5, 269	245	-	824	490	6,828	13		
4,000	11,342	2,416	1,650	3,418	1,523	25,918	14		
477,200	848, 120	96,752	109,612	173, 054	196, 557	2,001,600	15		

TABLE 10. Assessed Valuations and Taxation (Estimated) 1961, by Provinces

Quebec	Quebec Ontario		Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta		British Columbia	No.				
	thousands of dollars									
				1	1]				
		8, 622, 133	1,099,130	1, 231, 492	1,677,343	1,929,934	1			
		1,081,206	48,708	61, 170	84,941		2			
	• •	_	10, 440	350	268	_	3			
		9,703,339	1, 158, 278	1, 293, 012	1,762,552	• •	4			
388	,600	618,353	72,405	83,887	116,779	134,211	5			



ESTIMATING AND SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Estimations

Basically the method of estimating is the percentage change in sample data from base to current year applied to total data for the base year. The link or index of change is computed and applied within each "cell" for each item of revenue, expenditure, assessed valuations, etc.

The principle might more readily be expressed as follows:

Sample (current) x Total (base) = Estimate of Total (current)

However, because we wish to estimate for two years from the same base, a single ratio that can be applied to sample data for both years' estimates is desirable. This ratio is obtained by a minor transposition in the above formula.

 $\frac{\text{Total (base)}}{\text{Sample (base)}} \times (\text{sample (Current}) = \frac{\text{Estimate of}}{\text{Total (current)}}$

The relationship of Total (base) to Sample (base) is the ratio that may be compiled prior to receipt of current information and may then be applied against the questionnaire data for the two years.

Note 1. This method of estimating does not provide for non-response. It is therefore necessary to substitute data of the base year for missing data of the current year, providing the rate of non-response is not too great. An alternative is to adjust the data of the base year to exclude information of the non-respondents, but this is not practicable. If the rate of non-response is too high, substitution of base year data for the non-respondents would deflate any reported changes to the point where the estimate would differ only slightly from the base. It is therefore more straightforward to substitute base year data in total for the estimate of total for such "cells".

Note 2. Estimates are made only for specific items of revenue, expenditure, assessed valuation, etc. Totals and sub-totals are not to be estimated but obtained by addition of their estimated components. Due to changes in the proportions of these components to the totals from year to year, or the failure of the sample to reflect these changes, the total of the estimates does not equal the estimated totals. Consequently, estimates of surplus and deficit are not made because they would necessarily contain all the errors of estimating. Preliminary investigation has disclosed the possibility of obtaining more accurate estimates by combining the procedures of (a) estimating for some specific items and totals by the ratio method; and (b) distributing the items in the residual according to their respective proportions to total in the base year. As an example, in one test, the ratio method of estimation provided excellent estimates for two principal

sources of taxation as well as for the total of taxation, but very poor estimates of the remaining sources of taxation. It was found that a breakdown of the residual items of taxation according to their respective proportions to total taxation, derived from base year data, provided a much greater degree of accuracy.

Where the estimate is considered unreliable for any one item in any one "cell", due to underrepresentation of the sample, it is necessary to depart from the standard procedure. Under the circumstances whereby the base is zero, or the percentage change of the ratio is very high, the change in the item should be considered as absolute rather than proportionate.

Adjustments and Additions

The total estimates for each province represent a projection of the data presented in the provincial reports of municipal statistics. To make these estimates comparable in concept with the "actual" series, adjustments and additions are necessary. For both the adjustments and additions, the same methods are used as are used in the "actual" compilations. However, where possible, the most recent data available are used when applying these methods.

Non-Response

Although the cooperation on the part of municipalities sampled was highly commendable, there were a few instances where failure to complete the questionnaire required a change in the estimating procedure. For the most part such situations occurred in groups which were known to change little from year to year, thus permitting the substitution of the most recent data available. An optional method (because the projection was made on a matched municipality basis) would have been to omit the non-respondents from the base data. This method is used only when the proportion of non-respondents to total respondents is low and the lessening representation is permissible.

Limitations

Although the specific items of revenue and expenditure, classified by sources and by function respectively, are common to nearly all municipalities, their relative significance within the financial structure of each municipality differs to varying degrees. As an example, towns within a certain population size range in a given area might all have real property tax and business tax revenue. But the proportion of real property tax and business tax to total taxation could differ markedly from one town to another within the group. Therefore, the problem occurs whereby it is possible to have a sample representation of twenty per cent for the group by

number with varying degrees of representation for each item of revenue and expenditure. It is therefore necessary to consider that the estimates of items most common to all municipalities are less subject to error, due to higher representation, than are the items that are not common to all municipalities within a given group. This circumstance was anticipated prior to the compilations of the estimates and special attention was given in an effort to minimize errors resulting from under-representation of this nature.

Inconsistencies between base and current data also increase the probability of error. Base information was submitted by the municipal auditors, to the provincial governments for publication, and the current information was reported on questionnaires by the municipal officials. Because the data from which the estimates were compiled were obtained from two different sources, differences in method of reporting or interpretation of requirements occurred. Extreme care was exercised to adjust or compensate for differences arising from this cause. As an example of such an occurrence, a municipality might report an expenditure less certain revenue when the base information had shown both revenue and expenditure as gross.

The amount of error was further minimized, relative to the respective provincial totals, by the large representation of the self representing municipalities. As an example, if the provincial total of any one item was comprised of sixty per cent through self-representation (within which no error of estimate could occur) and forty per cent through estimation, containing an error of five per cent, the relative error to the provincial total would be only two per cent.

With this information, it will be possible to appraise the estimates with an approximation of the probable error contained in the various estimates. Highly variable items, not common to all municipalities, and which do not occur primarily in the large self-representing municipalities, are more subject to error.

Description of Revised Sample

The revised sample introduced in 1957-58 was based on 1956 Census of Population data. It was selected with the intention of overcoming the limitations of the original sample based on data of the 1951 Census of Population. The use of population as the most appropriate basis of selection was retained, and, consequently, all the larger municipalities have again been included. A description of the former sampling technique may be found in the 1959-60 report.

Method of Selecting Revised Sample

As it was unlikely that there would be any change in the format of provincial municipal reports before the 1961 Census, it was decided that the classification of municipalities used in each pro-

vincial report would form the basis for the selection of sample municipalities in each province. The arrangement was desirable in order that base information might be procured readily. The change to a classification within each province therefore constituted the prime difference between the "original" and "revised" samples.

The basis of selection, namely population, differed only slightly in application. Rates of selection in the population size ranges remained unchanged:

Population of 5,000-14,999 with selection rate of 1 in 3,

population of 2,000-4,999 with selection rate of 1 in 10,

population of 1,000 - 1,999 with selection rate of 1 in 20,

population of under 1,000 with selection rate of 1 in 45.

The above rates, of course, apply only to the non-self-representing groups and were applied only as accurately as the various provincial classifications of municipalities would permit. In most instances, through the use of advance 1956 Census of Population bulletins, it was possible to arrange municipalities in descending order of population size. Exceptions, in some instances, were of course necessary, but little or no loss of accuracy occurred. Within the size ranges, sample municipalities were selected on a random basis without provision for replacement, but allowance was made for sufficient variation in the rate of selection to accommodate non-response.

Because the stratification differed markedly from one province to another due to their respective peculiarities, detailed explanations must be set out for each province.

Newfoundland:

All municipalities (other than the self-representing) were consolidated into one group regardless of size and type of incorporation because they are similar in character and perform highly similar functions. In addition, the sampled portion is only a small part of the total.

Prince Edward Island:

There is no municipal report or base information for this province. Therefore the City of Charlottetown and the seven towns were all selected as self-representing. No estimate was made for villages as no data was available. The omission was small in volume.

Nova Scotia:

The self-representing municipalities of (a) those comprising the Metropolitan Area of Halifax, (b) other urban municipalities with population of 15,000 and over, and (c) other rural municipalities with population of 15,000 and over, remained un-

changed. The non-self-representing groups of urban as well as those of rural municipalities were each consolidated to facilitate estimating procedures.

New Brunswick:

To conform with the system of classification employed by the Department of Municipal Affairs, it was necessary to change the basis of stratification from that of size to that of type of incorporation. Municipalities within the area of Greater Saint John remained self-representing as were the remaining three cities and the two villages. It was necessary to sample only for towns and counties. Four of the 19 towns and five of the 13 counties were selected on a random basis after each group was listed in descending order of population size based on the 1956 Census. In New Brunswick, as in Nova Scotia, greater emphasis with respect to rate of selection was allotted to the larger municipalities in each group.

Because analysis showed that the relative importance of counties was great and the fact that five of the thirteen were already being surveyed, it was decided that the increased accuracy of the estimates would more than offset any disadvantages of the additional work load of surveying all thirteen counties.

Quebec:

Arrangements have not as yet been completed for surveying Quebec municipalities for financial statistics and the preparation of estimates based thereon. When such arrangements are made the sampling technique will be suitably adapted but will be similar to that used for other provinces.

Ontario:

The stratification used for the revised sample was derived from the classification used in the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs 1955 Annual Report of Municipal Statistics. The classification contained in that report was by type of incorporation within population size grouping, with municipalities listed in descending order of population. This form of presenting basic information proved unsuitable for estimating without limited consolidation. For convenience, without a significant loss of accuracy, the 1955 report was used to select the Ontario sample. Assessed population figures were used in place of 1956 census population data after a check showed that there was sufficient similarity between these two sets of figures. Of the 24 municipalities in the five metropolitan areas, only 14 were set out separately; the remainder were contained in their respective groupings of type of incorporation within population size ranges. Cities, separated towns and selected municipalities with population of 15,000 and over comprised the other selfrepresenting municipalities. The remaining municipalities with population of under 15,000 were divided into two size-group categories, and sample municipalities were selected from the various groupings of type of incorporation within each of

these two major categories. The basis of selection was random with rates determined by population size ranges derived from the original sample.

Manitoba:

The municipal information for Manitoba is compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and is classified in the recommended form. Therefore the only change required was to supplement those "cells" which were considered under-represented, by arbitrarily increasing the rates of selection.

Saskatchewan:

Stratification of the sample was changed to coincide with the classification used in the provincial report of municipal statistics. The stratification used is primarily the type of incorporation with further groupings of towns into three population size-ranges. Cities formed the only self-representing group. The remaining groups (towns of 2,000 and over, towns of 1,000 to 1,999, towns of under 1,000 population, villages and rural municipalities) were sampled on a random basis applying rates derived from the original sample. After an analysis of total taxation of municipalities it was found that the cities accounted for only 25% of the provincial total. This fact, in addition to the very high ratios due to low-representation, resulted in the decision to arbitrarily increase the rates of selection for the middle-sized and smaller towns and villages for the 1957-1958 survey. Villages were too numerous to list in descending order of population. In order to make the required selection a frequency distribution with population ranges of 100 was made to determine at which size levels the rates should be applied. The concentration and consequent higher rate of selection occurred in the range with populations from 100 to 199.

Alberta:

Classification by type of incorporation, as used in the provincial report of municipal statistics, was used to replace the population size strata of the original sample. The 10 urban and rural municipalities of the two metropolitan areas, other cities, and counties, were treated as self-representing. Counties warranted self-representation due to their recent formation in Alberta and a high probability that more will be formed in the next few years. Towns, villages and municipal districts were sampled at rates determined by population, and selection was made on a random basis.

British Columbia:

Approximately the same representation was provided for in the revised sample. But to conform to the provincial report of municipal statistics, type of incorporation was used to replace the population size range classification previously used. The only self-representing municipalities were within the two metropolitan areas. The remaining cities, villages, and rural districts were sampled randomly at various rates.







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FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

1961 and 1962

Revenue and Expenditure

PRELIMINARY 1961 - ESTIMATES 1962



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SYMBOLS

The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout this publication is as follows:

- .. figures not available.
- ... figures not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or zero.
- P preliminary figures.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS 1961 and 1962

Revenue and Expenditure

PRELIMINARY 1961 - ESTIMATES 1962

INTRODUCTION

This report is the sixth of an annual series presenting estimated gross current revenues and expenditures of municipal governments. An analysis of estimated debenture debt charges is presented this year for the first time. Estimated gross debenture debt issued and outstanding at the year end has again been included.

This year, changes were made in the presentation of revenue and expenditure data as follows:

- (a) "Debenture debt charges recoverable" has been deleted by netting to "debt charges".
- (b) "Debenture debt charges for school purposes" is now a component of "Education", whereas it was formerly included in the expenditure item "Debt charges".

Consequently the item "Debt charges" now represents debenture and other debt charges for general municipal purposes only, whereas it previously included debenture debt charges for utility and school purposes. These changes conform with the more recently approved method of presentation whereby the expenditure item "Education" approximates the school authority requisition and "Debt charges" is confined to that for general municipal purposes. To provide comparability with the former series and thereby maintain continuity, supplementary data on debenture debt charges of utilities and schools are shown in Tables 3, 6 and 9.

The term "gross", used in this report in respect of revenues and expenditures, indicates that transfers from other levels of government are included but that transfers from other municipalities have been excluded.

Gross figures for revenue and expenditure are used in this presentation to conform with the annual report "Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments—Actual". Care must be taken not to compare the data in this report with the municipal segment of our annual report "A Consolidation of Public Finance Statistics—Municipalities, Provinces and Government of Canada (Actual)", where the data are presented on a "net" basis as described in that publication.

These statistics of "municipal" gross revenue and expenditure are confined to incorporated municipalities, special areas and districts, as opposed to the broad concept of "local government" which in addition would include health units, school boards, municipally-owned utilities, etc. Exceptions exist in that (1) school board and health unit data are included to the amount of taxation applied at the

municipal level and (2) municipally-owned utilities are included to the amount of their surpluses transferred to, or deficits assumed by, municipalities. For gross "municipal" debenture debt, presented in Table 1, the local government concept is employed as it is the general practice for municipal corporations to issue debentures on behalf of school boards, health units and municipally-owned utilities, etc.

For the purpose of determining trends, the estimates for 1961 and 1962 are presented in totals for each province alongside "actual" 1960 figures. These actual figures will appear in the more comprehensive report "Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments - Actual 1960". The 1961 and 1962 data are also presented in a form which will facilitate interprovincial comparison. This year, the Quebec Bureau of Statistics conducted a survey to to procure revenue and expenditure information for the years 1961 and 1962, and forwarded copies of questionnaires to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics where a sample of these municipal returns was selected and estimates were compiled. However, at the time of this report, 1960 Actual data were not available and it was necessary to interpolate an estimate for 1960.

To obtain approximate uniformity in the concepts of municipal governments between provinces, estimated data of special areas, districts, boards, etc., were compiled and included in the provincial totals. In some instances the revenue and expenditure detail was not available. Consequently, some estimates were made in composite form and the combination of such items, which renders interprovincial comparison impossible, except in the combined forms, are denoted by footnotes. This situation occurs in the detail of taxation as well as elsewhere and is caused by two sets of circumstances: (1) the detail was not available for each municipality but only in group totals (a form unsuitable to the estimating procedure); and (2) the required detail was not provided even in totals.

The statistics presented here are applicable to the calendar year, the exceptions being education data in three provinces. In both Prince Edward Island and Quebec the school authorities' fiscal year ends the previous June 30, and British Columbia rural district school taxes were extracted from the Provincial Public Accounts and Estimates for the fiscal year ending the following March 31. A few Quebec cities have fiscal years ending after December 31, but are included with those ending December 31.

TABLE 1. Gross Current Revenues 1960, 1961 and 1962, by Provinces

		N	Newfoundlan	ıd	Princ	ce Edward	Island
No.	Items	1960 Actual	1961 Prelimi- nary	1962 Estimated	1960 Actual	1961 Prelimi- nary	1962 Estimated
				thousands	of dollars		
	Taxation:						
	General and school:						
1	Real property	2, 473	2,546	2, 711	1,807	2, 318	2,534
2	Personal property	4	4	4	251	275	283
3	Business	915	954	994	226	283	282
4	Other	661	675	588	155¹	1621	143¹
5	Total general and school taxation	4,053	4,179	4,297	2,439	3,038	3,242
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	253	255	260	7	8	40
7	Total taxation	4, 306	4,434	4,557	2,446	3,046	3,282
8	Licences and permits	147	160	169	55	50	40
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc	10	12	13	3	6	. 4
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:						
	Governments:						
10	Dominion	210	146	148	85	87	92
11	Provincial	1,351	1,358	1,350	350	350	370
12	Other municipal	-		_	_	_	-
	Government enterprises:						
13	Dominion	8	8	8	2	2	2
14	Provincial	_	_	_	_	_	_
15	Own municipal	50	54	54	83	83	83
16	Other contributions	130	200	200	5	5	5
17	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	1, 749	1,766	1,760	525	527	552
18	Miscellaneous revenues	279	223	236	61	60	61
19	Total gross current revenues	6,491	6, 595	6, 735	3,090	3, 689	3,939

¹ Includes Charlottetown poll tax for educational purposes.

TABLE 1. Gross Current Revenues 1960, 1961 and 1962, by Provinces

		Nova Scotia		N	ew Brunswic	k		Quebec		
_						1		440000		_
	1960 Actual	1961 Prelimi- nary	1962 Estimated	1960 Actual	1961 Prelimi- nary	1962 Estimated	1960 Estimated	1961 Estimated	1962 Estimated	No.
			<u> </u>	the	ousands of de	ollars		<u> </u>		
	26, 882	28, 637	31, 750	19,552	21, 267	23, 138	223,000	242, 303	265, 454	1
	5, 987	6,526	6, 677	4, 737	5, 149	5, 694	***	•••	***	2
	1, 483	1,551	1,658	1, 867	1,891	1,962	22,000	22, 587	26,678	3
	1, 337	1,367	1,378	2, 419	2,500	2,656	89,6002	77, 6762	59, 2132	4
	35, 689	38,081	41,463	28, 575	30, 807	33,450	334,600	342,566	351,345	5
	406	549	487	88	87	87	36,000	39, 572	44,247	6
	36, 095	38, 630	41,950	28, 663	30,894	33,537	370,600	382,138	395, 592	7
	421	446	462	250	277	288	5,900	6, 938	7, 698	8
	464	521	534	257	295	277	6,000	6,120	6,242	9
	2, 287	2,371	2, 460	2, 789	2,883	2, 842		••	••	10
	4, 202	4, 617	4,944	7,742	8, 308	8, 414	• •	••	• •	11
	-	-		-	-	-	• •		• •	12
	343	371	360	97	101	102	• •	* *	• •	13
	142	142	144	11	13	21	• •	• •	• •	14
	288	277	311	322	283	354	• •	• •.	• •	15
	340	341	351	74	46	53	6 6,	• •	• •	16
	7, 602	8,119	8, 570	11,035	11,634	11,786	36,000	44, 192	46,502	17
	1, 575	1,623	1, 509	718	840	806	13,600	14,900	18, 235	18
	46, 157	49,339	53,025	40,923	43,940	46, 694	432,100	454, 288	474, 269	19

^{2 &}quot;Other" includes: Sales tax of an undisclosed amount.

TABLE 1. Gross Current Revenues 1960, 1961 and 1962, by Provinces - Concluded

			Ontario			Manitoba	
No.	Items	1960 Actual	1961 Prelimi- nary	1962 Estimated	1960 Actual	1961 Prelimi- nary	1962 Estimated
				thousands	of dollars	1	ı
	Taxation:						
	General and school:						
1	Real property	571,714 ³	611,090 ³	646,526 ³	56,473	63,548	66, 159
2	Personal property				A	4	4
3	Business	3	3	3	5, 269	5,513	5,779
4	Other	134	120	108	501	515	573
5	Total general and school taxation	571,848	611, 210	646, 634	62,243	69, 576	72, 511
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	20,530	22,060	21,994	5,721	5,964	6,324
7	Total taxation	592,378	633, 270	668, 628	67, 964	75,540	78, 835
8	Licences and permits	6,907	7,078	7, 137	1, 504	1,555	1,610
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc.	6,231	6,564	6,843	1,355	1,366	1,363
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:						
	Governments:						
10	Dominion	12,537	13,290	13,672	1, 157	1,496	1,610
11	Provincial	119,429	125, 279	132,484	7,967	8,618	9,06
12	Other municipal	7,506 ^p	8, 140	8,546	_	-	
	Government enterprises:						
13	Dominion	1,425	1,546	1,776	596	633	656
14	Provincial	3,957	4, 120	4,381	713	807	86
15	Own municipal	1,397	1,521	4,369	1, 217	1, 244	1, 294
16	Other contributions	739	1,036	1,016	366	375	435
17	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	146,990	154, 932	166, 244	12, 016	13, 173	13, 923
18	Miscellaneous revenues	33, 137	35,380	35, 280	2, 188	2, 290	2, 257
19	Total gross current revenues	785, 643	837, 224	884, 132	85, 027	93, 924	97, 988

^{3 &}quot;Business tax" included in "Real property tax".

TABLE 1. Gross Current Revenues 1960, 1961 and 1962, by Provinces - Concluded

	Alberta British Columbia						1	askatchewar	S
No.	1962 Estimated	1961 Prelimi- nary	1960 Actual	1962 Estimated	1961 Prelimi- nary	1960 Actual	1962 Estimated	1961 Prelimi- nary	1960 Actual
				ollars	ousands of de	tho			
1	133,429	122,545	117,851	110,006	102,348	95,740	80,605³	78,688³	75,901³
2									
3	3,708	3,646	3,509	7, 244	7,068	6,720	3	3	3
4	33	33	51	_	_	_	2,426	2,429	2,340
5	137, 170	126, 224	121,411	117, 250	109,416	102, 460	83,031	81, 117	78, 241
6	8,124	7,421	7, 143	11,966	10,962	9,447	2,974	2,697	2, 413
7	145, 294	133,645	128, 554	129, 216	120, 378	111, 907	86,005	83,814	80, 654
8	6,543	6,440	6,201	2, 654	2,555	2,369	2, 198	2, 145	1,974
9	2,595	2,725	2,371	1,999	1,915	1,752	1, 359	1,409	1,615
10	2, 369	2,333	2, 284	2, 116	1, 990	1,943			985
11	35,492	32,967	27,628	28,401	26,959	26,318	* *	• •	11,950
12				-		_	• •	* *	-
13	446	474	532	496	512	531	* *		770
14	290	220	209	123	110	94	• •	• •	737
15	2,852	2,998	2,590	10,908	9,950	8,958	• •	• •	3,666
16	800	580	1,055	230	209	198	••	••	650
17	42, 249	39,572	34,298	42,274	39, 730	38, 042	20, 475	20,043	18,758
18	10,915	10,313	11,786	9, 102	9,065	10, 244	4,522	4,745	4,650
19	207, 596	192, 695	183, 210	185,245	173, 643	164,314	114,559	112, 156	107,651

^{4 &}quot;Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".

TABLE 2. Gross Current Expenditures 1960, 1961 and 1962, by Provinces

			Newfoundla	nd	Princ	ce Edward	Island
No.	Items	1960 Actual	1961 Prelimi- nary	1962 Estimated	1960 Actual	1961 Prelimi- nary	1962 Estimated
				thousands	of dollars		
1	General government	771	800	925	221	244	272
2	Protection to persons and property	340	340	353	344	357	397
3	Public works	1,713	2, 101	2,209	329	403	372
4	Sanitation and waste removal	582	624	655	20	20	20
5	Health	15¹	171	141	1	1	1
6	Social welfare	1	1	1	48	58	52
7	Education (including debt charges)	214	225	236	1,412	1,901	2,068
8	Recreation and community services	156	141	282	65	61	66
	Debt charges:3						
9	Debenture	767	780	785	451	468	498
10	Other	116	121	369	72	79	84
11	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	375	464	370	13	13	13
12	Provision for reserves	81	67	92	49	82	99
13	Contributions to Capital and Loan Fund	1,081	829	641	80	80	80
14	Joint or special expenditures	_	_	_	_		_
15	Miscellaneous expenditures	139	71	71	14	14	14
16	Total gross current expenditures	6,350	6,580	7, 002	3, 119	3,781	4, 036

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures Issued by Municipalities, 1960, 1961 and 1962, by Provinces

			Newfoundla	nd	Princ	ce Edward I	sland
No.	Items	1960 Actual	1961 Estimated	1962 Estimated	1960 Actual	1961 Estimated	1962 Estimated
				thousands	of dollars		
1	General ¹	767	780	785	451	468	498
2	School	• • •		• • •	138	143	153
3	Utility	452	461	465	102	103	113
4	Totals	1, 219	1, 241	1, 250	691	714	764
5	Principal and sinking fund requirements	484	498	503	319	329	348
6	Interest	735	743	747	372	385	416

¹ As per Table 2, item 9.

TABLE 2. Gross Current Expenditures 1960, 1961 and 1962, by Provinces

	Nova Scotia		N	ew Brunswic	k		Quebec		
1960 Actual	1961 Prelimi- nary	1962 Estimated	1960 Actual	1961 Prelimi- nary	1962 Estimated	1960 Estimated	1961 Estimated	1962 Estimated	No.
			th	ousands of d	lollars				
3,172	3,517	3,713	2,950	3,145	3,380	38,900	43,375	47,908	1
5,922	6,515	6,851	4,309	4,735	5,049	55,000	62,523	69, 178	2
2,630	2,525	2,584	2,933	3,136	3,149	58,000	66,271	71,009	3
1,084	1,141	1,192	635	799	837	10,500	11,649	12,445	4
2,676	2,919	3,301	975	1,107	1,205	2	2	2	5
2,453	2,533	2,700	1,986	2,675	3,007	2	2	2	6
20,484	22,119	23,987	18, 924	20,470	22,279	157,709	152,475	144, 623	7
1,193	1,088	1, 116	833	821	866	10,400	12,862	14,459	8
3,984	4,303	4,647	4,089	4,694	4,780	65,500	69,064	79,488	9
1,192	1,306	960	633	433	547	• •	• •	• •	10
56	85	66	147	201	290	2	2	2	11
892	949	1,154	726	704	493	2	2	2	12
648	900	676	380	419	519	12,000	17,520	14,689	13
-	-	-	17	21	23	-	-	-	14
466	464	515	837	967	1,037	26,200²	24,849²	25, 178²	15
46, 852	50,364	53,462	40,374	44, 327	47,461	434, 209	460, 588	478, 977	16

TABLE 3. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures Issued by Municipalities, 1960, 1961 and 1962, by Provinces

	Nova Scotia		N	ew Brunswic	k		Quebec		
1960 Actual	1961 Estimated	1962 Estimated	1960 Actual	1961 Estimated	1962 Estimated	1960 Actual	1961 Estimated	1962 Estimated	No.
			th	ousands of d	ollars				
3,984	4,303	4,647	4,089	4,694	4,780	• •			1
3,806	4,453	5,313	2,738	3,012	3,313	• •	* *		2
1,067	1,236	1,332	965	1,029	1, 175	• •	• •	• •	3
8,857	9,992	11,292	7, 792	8, 735	9, 268	• •	• •	• •	4
5, 152	5,825	6,436	4, 110	4,649	4,967	• •	• •	• •	5
3,705	4, 167	4,856	3,682	4,086	4,301	• •	• •		6

TABLE 2. Gross Current Expenditures 1960, 1961 and 1962, by Provinces, - Concluded

			Ontario			Manitoba	
No.	Items	1960 Prelimi- nary	1961 Prelimi- nary	1962 Estimated	1960 Actual	1961 Prelimi- nary	1962 Estimated
				thousands	of dollars		
1	General government	50, 101	54, 265	60, 435	5, 588	7, 259	7,899
2	Protection to persons and property	97,979	105,812	112, 272	10,865	10,823	11,540
3	Public works	121, 107	114,980	126, 173	14, 465	15, 527	15,752
4	Sanitation and waste removal	34, 492	36,693	39, 166	3,309	3,406	3,480
5	Health	14,627	15,548	15,926	1,670	1,860	1,927
6	Social welfare	43, 267	51,847	57, 207	3, 559	4, 267	4,930
7	Education (including debt charges)	261, 700 ^p	284, 840	302,784	30, 177	34, 102	35, 492
8	Recreation and community services	29, 544	31,610	33, 544	2, 305	2,940	3, 373
	Debt charges:3						
9	Debenture	67,773 ^P	70,964	78, 115	6,847	7, 192	7, 299
10	Other	10,531	8,955	9,446	193	151	206
11	Utilities and other munciipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	10,953	10, 576	11,645	1, 154	1,385	1,661
12	Provision for reserves	6,868	10,098	9, 323	1, 979	1,667	1,628
13	Contributions to Capital and Loan Fund	19,024	20,001	17,991	2,941	2, 537	2,786
14	Joint or special expenditures	6,554	6,018	6,054	400	528	549
15	Miscellaneous expenditures	11,013	6,828	7,876	583	687	756
16	Total gross current expenditures	785, 533	829, 035	887, 957	86, 035	94, 331	99, 278

TABLE 3. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures Issued by Municipalities, 1960, 1961 and 1962 by Provinces - Concluded

			Ontario		Manitoba		
No.	Items	1960 Prelimi- nary	1961 Estimated	1962 Estimated	1960 Actual	1961 Estimated	1962 Estimated
				thousands	of dollars		
1	General ¹	67,773°	70,964	78, 115	6,847	7, 192	7, 299
2	School	56, 265	61,774	66,936	4,939	5,476	6,133
3	Utility	30,003	31, 340	32,911	4,485	4,855	4,732
4	Totals	154,041	164,078	177, 962	16, 271	17, 523	18, 164
5	Principal and sinking fund requirements	92,947	94,084	101,631	9,511	10,019	10,494
6	Interest	61,094	69,994	76,331	6,760	7,504	7,670

¹ As per Table 2, item 9.

^{&#}x27;''Social welfare'' included in "Health" in Newfoundland.

2 "Health", "Social welfare", "Utility levies" and "Provision for reserves" included in "Misc. expenditures" in Quebec.

TABLE 2. Gross Current Expenditures 1960, 1961 and 1962, by Provinces - Concluded

S	askatchewar			Alberta		В	ritish Columbi	a	
1960 Actual	1961 Prelimi- nary	1962 Estimated	1960 Actual	1961 Prelimi- nary	1962 Estimated	1960 Actual	1961 Prelimi- nary	1962 Estimated	No.
			thou	sands of dol	lars				
6,985	7, 270	7,471	8,738	9, 277	10,381	10,543	10,976	11,849	1
7,559	8,034	8,484	17,048	19, 141	20,821	26, 186	27,840	28,746	2
24, 210	21,932	23,708	24,686	25,849	27, 561	15,684	15,592	16,966	3
2, 597	2,642	2,710	5,408	5, 377	5,910	6, 286	6,608	7, 104	4
6, 145	5,937	5,761	7, 474	8,536	9, 177	2, 294	2,346	2, 445	5
5,576	6,479	6,965	4,066	4, 542	4,733	18,718	24,361	25,767	6
40,004	41,644	42,932	54, 266	56,907	61,988	56,9684	57,8224	64,894	7
3,068	3,427	3,710	5, 385	6,416	6,759	8,699	9, 150	9, 400	8
4,935	5, 497	6,255	19,347	19,881	21,820	23, 518 ⁴	25, 900 ⁴	27, 1914	9
599	469	492	541	411	535	596	469	626	10
708	267	421	2, 868	0 007	2, 322	1, 782	1,694	1,696	11
				2,867					
1, 353	1,094	1, 168	1, 413	1, 202	1,035	2, 432	2,080	2, 501	12
3,632	3, 272	3,078	8,698	8,531	8,033	6,464	7,013	8,885	13
	-	-	1, 056	1, 120	1, 183	18	27	47	14
1,723	2, 152	1,959	3, 356	3, 113	2,914	1,008	1,095	1, 139	15
109, 094	110, 116	115, 114	164, 350	173, 170	185, 172	181, 196	192, 973	209, 256	16

TABLE 3. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures Issued by Municipalities, 1960, 1961 and 1962, by Provinces - Concluded

Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			
1960 Actual	1961 Estimated	1962 Estimated	1960 Actual	1961 Estimated	1962 Estimated	1960 Actual	1961 Estimated	1962 Estimated	No.
			thou	isands of dol	lars				
4,935	5, 497	6, 255	19,347	19,881	21,820	23, 518	25.900	27, 191	1
3,864	4,443	4,887	12,093	13,423	14, 765				2
3,568	3,686	3,912	7,880	8,723	9, 275	4, 264	5, 221	5,553	3
12, 367	13, 626	15, 054	39, 320	42, 027	45, 860	27, 782	31, 121	32, 744	4
6, 129	6, 65,3	7, 556	27,8972	29,350 ²	31, 2582	14, 145	17, 193	18, 305	5
6,238	6,973	7,498	11, 423	12,677	14,602	13, 642	13,928	14, 439	6

² Includes some interest not separable.

<sup>See introduction for explanation.
Debt charges for schools are not available and are therefore included in "Debt charges" in British Columbia.</sup>

TABLE 4. Gross Current Revenues (Preliminary) 1961, by Provinces

BIO	Items	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick			
No.		thousands of dollars						
	Taxation:			6				
	General and school:							
1	Real property	2,546	2,318	28,637	21, 267			
2	Personal property	4	275	6,526	5,149			
3	Business	954	283	1,551	1,891			
4	Other	675	1624	1,367	2,500			
5	Total general and school taxation	4, 179	3, 038	38, 081	30, 807			
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	255	8	549	87			
7	Total taxation	4, 434	3,046	38, 630	30, 894			
8	Licences and permits	160	50	446	277			
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc.	12	6	521	295			
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:							
	Governments:							
10	Dominion	146	87	2,371	2,883			
11	Provincial	1,358	350	4,617	8,308			
12	Other municipal		_		moves			
	Government enterprises;							
13	Dominion	8	2	371	101			
14	Provincial	_	_	142	13			
15	Own municipal	54	83	277	283			
16	Other contributions	200	5	341	46			
17	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	1,766	527	8, 119	11, 634			
18	Miscellaneous revenues	223	60	1,623	840			
19	Total gross current revenues	6, 595	3, 689	49, 339	43, 940			

Figures for Quebec are estimated.
 "Business tax" included with "Real property tax".

TABLE 4. Gross Current Revenues (Preliminary) 1961, by Provinces

	Total	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec ¹
N			8	housands of dollar	+		
			s 	lousands of donar	ا ا	1	
	• •	122, 545	102, 348	78, 688²	63, 548	611, 090 ²	242, 303
	• •	• • •	• • •	• • •	3	• • •	• • •
	• •	3,646	7,068	2 ·	5,513	2	22,587
	0 0	33	_	2,429	515	120	77,676
	1, 416, 214	126, 224	109, 416	81, 117	69, 576	611, 210	342, 566
					5,964	22,060	39,572
	89,575	7,421	10,962	2, 697			
	1,505,789	133, 645	120, 378	83, 814	75, 540	633, 270	382, 138
	27 644	C 440	0 555	2, 145	1,555	7,078	6,938
	27, 644	6,440	2,555	2, 145	1,000	1,010	0,930
	20, 933	2,725	1,915	1,409	1,366	6,564	6, 120
	20,500	-,	2,020	-, 200	2,000	0,001	0, 120
	• •	2, 333	1,990	• •	1,496	13, 290	
		32,967	26, 959		8, 618	125, 279	
	• •	02,001	20, 303	• •	0,010	8, 140	• •
	• •	_		• •	_	0, 140	• •
			-10				
	• •	474	512	• •	633	1,546	••
	• •	220	110	• •	807	4, 120	• •
	• •	2, 998	9,950	• •	1, 244	1,521	• •
	• •	580	209	• •	375	1,036	• •
	333, 688	39,572	39, 730	20,043	13, 173	154, 932	44, 192
	79, 439	10,313	9,065	4,745	2, 290	35,380	14, 900
	1, 967, 493	192, 695	173, 643	112, 156	93, 924	837, 224	454, 288

[&]quot;Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".
Includes Charlottetown "Poll tax" for educational purposes.

TABLE 5. Gross Current Expenditures (Preliminary) 1961, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick			
		thousands of dollars						
1	General government	800	244	3,517	3, 145			
2	Protection to persons and property	340	357	6,515	4,735			
3	Public works	2, 101	403	2,525	3, 136			
4	Sanitation and waste removal	624	20	1, 141	799			
5	Health	172	1	2,919	1, 107			
6	Social welfare	2	58	2, 533	2,675			
7	Education (including debt charges)	225	1,901	22, 119	20,470			
8	Recreation and community services	141	61	1,088	821			
	Debt charges ⁵ :							
9	Debenture	780	468	4,303	4,694			
10	Other	121	79	1,306	433			
11	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	464	13	85	201			
12	Provision for reserves	67	82	949	704			
13	Contributions to Capital and Loan Fund	829	80	900	419			
14	Joint or special expenditures	_	_	non .	21			
15	Miscellaneous expenditures	71	14	464	967			
16	Total gross current expenditures	6,580	3,781	50,364	44, 327			

TABLE 6. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures Issued by Municipalities (Estimated) 1961, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick					
		thousands of dollars								
1	General ¹	780	468	4,303	4,694					
2	School	• •	143	4,453	3,012					
3	Utility	461	103	1, 236	1,029					
4	Totals	1, 241	714	9,992	8,735					
5	Principal and sinking fund requirements	498	329	5,825	4,649					
6	Interest	743	385	4, 167	4,086					

¹ As per Table 5, item 9.

¹ Figures for Quebec are estimated.
² "Social welfare" included in "Health" in Newfoundland.
³ "Health", "Social welfare", "Utility levies" and "Provision for reserves" included in "Misc. expenditures" in Quebec.

TABLE 5. Gross Current Expenditures (Preliminary) 1961, by Provinces

Quebec ¹	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.
			thousands of doll	ars			
43,375	54, 265	7, 259	7,270	9, 277	10, 976	140, 128	1
62,523	105,812	10,823	8,034	19, 141	27,840	246, 120	2
66,271	114, 980	15, 527	21,932	25,849	15,592	268, 316	3
11,649	36,693	3, 406	2,642	5,377	6,608	68, 959	4
3	15,548	1,860	5,937	8,536	2,346	38, 2712 3	5
3	51,847	4, 267	6,479	4,542	24,361	96,762 ² ³	6
152, 475	284,840	34, 102	41,644	56,907	57,8224	672, 5054	7
12,862	31,610	2,940	3,427	6,416	9,150	68,516	8
69,064	70,964	7, 192	5,497	19,881	25, 9004	221, 1374	9
••	8,955	151	469	411	469	• •	10
3	10,576	1,385	267	2, 867	1,694	17, 552°	11
3	10,098	1,667	1,094	1, 202	2,080	17,9433	12
17,520	20,001	2, 537	3, 272	8,531	7,013	61, 102	13
_	6,018	528		1, 120	27	7,714	14
24,8493	6,828	687	2, 152	3,113	1,095	40, 240³	15
460,588	829,035	94, 331	110, 116	173, 170	192,973	1,965,265	16

⁴ Debt charges for schools are not available and therefore included in "Debt charges" in British Columbia. ⁵ See introduction for explanation.

TABLE 6. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures Issued by Municipalities (Estimated) 1961, by Provinces

Quebec	Quebec Ontario		Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	No.					
thousands of dollars											
)								
* *	70,964	7, 192	5,497	19,881	25, 900	1					
• •	61,774	5, 476	4,443	13,423	25, 900	2					
• •	31,340	4,855	3,686	8,723	5,221	3					
• •	164,078	17,523	13, 626	42,027	31, 121	4					
• •	94,084	10,019	6,653	29,3502	17, 193	5					
••	69,994	7,504	6,973	12,677	13,928	6					

² Includes some interest not separable.

TABLE 7. Gross Current Revenues (Estimated) 1962, by Provinces

	TABLE 7. Gross Current Revenues	(Estimated)	1962, by Pi	Vinces	
No.	Items	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
NO.			thousands	of dollars	
	Taxation:		ļ		
	General and school:				
1	Real property	2,711	2, 534	31,750	23,138
2	Personal property	4	283	6,677	5,694
3	Business	994	282	1,658	1,962
4	Other	588	143³	1,378	2,656
5	Total general and school taxation	4,297	3,242	41, 463	33,450
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	260	40	487	87
7	Total taxation	4,557	3,282	41,950	33,537
8	Licences and permits	169	40	462	288
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc.	13	4	534	277
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:				
	Governments:				0.040
10	Dominion	148	92	2,460	2,842
11	Provincial	1,350	370	4,944	8,414
12	Other municipal	_	-	_	_
	Government enterprises:				
13	Dominion	8	2	360	102
14	Provincial	_	-	144	21
15	Own municipal	54	83	311	354
16	Other contributions	200	5	351	53
17	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	1,760	552	8,570	11,786
18	Miscellaneous revenues	236	61	1,509	806
19	Total gross current revenues	6,735	3,939	53,025	46, 694

^{1 &}quot;Business tax" included with "Real property tax".
2 "Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".

TABLE 7. Gross Current Revenues (Estimated) 1962, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	
							No.
1	1		thousands of dolla	rs	1		
265,454	646,5261	66, 159 ²	80,6051	110,006	133,429	• •	1
* * *		2	* * *	• • •	• • •	••	2
26,678	1	5,779	1	7,244	3,708	••	3
59, 213	108	573	2,426	-	33		4
351,345	646, 634	72,511	83,031	117,250	137,170	1,490,393	5
44, 247	21,994	6,324	2,974	11,966	8, 124	96,503	6
395,592	668, 628	78, 835	86,005	129, 216	145, 294	1,586,896	7
7,698	7,137	1,610	2, 198	2,654	6,543	28,799	8
6,242	6, 843	1,363	1,359	1, 999	2, 595	21, 229	9
* *	13,672	1,610	• •	2, 116	2,369	• •	10
	132, 484	9,061		28,401	35,492	• •	11
••	8,546	_	• •	_	winte	• •	12
	1,776	656	••	496	446		13
* *	4,381	867	* *	123	290	6 0	14
• •	4,369	1, 294	• •	10, 908	2,852	••	15
	1,016	435		230	800		16
46,502	166, 244	13, 923	20,475	42, 274	42, 249	354,335	17
18,235	35, 280	2, 257	4,522	9, 102	10,915	82,923	18
474, 269	884, 132	97, 988	114,559	185,245	207, 596	2,074,182	19

³ Includes Charlottetown "Poll tax" for educational purposes.

TABLE 8. Gross Current Expenditures (Estimated) 1962, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			thousands	of dollars	
1	General government	925	272	3,713	3,380
2	Protection to persons and property	353	397	6,851	5,049
3	Public works	2,209	372	2,584	3,149
4	Sanitation and waste removal	655	20	1,192	837
5	Health	141	1	3,301	1,205
6	Social welfare	1	52	2,700	3,007
7	Education (including debt charges)	236	2,068	23,987	22, 279
8	Recreation and community services	282	66	1, 116	866
	Debt charges:4				
9	Debenture	785	498	4,647	4,780
10	Other	369	84	960	547
11	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	370	13	66	290
12	Provision for reserves	92	99	1, 154	493
13	Contributions to Capital and Loan Fund	641	80	676	519
14	Joint or special expenditures	_	-	_	23
15	Miscellaneous expenditures	71	14	515	1,037
16	Total gross current expenditures	7, 002	4,036	53,462	47, 461

TABLE 9. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures Issued by Municipalities (Estimated) 1962, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island thousands	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
1	General ¹	785	498	4,647	4,780
2	School		153	5,313	3,313
3	Utility	465	113	1,332	1, 175
4	Totals	1,250	764	11, 292	9,268
5	Principal and sinking fund requirements	503	348	6,436	4,967
6	Interest	747	416	4,856	4,301

¹ As per Table 8, item 9.

¹ "Social welfare" included in "Health" in Newfoundland.
² "Health", "Social welfare", "Utility levies" and "Provision for reserves" included in "Misc. expenditures" in Quebec.

TABLE 8. Gross Current Expenditures (Estimated) 1962 by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.
			thousands of doll	ars			
47,908	60,435	7,899	7,471	10,381	11,849	154,233	1
69, 178	112,272	11, 540	8,484	20,821	28,746	263,691	2
71,009	126,173	15,752	23,708	27, 561	16,966	289,483	3
12,445	39,166	3,480	2,710	5, 910	7,104	73,519	4
2	15, 926	1,927	5,761	9, 177	2,445	39,75742	5
2	57, 207	4,930	6,965	4,733	25,767	105,36112	6
144,623	302,784	35,492	42,932	61, 988	64, 894 ³	701,2833	7
14,459	33,544	3,373	3,710	6,759	9,400	73,575	8
79,488	78,115	7,299	6, 255	21,820	27,1913	244, 1433	9
	9,446	206	492	535	626		10
2	11,645	1,661	421	2,322	1,696	18,484²	11
2	9,323	1,628	1, 168	1,035	2,501	17, 493²	12
14,689	17,991	2,786	3,078	8,033	8, 885	57,378	13
-	6,054	549	-	1,183	47	7,856	14
25, 178 ²	7,876	756	1,959	2,914	1, 139	41,4592	15
22,310							
478,977	887, 957	99,278	115, 114	185,172	209, 256	2, 087, 715	16

Debt charges for schools are not available and therefore included in "Debt charges" in British Columbia.
 See introduction for explanation.

TABLE 9. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures Issued by Municipalities (Estimated) 1962, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	No.	
thousands of dollars							
• •	78,115	7,299	6,255	21,820	27, 191	1	
	66,936	6, 133	4, 887	14,765]	2	
••	32,911	4,732	3,912	9,275	5,553	3	
••	177, 962	18, 164	15,054	45,860	32,744	4	
• •	101,631	10,494	7,556	31,258 ²	18,305	5	
• •	76, 331	7,670	7,498	14,602	14,439	6	

² Includes some interest not separable.

TABLE 10. Gross Municipal Debenture Debt as at December 31, 1960, 1961 and 1962, by Provinces

Province	1960 Actual	1961 Preliminary	1962 Estimated
	thousands of dollars		
Newfoundland	16, 885	17, 585	17, 933
Prince Edward Island	8, 330	9, 306	10,352
Nova Scotia	89,111	96, 789	106, 242
New Brunswick	90, 897	96,427	100, 757
Quebec ¹	• •		
Ontario	1, 558, 233	1,689,278	1,852,176
Manitoba	159, 851	176, 711	187, 406
Saskatchewan	145,073	159,889	176, 765
Alberta	431,883	462, 424	497, 230
British Columbia	451,552	484, 112	525, 998
Totals (excluding Quebec)	2,951,815	3, 192, 521	3, 474, 859

¹ As at December 31, 1959 Gross municipal debenture debt for Quebec was \$1,147,401,000 exclusive of \$66,230,000 debentures of the Montreal Transportation Commission guaranteed by the City of Montreal.

ESTIMATING AND SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Estimations

Basically the method of estimating is the percentage change in sample data from base to current year applied to total data for the base year. The link or index of change is computed and applied within each "cell" for each item of revenue, expenditure, etc.

The principle might more readily be expressed as follows:

Sample (current) x Total (base) = Estimate of Total (current)

However, because we wish to estimate for two years from the same base, a single ratio that can be applied to sample data for both years' estimates is desirable. This ratio is obtained by a minor transposition in the above formula.

 $\frac{\text{Total (base)}}{\text{Sample (base)}} \times \text{Sample (current)} = \frac{\text{Estimate of}}{\text{Total (current)}}$

The relationship of Total (base) to Sample (base) is the ratio that may be compiled prior to receipt of current information and may then be applied against the questionnaire data for the two years.

Note 1. This method of estimating does not provide for non-response. It is therefore necessary to substitute data of the base year for missing data of the current year, providing the rate of non-response is not too great. An alternative is to adjust the data of the base year to exclude information of the non-respondents, but this is not practicable. If the rate of non-response is too high, substitution of base year data for the non-respondents would deflate any reported changes to the point where the estimate would differ only slightly from the base. It is therefore more straightforward to substitute base year data in total for the estimate of total for such "cells".

Note 2. Estimates are made only for specific items of revenue and expenditure. Totals and subtotals are not to be estimated but obtained by addition of their estimated components. Due to changes in the proportions of these components to the totals from year to year, or the failure of the sample to reflect these changes, the total of the estimates does not equal the estimated totals. Consequently, estimates of surplus and deficit are not made because they would necessarily contain all the errors of estimating. Preliminary investigation has disclosed the possibility of obtaining more accurate estimates by combining the procedures of (a) estimating for some specific items and totals by the

ratio method; and (b) distributing the items in the residual according to their respective proportions to total in the base year. As an example, in one test, the ratio method of estimation provided excellent estimates for two principal sources of taxation as well as for the total of taxation, but very poor estimates of the remaining sources of taxation. It was found that a breakdown of the residual items of taxation according to their respective proportions to total taxation, derived from base year data, provided a much greater degree of accuracy.

Where the estimate is considered unreliable for any one item in any one "cell", due to under-representation of the sample, it is necessary to depart from the standard procedure. Under the circumstances whereby the base is zero, or the percentage change of the ratio is very high, the change in the item should be considered as absolute rather than proportionate.

Adjustments and Additions

The total estimates for each province represent a projection of the data presented in the provincial reports of municipal statistics. To make these estimates comparable in concept with the "actual" series, adjustments and additions are necessary. For both the adjustments and additions, the same methods are used as are used in the "actual" compilations. However, where possible, the most recent data available are used when applying these methods.

Non-Response

Although the cooperation on the part of municipalities sampled was highly commendable, there were a few instances where failure to complete the questionnaire required a change in the estimating procedure. For the most part such situations occurred in groups which were known to change little from year to year, thus permitting the substitution of the most recent data available. An optional method (because the projection was made on a matched municipality basis) would have been to omit the non-respondents from the base data. This method is used only when the proportion of non-respondents to total respondents is low and the lessening representation is permissible.

Limitations

Although the specific items of revenue and expenditure, classified by sources and by function respectively, are common to nearly all municipalities, their relative significance within the financial

structure of each municipality differs to varying degrees. As an example, towns within a certain population size range in a given area might all have real property tax and business tax revenue. But the proportion of real property tax and business tax to total taxation could differ markedly from one town to another within the group. Therefore, the problem occurs whereby it is possible to have a sample representation of twenty per cent for the group by number with varying degrees of representation for each item of revenue and expenditure. It is therefore necessary to consider that the estimates of items most common to all municipalities are less subject to error, due to higher representation, than are the items that are not common to all municipalities within a given group. This circumstance was anticipated prior to the compilations of the estimates and special attention was given in an effort to minimize errors resulting from under-representation of this nature.

Inconsistencies between base and current data also increase the probability of error. Base information was submitted by the municipal auditors, to the provincial governments for publication, and the current information was reported on questionnaires by the municipal officials. Because the data from which the estimates were compiled were obtained from two different sources, differences in method of reporting or interpretation of requirements occurred. Extreme care was exercised to adjust or compensate for differences arising from this cause. As an example of such an occurrence, a municipality might report an expenditure less certain revenue when the base information had shown both revenue and expenditure as gross.

The amount of error was further minimized, relative to the respective provincial totals, by the large representation of the self-representing municipalities. As an example, if the provincial total of any one item was comprised of sixty per cent through self-representation (within which no error of estimate could occur) and forty per cent through estimation, containing an error of five per cent, the relative error to the provincial total would be only two per cent.

With this information, it will be possible to appraise the estimates with an approximation of the probable error contained in the various estimates. Highly variable items, not common to all municipalities, and which do not occur primarily in the large self-representing municipalities, are more subject to error.

Description of Revised Sample

The revised sample introduced in 1957-58 was based on 1956 Census of Population data. It was selected with the intention of overcoming the limitations of the original sample based on data of the

1951 Census of Population. The use of population as the most appropriate basis of selection was retained, and, consequently, all the larger municipalities have again been included. A description of the former sampling technique may be found in the 1959-60 report.

Method of Selecting Revised Sample

As it was unlikely that there would be any change in the format of provincial municipal reports before the 1961 Census results could be used, it was decided that the classification of municipalities used in each provincial report would form the basis for the selection of sample municipalities in each province. The arrangement was desirable in order that base information might be procured readily. The change to a classification within each province therefore constituted the prime difference between the "original" and "revised" samples.

The basis of selection, namely population, differed only slightly in application. Rates of selection in the population size ranges remained unchanged:

Population of 5,000-14,999 with selection rate of 1 in 3.

Population of 2,000 - 4,999 with selection rate of 1 in 10.

Population of 1,000 - 1,999 with selection rate of 1 in 20.

Population of under 1,000 with selection rate of 1 in 45.

The above rates, of course, apply only to the non-self-representing groups and were applied only as accurately as the various provincial classifications of municipalities would permit. In most instances, through the use of advance 1956 Census of Population bulletins, it was possible to arrange municipalities in descending order of population size. Exceptions, in some instances, were of course necessary, but little or no loss of accuracy occurred. Within the size ranges, sample municipalities were selected on a random basis without provision for replacement, but allowance was made for sufficient variation in the rate of selection to accommodate non-response.

Because the stratification differed markedly from one province to another due to their respective peculiarities, detailed explanations must be set out for each province.

All municipalities (other than the self-representing) were consolidated into one group regardless of size and type of incorporation because they are similar in character and perform highly similar functions. In addition, the sampled portion is only a small part of the total.

Prince Edward Island:

There is no municipal report or base information for this province. Therefore the City of Charlottetown and the seven towns were all selected as self-representing. No estimate was made for villages as no data was available. The omission was small in volume.

Nova Scotia:

The self-representing municipalities of (a) those comprising the Metropolitan Area of Halifax (b) other urban municipalities with population of 15,000 and over, and (c) other rural municipalities with population of 15,000 and over, remained unchanged. The non-self-representing groups of urban as well as those of rural municipalities were each consolidated to facilitate estimating procedures.

New Brunswick:

To conform with the system of classification employed by the Department of Municipal Affairs, it was necessary to change the basis of stratification from that of size to that of type of incorporation. Municipalities within the area of Greater Saint John remained self-representing as were the remaining three cities and the two villages. It was necessary to sample only for towns and counties. Four of the 19 towns and five of the 13 counties were selected on a random basis after each group was listed in descending order of population size based on the 1956 Census. In New Brunswick, as in Nova Scotia, greater emphasis with respect to rate of selection was allotted to the larger municipalities in each group.

Because analysis showed that the relative importance of counties was great and the fact that five of the thirteen were already being surveyed, it was decided that the increased accuracy of the estimates would more than offset any disadvantages of the additional work load of surveying all thirteen counties.

Quebec:

Arrangements were completed last year for the survey of Quebec municipalities. The Quebec Bureau of Statistics requested information from all municipalities and copies of the returns of responding municipalities were forwarded to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A sample was selected from these returns. The classification of municipalities of the Quebec Bureau of Statistics was employed as the basis of stratification. All cities and towns with population of 15,000 and over were considered selfrepresenting while the remainder were divided into two groups, 2,000-14,999 and under 2,000, and sampled at appropriate rates of selection. Villages and rural incorporations were combined, grouped by county, and sampled to obtain adequate representation of all types of incorporation as well as representative geographic distribution.

Ontario:

The stratification used for the revised sample was derived from the classification used in the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs 1955 Annual Report of Municipal Statistics. The classification contained in that report was by type of incorporation within population size grouping, with municipalities listed in descending order of population. This form of presenting basic information proved unsuitable for estimating without limited consolidation. For convenience, without a significant loss of accuracy, the 1955 report was used to select the Ontario sample. Assessed population figures were used in place of 1956 census population data after a check showed that there was sufficient similarity between these two sets of figures. Of the 24 municipalities in the five metropolitan areas, only 14 were set out separately: the remainder were contained in their respective groupings of type of incorporation within population size ranges. Cities, separated towns and selected municipalities with population of 15,000 and over comprised the other self-representing municipalities. The remaining municipalities with population of under 15,000 were divided into two sizegroup categories, and sample municipalities were selected from the various groupings of type of incorporation within each of these two major categories. The basis of selection was random with rates determined by population size ranges derived from the original sample.

Manitoba:

The municipal information for Manitoba is compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and is classified in the recommended form. Therefore the only change required was to supplement those "cells" which were considered under-represented, by arbitrarily increasing the rates of selection.

Saskatchewan:

Stratification of the sample was changed to coincide with the classification used in the provincial report of municipal statistics. The stratification used is primarily the type of incorporation with further groupings of towns into three population size-ranges. Cities formed the only self-representing group. The remaining groups (towns of 2,000 and over, towns of 1,000 to 1,999, towns of under 1,000 population, villages and rural municipalities) were sampled on a random basis applying rates derived from the original sample. After an analysis of total taxation of municipalities, it was found that the cities accounted for only 25% of the provincial total. This fact, in addition to the very high ratios due to low-representation, resulted in the decision to arbitrarily increase the rates of selection for the middlesized and smaller towns and villages for the 1957-1958 survey. Villages were too numerous to list in descending order of population. In order to make the required selection a frequency distribution with population ranges of 100 was made to determine at which size levels the rates should be applied. The concentration and consequent higher rate of selection occurred in the range with populations from 100 to 199.

Alberta:

Classification by type of incorporation, as used in the provincial report of municipal statistics, was used to replace the population size strata of the original sample. The 10 urban and rural municipalities of the two metropolitan areas, other cities, and counties, were treated as self-representing. Counties warranted self-representation due to their recent formation in Alberta and a high probability

that more will be formed in the next few years. Towns, villages and municipal districts were sampled at rates determined by population, and selection was made on a random basis.

British Columbia:

Approximately the same representation was provided for in the revised sample. But to conform to the provincial report of municipal statistics, type of incorporation was used to replace the population size range classification previously used. The only self-representing municipalities were within the two metropolitan areas. The remaining cities, villages, and rural districts were sampled randomly at various rates.





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SYMBOLS

The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout this publication is as follows:

- .. figures not available.
- ... figures not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or zero.
- ^p preliminary figures.
- r revised figures.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS 1962 and 1963

Revenue and Expenditure

PRELIMINARY 1962 - ESTIMATES 1963

This report is the seventh on an annual series presenting estimated gross current revenues and expenditures of municipal governments. An analysis of estimated debenture debt charges and estimated gross debenture debt issued and outstanding at the year end has again been included.

As introduced last year, the presentation of revenue and expenditure data is as follows:

- (a) "Debenture debt charges recoverable" has been deleted by netting to "Debt charges".
- (b) "Debenture debt charges for school purposes" is a component of "Education", whereas it was formerly included in the expenditure item "Debt charges".

Consequently the item "Debt charges" represents debenture and other debt charges for general municipal purposes only, whereas it previously included debenture debt charges for utility and school purposes. These changes conform with the more recently approved method of presentation whereby the expenditure item "Education" approximates the school authority requisition and "Debt charges" is confined to that for general municipal purposes. To provide comparability with the former series and thereby maintain continuity, supplementary data on debenture debt charges of utilities and schools are shown in Tables 3, 6 and 9.

The term "gross", used in this report in respect of revenues and expenditures, indicates that transfers from other levels of government are included but that transfers from other municipalities have been excluded where possible. A residual amount remains in Ontario revenue which represents duplication of expenditures reported.

Gross figures for revenue and expenditure are used in this presentation to conform with the annual report "Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments—Actual". Care must be taken not to compare the data in this report with the municipal segment of our annual report "A Consolidation of Public Finance Statistics—Municipalities, Provinces and Government of Canada (Actual)", where the data are presented on a "net" basis as described in that publication and where capital expenditures are included.

These statistics of "municipal" gross current revenue and expenditure are confined to incorporated municipalities, special areas and districts, as opposed to the broad concept of "local government" which in addition would include health units, school boards, municipally-owned utilities, etc. Exceptions exist in that (1) school board and health unit data are included to the amount of taxation applied at the municipal level and (2) municipally-owned utilities are included to the amount of their surpluses transferred to, or deficits assumed by, municipalities. For gross "municipal" debenture debt, presented in Table 10. the local government concept is employed as it is the general practice for municipal corporations to issue debentures on behalf of school boards, health units and municipally-owned utilities.

For the purpose of determining trends, the estimates for 1962 and 1963 are presented in totals for each province alongside "actual" 1961 figures. These actual figures will appear in the more comprehensive report "Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments—Actual 1961". The 1962 and 1963 data are also presented in a form which will facilitate interprovincial comparison. This year, the Quebec Bureau of Statistics conducted a survey to procure revenue and expenditure information for the year 1963 and forwarded to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics copies of the questionnaires from which estimates were compiled.

To obtain approximate uniformity in the concepts of municipal governments between provinces. estimated data of special areas, districts, boards, etc., were compiled and included in the provincial totals. In some instances the revenue and expenditure detail was not available. Consequently, some estimates were made in composite form and the combination of such items, which renders interprovincial comparison impossible except in the combined forms, are denoted by footnotes. This situation occurs in the detail of taxation as well as elsewhere and is caused by two sets of circumstances: (1) the detail was not available for each municipality but only in group totals (a form unsuitable to the estimating procedure); and (2) the required detail was not provided even in totals.

The statistics presented here are applicable to the calendar year, the exceptions being education data in three provinces and certain city data in Quebec. In both Prince Edward Island and Quebec education data have been included for the fiscal year ended June 30 of each year presented, e.g. 1960-1961 fiscal year data are included in 1961. British Columbia rural district school taxes were extracted from the Provincial Public Accounts and Estimates for the fiscal year ending the following March 31. A few Quebec cities have fiscal years ending after December 31, but are included with those ending December 31.

As illustrated in the following summary tables of revenue and expenditure, increases occurred each year from 1959 to 1963 in every itemized classification of gross current revenues and expend-

itures. Although total revenues and expenditures showed a succession of increases, the amount of each successive annual increment showed a tendency to diminish at a regular rate.

The percentage distribution tables illustrate the consistency of the relationship of the items of revenue and expenditure to their respective totals each year. Sources of revenue and functions of expenditure increased at the same rate as total revenues and expenditures. Of the revenue items "special assessment" taxation which increased at a greater rate was offset by "general" taxation so that total taxes followed the same pattern of growth as total revenues. The percentage distribution of expenditures also showed only slight differences in the trend of the components as compared to total.

November 5, 1963.

Gross Current Revenues by Province, 1959-63

	1959 ^r	1960	1961	1962 ^p	1963¹
		mi	illions of dolla	ars	
Newfoundland Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia	6 3 41 37 387 706 78 96 146 164	6 3 46 41 425 781 85 108 165 183	7 3 50 44 452 837 96 114 181 199	8 4 54 47 454 901 102 123 194 212	8 4 57 50 481 944 106 126 202 224 2,202

¹ Estimated.

Gross Current Expenditures by Province, 1959-63

	1959 ^r	1960	1961	1962 ^p	1963¹
		In	illions of doll	ars	
Newfoundland Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia	36	6 3 47 40 426 781 86 110 165	7 44 51 44 467 833 94 112 178	7 4 55 47 467 899 101 121 193 213	8 47 50 496 947 106 123 202 224
Totals	1,662	1,845	1,989	2,107	2,217

¹ Estimated.

Gross Current Revenues, 1959 - 63

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963¹
		m	illions of doll	ars	
General taxation Special assessments Licences and permits Interest, tax penalties etc. Grants Other	1, 206 74 25 19 268 72	1,336 88 25 20 298 76	1,437 102 28 22 312 82	1,511 110 29 24 334 91	1,592 119 31 24 341 95
Totals	1,664	1,843	1,983	2,099	2,202

¹ Estimated.

Gross Current Expenditures, 1959 - 63

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963¹
		mi	llions of dolla	rs	
General government Protection Public works Sanitation Health and social welfare Education (Including debenture debt charges) Debt charges Miscellaneous	121 203 240 61 127 567 177 166	129 221 265 64 131 645 184 206	140 243 262 70 148 704 228 194	153 263 284 74 142 ² 721 252 218 ²	164 280 293 77 148 ² 771 268 216 ²
Totals	1,662	1,845	1,989	2, 107	2, 217

Percentage Distribution of Gross Current Revenues, 1959-63

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963¹
General taxation Special assessments Licences and permits Interest, tax penalties etc. Grants Other Totals	73 4 2 1 16 4 100	73 5 1 1 16 4	73 5 1 1 16 4 100	72 6 1 1 16 4 100	72 6 1 1 16 4 100

¹ Estimated.

Percentage Distribution of Gross Current Expenditures, 1959-63

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963¹
General government Protection Public works Sanitation Health and social welfare Education (Including debenture debt charges) Debt charges Miscellaneous Totals	7	7	7	7	7
	12	12	12	12	13
	14	14	13	14	13
	4	4	4	4	3
	8	7	7	7	7
	34	35	35	34	35
	11	10	12	12	12
	10	11	10	10	10

¹ Estimated.

 $^{^{1}}$ Estimated. 2 "Health and Social Welfare" for Quebec included with "Miscellaneous".

TABLE 1. Gross Current Revenues 1961, 1962 and 1963, by Provinces

		1	Newfoundla	nd	Prin	ce Edward l	Island
No.	Items	1961 Actual	1962 Esti- mated	1963 Estimated	1961 Actual	1962 Esti- mated	1963 Esti- mated
				thousands	of dollars	3	ı
	Taxation:						
	General and school:						
1	Real property	2,604	2,714	2,805	2, 293	2,534	2,751
2	Personal property	4	3	2	160	161	162
3	Business	1,001	1,039	1,070	278	279	280
4	Other	876	1,001	1,040	158	135	138
5	Total general and school taxation	4, 485	4, 757	4,917	2, 889	3, 109	3,331
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	250	259	266	18	45	48
7	Total taxation	4, 735	5, 016	5, 183	2, 907	3, 154	3, 379
8	Licences and permits	163	178	188	62	55	65
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc	7	8	8	8	6	7
	Contributions, grants and subsides:						
	Governments:						
10	Dominion	165	161	163	91	91	91
11	Provincial	1,489	1, 511	1,520	335	406	409
12	Other municipal	_	anna.	_	-	~~	_
	Government entreprises:						
13	Dominion	3	1	1	2	2	2
14	Provincial	_	15	15	-	-	-
15	Own municipal	51	103	100	80	80	80
16	Other contributions	235	240	240	4	4	4
17	Total contributions, grants and subsides	1, 943	2, 031	2, 039	512	583	586
18	Miscellaneous revenues	214	295	235	55	54	56
19	Total gross current revenues	7,062	7, 528	7, 653	3, 544	3, 852	4, 093

^{1 &}quot;Other" includes: Sales tax of an undisclosed amount.

TABLE 1. Gross Current Revenues 1961, 1962 and 1963, by Provinces

		2, 0,000		evenues 1		und 1000, b.	y 1 tovinces		
	Nova Scotia		N	ew Brunswic	k		Quebec		
1961 Actual	1962 Prelimi- nary	1963 Esti- mated	1961 Actual	1962 Prelimi- nary	1963 Esti- mated	1961 Actual	1962 Esti- mated	1963 Esti- mated	No.
			the	ousands of do	ollars				
28, 825	32, 434	33, 997	20,474	22, 276	23,738	226, 444	249,454	254, 545	1
6, 465	6,529	6,840	5,015	5,575	5,877				2
1,509	1,624	1,744	2, 424	2,419	2,576	23, 890	27, 981	29,827	3
1,602	1,632	1,633	2,704	2, 965	3,110	94,9891	59, 213¹	62, 636¹	4
38, 401	42, 219	44, 214	30, 617	33, 235	35, 301	345,323	336, 648	347, 008	5
00, 102	10,020	11, 721	00, 011	30, 200	35, 301	310,343	330,010	371,000	
434	485	480	92	101	111	50,331	55,006	61, 881	6
38, 835	42, 704	44, 694	30, 709	33, 336	35 ,412	395, 654	391, 654	408, 889	7
435	439	465	251	294	332	5,601	6, 361	7,561	8
-		-			002	0,002	0,001	,, 001	
498	597	5 77 T	301	011	308	7 202	7 495	7 700	9
450	591	577	301	311	300	7,303	7,425	7, 700	9
2,394	2,485	2, 518	2,631	2, 556	2,541	6,381			10
5,241	5, 596	6,017	8, 781	9,650	9,638	13, 940	• •	* *	11
-	- 0,000	-	-	_		-	• •	• •	12
							• •	• •	
384	447	446	102	105	124	270		• •	13
232	285	294	14	37	41	BESTA	• •	• •	14
315	331	323	319	382	467	4,572		• •	15
						0.110			
430	354	354	32	32	32	2, 110	• •	• •	16
8, 996	9, 498	9, 952	11,879	12, 762	12, 843	27, 273	29, 581	32, 479	17
1, 170	1, 120	1, 109	734	806	775	15,958	19, 235	24,082	18
49, 934	54, 358	56, 797	43, 874	47, 509	49,670	451, 789	454, 256	480,711	19

TABLE 1. Gross Current Revenues 1961, 1962 and 1963, by Provinces - Concluded

			Ontario			Manitoba	a.
No.	Items	1961 Actual	1962 Prelimi- nary	1963 Esti- mated	1961 Actual	1962 Prelimi- nary	1963 Esti- mated
				thousands	of dollars	1	
	Taxation:						
	General and school:						
1	Real property	620, 2882	666, 303 ²	709,6652	65, 221 ³	68,7443	72,0373
2	Personal property			4	3	3	3
3	Business	2	2	2	5,592	5,950	6,204
4	Other	117	107	96	519	489	491
5	Total general and school taxation	620, 405	666, 410	709,761	71,332	75, 183	78, 732
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	22, 195	22,544	23,008	6,750	7, 217	7, 508
7	Total taxation	642,600	688, 954	732, 769	78,082	82,400	86, 240
					,		00,20
8	Licences and permits	7, 413	7,670	7,938	1,495	1,654	1,573
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc	6,429	7,960	8,030	1, 446	1,566	1,608
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:						
	Governments:						
10	Dominion	14,798	16, 185	15, 122	1,542	1,664	1,765
11	Provincial	123,736	133,701	135, 131	8, 141	8,905	8, 498
12	Other municipal	2,736	3,054	3,217	autom	_	-
	Government enterprises:						
13	Dominion	1,592	1,765	1,870	576	607	615
14	Provincial	3,940	3,937	4,015	728	881	1,035
15	Own municipal	1,368	2,024	1,993	1,036	967	1,488
16	Other contributions	874	869	751	342	269	368
17	Total contributions, grants and subsidies.	149, 044	161,535	162, 099	12,365	13, 293	13,769
18	Miscellaneous revenues	32, 164	34, 697	34,018	2, 408	2,682	2, 668
19	Total gross current revenues	837, 650	900,816	944, 854	95, 796	101,595	105,858

^{2 &}quot;Business tax" included in "Real property tax".

TABLE 1. Gross Current Revenues 1961, 1962 and 1963, by Provinces - Concluded

	a	ritish Columbi	В		Alberta			askatchewan	S
No.	1963 Esti- mated	1962 Prelimi- nary	1961 Actual	1963 Esti- mated	1962 Prelimi- nary	1961 Actual	1963 Esti- mated	1962 Prelimi- nary	1961 Actual
				llars	usands of do	the			
								1	
1	144,083	132, 311	125,031	121,889	116,689	105,980	89,3842	86,3762	79, 4232
2		* * *	* * *	• • •	* * *	• • •	•••	• • •	•••
3	3,720	3,675	3, 639	7,584	7, 418	7, 129	2	2	2
4	19	18	20	-			2, 473	2, 435	2,738
5	147,822	136, 004	128, 690	129, 473	124, 107	113, 109	91,857	88, 811	82, 161
6	9,512	8,869	7, 985	11,713	10, 702	10,574	4,927	4,611	3, 660
7	157, 334	144, 873	136, 675	141,186	134, 809	123, 683	96, 784	93, 422	85,821
8	6,792	6,731	6, 681	3,463	3,450	3,556	2, 297	2, 257	2, 206
9	2,381	2,902	2,889	1,877	1,943	1,683	1,484	1, 494	1,422
10	2,320	2, 173	2, 201	2, 296	2,079	2,020	• •		1,021
11	34,893	33,804	33,009	26, 825	26,856	26, 493			11,380
12	_	-		_	_		• •		_
		,							
13	500	474	505	797	698	688	• •	• •	637
14	1,545	1,782	239	97	99	87	••	••	1,395
15	3,040	3, 166	3, 155	11, 554	10,863	10,139	• •	••	4,657
16	1,806	1,777	1, 173	121	132	107			777
17	44, 104	43, 176	40, 282	41, 690	40, 727	39, 534	21, 032	21, 110	19,867
1.0	10.017	10.000	10.105	10.77					
18	13,815	13,862	12, 193	13,523	13,362	12,625	4,419	4,662	4, 447
10	224 420	011 744	100 *00	004 700	104 004	101 000	100.010	100 017	440 700
19	224, 426	211,544	198,720	201, 739	194, 291	181,081	126, 016	122, 945	113,763

^{3 &}quot;Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".

TABLE 2. Gross Current Expenditures 1961, 1962 and 1963, by Provinces

			Newfoundl	and	Prin	ice Edward	Island
10.	Items	1961 Actual	1962 Esti- mated	1963 Esti- mated	1961 Actual	1962 Esti- mated	1963 Esti- mated
			-	thousands	of dollars		1
1	General government	878	899	920	209	257	26
2	Protection to persons and property	418	446	465	381	409	42
3	Public works	2, 115	1,957	2,025	391	398	40
4	Sanitation and waste removal	692	716	735	24	24	1
5	Health	171	1	161	1	1	1
ŝ	Social welfare	1	1	1	64	50	
7	Education (including debt charges)	202	210	215	1,627	1,822	2,0
3	Recreation and community services Debt charges: ³	137	150	150	69	71	2,02
3							
)	Debenture Other	814	830	850	463	493	5:
Ĺ		149	162	175	74	85	
	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	473	480	480	32	33	
2	Provision for reserves	48	60	60	91	100	
	Contributions to Capital and Loan Fund	1,082	1, 338	1, 270	57	57	
	Joint or special expenditures		2, 550	1,210	-	91	
	Miscellaneous expenditures	160	162	165	16	16	
	Total gross current expenditures	7, 185	7, 426	7, 526	3, 499	3,816	4, 04
.6			Ontario			Manitoba	
			1000	1000			
		1961 Actual	1962 Prelimi- nary	1963 Esti- mated	1961 Actual	1962 Prelimi- nary	1963 Esti- mated
				thousands	of dollars		
	General government	52, 500	57,509	63,305	6,969	7,669	8, 25
	Protection to persons and property	105, 978	113, 158	119,834	11, 208	12, 321	12, 46
	Public works	113, 504	126,840	131, 179	14,082	14, 951	15, 30
	Sanitation and waste removal	37,962	39,677	42, 167	3, 151	3, 393	3, 49
	Health	16,692	16,915	18, 409	1, 773	1,973	2, 02
	Social welfare	49,661	53, 784	56,937	4, 534	4, 680	5,02
	Education (including debt charges)	292, 495	313,462	330,073	34,448	36,704	39, 18
- 1	Recreation and community services Debt charges: ³	31, 279	34, 194	36, 217	2, 796	3, 160	3, 53
	Debenture	69,339	76, 273	04 504	P 044	0.004	0.00
	Other	14, 135		84, 594	7,014	7,624	8, 38
	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits	17, 100	13, 285	12,631	639	559	53
	and levies)	10,888	12,069	14,697	1, 482	1,849	1,85
	Provision for reserves	7,938	9,757	9, 147	2, 214	2, 356	2, 29
	Contributions to Capital and Loan Fund	20,035	21, 338	16,986	2, 973	2,624	2, 80
П	Joint or special expenditures	3, 422	2,778	2,064	232	266	26
	Miscellaneous expenditures	7, 366	8,023	8, 428	615	941	99:

^{&#}x27;'Social welfare'' included in ''Health'' in Newfoundland.
''Health'', ''Social welfare'', ''Utility levies'' and ''Provision for reserves'' included in ''Miscellaneous expenditures'' in Quebec.

TABLE 2. Gross Current Expenditures 1961, 1962 and 1963, by Provinces

		Quebec		ck	New Brunswic	N		Nova Scotia	
No	1963 Estimated	1962 Estimated	1961 Actual	1963 Estimated	1962 Prelimi- nary	1961 Actual	1963 Estimated	1962 Prelimi- nary	1961 Actual
140				ollars	ousands of d	th			
					1		1 1		
	51,892	49, 248	44,649	3, 523	3, 331	2,909	3,798	3,701	3,541
	72, 437	65,539	58,884	5, 217	4,970	4,707	7,509	7,053	6, 528
	70,145	67, 166	64, 428	3,122	2,682	2,963	2,816	2,774	2,608
4	12,836	12, 445	11,703	819	823	746	1, 213	1, 204	1,144
	2	2	2	975	985	756	3,746	3, 321	2,911
	2	2	2	3,883	3,865	3, 387	3, 343	3, 203	2,797
	160,000	146, 274	169, 542	24,000	22, 133	20,395	24, 804	24,028	22, 314
1	15,666	15,059	13, 490	1,054	1,019	925	974	939	934
9	83,960	79,988	61, 474	4,703	4, 437	4, 205	4,740	4,502	4,385
10	• •	• •	9,023	702	676	544	1, 357	1,320	1,131
1	2	2	2	182	157	178	67	71	43
1:	2	2	2	401	483	620	1, 163	1, 258	1,027
1	12, 307	14,689	17,727	293	345	339	902	934	795
14	_	- !	_	12	10	9	-	-	metr ,
1!	17, 163 ²	16,4772	16, 148²	. 1, 275	1, 386	1, 381	. 501	458	472
16	496, 406	466, 885	467, 068	50, 161	47, 302	44, 064	56, 933	54, 766	50, 630
	a	ritish Columbi	В		Alberta		n	Saskatchewa	1
	1963 Estimated	1962 Prelimi- nary	1961 Actual	1963 Estimated	1962 Prelimi- nary	1961 Actual	1963 Estimated	1962 Prelimi- nary	1961 Actual
				ollars	ousands of do	the		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
1'	11,956	11,207	10,691	12, 286	11,570	10,095	8,001	7, 780	7, 250
18	30, 323	28,774	27,719	22, 100	21, 105	19, 272	9, 212	8,832	8, 248
19	17, 475	16, 209	16,086	27,728	27,672	25, 219	23, 186	23, 315	21, 144
20	7,017	6,921	6, 503	6,059	5,613	5, 554	2, 802	2, 707	2,638
2	2,335	2,549	2, 306	10,096	9,703	9, 228	4,889	5, 383	6,052
2	24, 621	23,981	24,688	5, 130	4,888	5, 498	6,951	6,726	6, 519
2	73, 120 ⁴	66, 1394	60,9914	70, 295	65,945	59,412	46,876	44,631	42,177
24	10,438	10, 171	9,306	7, 551	- 6,597	6, 193	4, 454	4, 106	3,335
2	30, 2644	28,9254	26, 4554	25,601	23,669	20,824	6,734	5,909	5, 231
20	457	956	721	242	303	493	1,572	1,512	1,058
2'	1,941	1,827	2,057	2,644	2,856	3, 180	1,666	1,504	1,817
28	4,382	4, 587	2,852	912	1, 175	3, 455	1,944	2,041	1,851
2	8,331	9,588	7, 299	6,932	7,582	6,279	3,309	4, 236	3,010
30	292	280	269	248	196	146	-	-	-
- 4	1,070	1, 129	1, 122	3,850	3,868	3,520	1,887	2,080	1,795
3									

³ See introduction for explanation.
⁴ Debt charges on debentures issued by municipalities for schools are not available and are therefore included in "Debt charges" in British Columbia.

TABLE 3. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures Issued by Municipalities, 1961, 1962 and 1963, by Provinces

			Newfoundla	nd	Prince Edward Island						
***-	Items	1961 Actual	1962 Estimated	1963 Estimated	1961 Actual	1962 Estimated	1963 Estimated				
No.			thousands of dollars								
			thousands of dollars								
1	General ¹	814	830	850	463	493	517				
2	School	• • •	• • •	• • •	164	175	183				
3	Utility	479	485	500	116	127	131				
4	Totals	1, 293	1,315	1, 350	74 3	795	831				
5	Principal and sinking fund requirements	484	490	495	358	379	394				
6	Interest	809	825	855	385	416	437				
			Ontario		Manitoba						
		1961 Prelimi- nary	1962 Estimated	1963 Estimated	1961 Actual	1962 Estimated	1963 Estimated				
				thousands	of dollars						
7	General ¹	69, 339	76, 273	84,594	7,014	7,624	8, 387				
8	School	63,826	71,607	78, 593	5,962	6,400	6,900				
9	Utility	32, 925	34,411	35,876	5,574	5,702	5,844				
10	Totals	166, 090	182, 291	199,063	18,550	19,726	21, 131				
11	Principal and sinking fund requirements	99,954	109,375	119, 155	10,362	11, 244	12, 045				
12	Interest	66, 136	72,916	79,908	8, 188	8,482	9, 086				

¹ As per Table 2, item 9.

TABLE 3. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures Issued by Municipalities, 1961, 1962 and 1963, by Provinces

	Nova Scotia		1	Ve w Brunswi e	ck	Quebec			
1961 Actual	1962 Estimated	1963 Estimated	1961 Actual	1962 Estimated	1963 Estimated	1961 Actual	1962 Estim a ted	1963 Estimated	No.
			th	ousands of d	ollars				
4, 3 85	4,502	4,740	4, 205	4,437	4,703	61, 474	• •	••	1
4,357	4,758	5, 257	2,967	3,300	3,500	56,936	• •	* *	2
1,144	927	902	1,089	3,719	3,851	32,811	• •	••	3
9,886	10, 187	10, 899	8, 261	11, 456	12, 054	151, 221	••	••	4
5,721	5,705	5,885	4,401	5,957	4,637	96,325	• •	• •	5
4, 165	4, 482	5,014	3,860	5, 499	7,417	54, 896	••	••	6
	Saskatchewar	1		Alberta		E	ritish Columb	ia	
1961 Actual	1962 Estimated	1963 Estimated	1961 Actual	1962 Estimated	1963 Estimated	1961 Actual	1962 Estimated	1963 Estimated	
			th	ousands of d	ollars				
5, 231	5, 909	6,734	20,824	23, 669	25,601	26, 455	28,925	30,264	7
5, 183	6,000	6,700	13, 362	14,830	16, 300	J			8
3,964	4, 246	4, 596	8,580	9, 142	9,041	4,625	4,890	4,993	9
14, 378	16, 155	18, 030	42,766	47, 641	50, 942	31,080	33, 815	35, 257	10
6,700	7,617	8,794	24,778	27, 155	28, 468	15,592	17, 236	17,926	11
7,678	8,538	9, 236	17, 988	20, 486	22, 474	15,488	16, 579	17,331	12

TABLE 4. Gross Current Revenues (Preliminary) 1962, by Provinces

	TABLE 4. Gross Current Revenues	(Ficiality)	/ 130%, Ny 1	TOVINCES	
No.	Items	New- foundland ¹	Prince Edward Island ¹	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			thousands	of dollars	
	Taxation:				
	General and school;				
		0 714			
1	Real property	2,714	2,534	32, 434	22, 276
2	Personal property	3	161	6,529	5,575
3	Business	1,039	279	1,624	2,419
4	Other	1,001	135	1,632	2,965
5	Total general and school taxation	4,757	3, 109	42, 219	33, 235
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	259	45	485	10 1
7	Total taxation	5,016	3, 154	42,704	33, 336
8	Licences and permits	178	55	439	294
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc.	8	6	5 97	311
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:				
	Governments:				
10	Dominion	161	91	2,485	2,556
11	Provincial	1,511	406	5,596	9,650
12	Other municipal	_	-	_	_
	Government enterprises:				
13	Dominion	1	2	447	105
14	Provincial	15	_	285	37
15	Own municipal	103	80	331	382
16	Other contributions	240	4	354	32
17	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	2,031	583	9, 498	12, 762
18	Miscellaneous revenues	295	54	1, 120	806
19	Total gross current revenues	7,528	3,852	54, 358	47, 509

¹ Figures for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Quebec are estimated. ² "Business tax" included with "Real property tax".

TABLE 4. Gross Current Revenues (Preliminary) 1962, by Provinces

			it ite vendes (1				
Quebec ¹	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.
	<u> </u>		thousands of doll	ars			1
					}		
249,454	666,303 ²	68,7443	86,3762	116,689	132, 311	a o	1
		3	• • •	4		4 5	2
27,981	2	5,950	2	7,418	3,675		3
59, 213	107	489	2,435	_	18	• •	4
336, 648	666, 410	75, 183	88, 811	124, 107	136,004	1,510,483	5
55,006	22,544	7, 217	.4,611	10,702	8,869	109,839	6
391,654	688,954	82, 400	93,422	134, 809	144,873	1, 620, 322	7
0.004		4 0.74	0.055				
6,361	7,670	1,654	2, 257	3,450	6,731	29,089	8
7,425	7,960	1,566	1,494	1,943	2,902	24,212	9
,	,,,,,	_,,	-, 202	2,020	2,002	~_, ~	
	16, 185	1,664	• •	2,079	2, 173	••	10
	133,701	8,905	• •	26,856	33,804		11
	3,054	0,000		20,000	00,001		12
• •	3,004	_		_	_	* *	12
• •	1,765	607	• •	698	474	0 0	13
	3,937	881	0 0	99	1,782		14
	2,024	967	e e	10,863	3,166		15
••	869	269	0 0	132	1,777	4 4	16
29,581	161,535	13, 293	21, 110	40,727	43, 176	334, 296	17
19, 235	34,697	2,682	4,662	13,362	13,862	90,775	18
454, 256	900,816	101, 595	122, 945	194, 291	211, 544	2,098,694	19

^{3 &}quot;Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".

TABLE 5. Gross Current Expenditures (Preliminary) 1962, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- foundland ¹	Prince Edward Island¹	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			thousands	of dollars	
1	General government	899	257	3,701	3,331
2	Protection to persons and property	446	409	7,053	4,970
3	Publics works	1,957	398	2,774	2, 682
4	Sanitation and waste removal	716	24	1, 204	823
5	Health	162	1	3,321	985
6	Social welfare	2	50	3, 203	3,865
7	Education (including debt charges)	210	1,822	24,028	22, 133
8	Recreation and community services	150	71	939	1,019
	Debt charges:5				
9	Debenture	830	493	4,502	4,437
10	Other	162	85	1,320	676
11	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	480	33	71	157
12	Provision for reserves	60	100	1, 258	483
13	Contributions to Capital and Loan Fund	1, 338	57	934	345
14	Joint or special expenditures	_	_	_	10
15	Miscellaneous expenditures	162	16	458	1,386
16	Total gross current expenditures	7, 426	3, 816	54, 766	47, 302

TABLE 6. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures Issued by Municipalities (Estimated) 1962, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	
			thousands	s of dollars		
1	General ¹	830	493	4,502	4,437	
2	School		175	4, 758	3,300	
3	Utility	485	127	927	3,719	
4	Totals	1, 315	795	10, 187	11, 456	
5	Principal and sinking fund requirements	490	379	5, 705	5, 957	
6	Interest	825	416	4, 482	5, 499	

¹ As per Table 5, item 9.

¹ Figures for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Quebec are estimated.
² "Social welfare" included in "Health" in Newfoundland.
³ "Health", "Social welfare", "Utility levies" and "Provision for reserves" included in "Misc. expenditures" in Quebec.

TABLE 5. Gross Current Expenditures (Preliminary) 1962, by Provinces

Quebec ¹	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.
			thousands of doll	ars			
49, 248	57, 509	7, 669	7,780	11, 570	11, 207	153, 171	1
65,539	113, 158	12, 321	8,832	21, 105	28, 774	262, 607	2
67,166	126,840	14,951	23, 315	27, 672	16, 209	283, 964	3
12,445	39,677	3,393	2, 707	5,613	6,921	73,523	4
3	16,915	1,973	5,383	9, 703	2,549	40,846 ^{2,3}	5
3	53, 784	4,680	6,726	4,888	23, 981	101, 1772,3	6
146, 274	313,462	36,704	44,631	65,945	66, 1394	721, 3484	7
15 ,059	34, 194	3,160	4, 106	6, 597	10, 171	75, 466	8
79,988	76,273	7, 624	5, 909	23,669	28, 9254	232, 650 ⁴	9
• •	13, 285	559	1,512	303	956	18, 858	10
3	12,069	1, 849	1,504	2,856	1,827	20,846 ³	11
s	9, 757	2,356	2, 041	1, 175	4,587	21,817°	12
14,689	21,338	2,624	4, 236	7, 582	9,588	62,731	13
- 1	2, 778	266	·	196	280	3,530	14
16,4773	8,023	941	2,080	3,868	1, 129	34, 540°	15
466, 885	899, 062	101, 070	120, 762	192, 742	213, 243	2, 107, 074	16

⁴ Debt charges on debentures issued by municipalities for schools are not available and therefore included in "Debt charges" in British Columbia.

⁵ See introduction for explanation.

TABLE 6. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures Issued by Municipalities (Estimated) 1962, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	No.
		tho	usands of dollars		1	
••	76, 273	7,624	5, 909	23,669	28, 925	1
	71,607	6, 400	6,000	14,830	20, 925	2
	34,411	5,702	4, 246	9, 142	4, 890	3
• •	182, 291	19, 726	16, 155	47, 641	33, 815	4
	109, 375	11, 244	7, 617	27, 155	17, 236	5
	72, 916	8, 482	8, 538	20,486	16,579	6

TABLE 7. Gross Current Revenues (Estimated) 1963, by Provinces

	TABLE 7. Gross Current Revenues	s (Estimateu) 1963, By P	Tovinces	
No.	Items	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
-			thousands	of dollars	
	Taxation:				
	General and school:				
1	Real property	2,805	0 751	22 007	00 770
			2,751	33,997	23,738
2	Personal property	2	162	6,840	5,877
3	Business	1,070	280	1,744	2,576
4	Other	1,040	138	1,633	3,110
5	Total general and school taxation	4,917	3,331	44,214	35,301
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	266	48	480	111
7	Total taxation	5, 183	3,379	44,694	35,412
8	Licences and permits	188	65	465	332
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc	8	7	577	308
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:				
	Governments:				
10	Dominion	163	91	2,518	2,541
11	Provincial	1,520	409	6,017	9,638
12	Other municipal	_			_
	Government enterprises:				
13	Dominion	1	2	446	124
14	Provincial	15	_	294	41
15	Own municipal	100	80	323	467
16	Other contributions	240	4	354	32
17	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	2,039	586	9, 952	12,843
		,		0,00%	20,020
18	Miscellaneous revenues	235	56	1,109	775
19	Total gross current revenues	7, 653	4,093	56,797	49,670
		1			

[&]quot;"Business tax" included with "Real property tax".

TABLE 7. Gross Current Revenues (Estimated) 1963, by Provinces

			iii iic iic ii iic ii ii ii ii ii ii ii				
Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No
			thousands of dolla	ars			No.
254,545	709,665 ¹	72,0372	89,3841	121,889	144,083	• •	1
• • •	* * *	2	• • •	• • •.		0 0	2
29,827	1	6,204	1	7,584	3,720	• •	3
62,636	96	491	2,473	-	19	• •	4
347,008	709, 761	78, 732	91, 857	129,473	147,822	1, 592, 416	5
61,881	23,008	7,508	4,927	11,713	9,512	119,454	6
408, 889	732, 769	86,240	96, 784	141, 186	157, 334	1,711,870	7
200,000	104,100	001 220	30, 104	141, 100	101,002	1, 111,010	
7,561	7,938	1,573	2,297	3,463	6,792	30,674	8
7,700	8,030	1,608	1,484	1,877	2,381	23,980	9
	15,122	1,765		2,296	2,320	• •	10
• •	135,131	8,498	0 0	26,825	34,893	* *	11
0 6	3,217			_	****	0 0	12
• •	1,870	615		797	500		13
	4,015	1,035	0 0	97	1,545	• •	14
	1,993	1,488		11,554	3,040	0 0	15
	751	368		121	1,806	• •	16
32, 479	162,099	13,769	21,032	41,690	44, 104	340,593	17
24,082	34,018	2,668	4,419	13,523	13,815	94,700	18
		467 27	4.5.		02.1.12		
480,711	944,854	105, 858	126,016	201,739	224,426	2, 201, 817	19

² "Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".

TABLE 8. Gross Current Expenditures (Estimated) 1963, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			1		
1	General government	920	267	3,798	3,523
2	Protection to persons and property	465	420	7,509	5,217
3	Public works	2,025	404	2,816	3,122
4	Sanitation and waste removal	735	24	1, 213	819
5	Health	16¹	1	3,746	975
6	Social welfare	1	46	3,343	3,883
7	Education (including debt charges)	215	2,022	24,804	24,000
8	Recreation and community services	150	69	974	1,054
	Debt charges: ⁴				
9	Debenture	850	517	4,740	4,703
10	Other	175	71	1,357	702
11	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	480	33	67	182
12	Provision for reserves	60	99	1,163	401
13	Contributions to Capital and Loan Fund	1,270	57	902	293
14	Joint or special expenditures	whelite	-	~~	12
15	Miscellaneous expenditures	165	16	501	1, 275
16	Total gross current expenditures	7,526	4,046	56, 933	50, 161

TABLE 9. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures Issued by Municipalities (Estimated) 1963, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	
		thousands of dollars				
1	General ¹	850	517	4,740	4,703	
2	School	• • •	183	5,257	3,500	
3	Utility	500	131	902	3,851	
4	Totals	1,350	831	10,889	12,054	
5	Principal and sinking fund requirements	495	394	5,885	4,637	
6	Interest	855	437	5,014	7,417	

¹ As per Table 8, item 9.

^{1 &}quot;Social welfare" included in "Health" in Newfoundland.
2 "Health", "Social welfare", "Utility levies" and "Provision for reserves" included in "Misc. expenditures" in Quebec.

TABLE 8. Gross Current Expenditures (Estimated), 1963 by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.
thousands of dollars							
51,892	63,305	8, 256	8,001	12, 286	11,956	164, 204	1
72, 437	119,834	12,469	9,212	22, 100	30, 323	279,986	2
70, 145	131,179	15,309	23, 186	27,728	17,475	293,389	3
12,836	42, 167	3,491	2,802	6,059	7,017	77, 163	4
2	18,409	2,028	4,889	10,096	2,335	42, 4951,2	5
2	56,937	5,024	6,951	5,130	24, 621	105, 935 ^{1,2}	6
160,000	330,073	39,188	46,876	70,295	73, 120³	770, 593³	7
15,666	36,217	3,539	4,454	7,551	10,438	80,112	8
83,960	84,594	8,387	6,734	25,601	30, 2643	250,350³	9
• •	12,631	536	1,572	242	457	17,743	10
2	14,697	1,859	1,666	2,644	1,941	23, 569 ²	11
2	9,147	2,299	1,944	912	4,382	20, 4072	12
12,307	16,986	2,807	3,309	6,932	8,331	53, 194	13
-	2,064	265	_	248	292	2,881	14
17, 1632	8,428	992	1,887	3,850	1,070	35,3472	15
496, 406	946,668	106, 449	123,483	201,674	224, 022	2,217,368	16

³ Debt charges on debentures issued by municipalities for schools are not available and therefore included in "Debt charges" in British Columbia.

⁴ See introduction for explanation.

TABLE 9. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures Issued by Municipalities (Estimated) 1963, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	No.
		thousands	s of dollars			
* *	84,594	8,387	6,734	25,601	30, 264	1
• •	78, 593	6,900	6,700	16,300)	2
e .	35, 876	5,844	4,596	9,041	4,993	3
••	199, 063	21, 131	18,030	50, 942	35, 257	4
• •	119, 155	12,045	8,794	28,468	17,926	5
	79,908	9,086	9, 236	22, 474	17, 331	6

TABLE 10. Gross Municipal Debenture Debt as at December 31, 1961, 1962 and 1963, by Provinces

Province	1961 Actual	1962 Preliminary	1963 Estimated
	thousands of dollars		
Newfoundland	18,615	19,033	19,500
Prince Edward Island	9,351	10,452	10,950
Nova Scotia	96,460	102,714	110,483
New Brunswick	93, 138	92,777	96, 099
Quebec	1,536,032	1,675,775	1,850,000
Ontario	1,701,647	1,826,715	1,996,119
Manitoba	180,749	195,470	215,929
Saskatchewan	160,693	175, 922	190,642
Alberta	455,805	477, 347	494, 296
British Columbia	479,699	502,380	536,378
Total	4, 732, 189	5, 078, 565	5, 520, 396

ESTIMATING AND SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Estimations

Basically the method of estimating is the percentage change in sample data from base to current year applied to total data for the base year. The link or index of change is computed and applied within each "cell" for each item of revenue, expenditure, etc.

The principle might more readily be expressed as follows:

Sample (current) x Total (base) = Estimate of Total (current)

However, because we wish to estimate for two years from the same base, a single ratio that can be applied to sample data for both years' estimates is desirable. This ratio is obtained by a minor transposition in the above formula.

Total (base) x Sample (current) = Estimate of Total (current)

The relationship of Total (base) to Sample (base) is the ratio that may be compiled prior to receipt of current information and may then be applied against the questionnaire data for the two years.

Note 1. This method of estimating does not provide for non-response. It is therefore necessary to substitute data of the base year for missing data of the current year, providing the rate of non-response is not too great. An alternative is to adjust the data of the base year to exclude information of the non-respondents, but this is not practicable. If the rate of non-response is too high, substitution of base year data for the non-respondents would deflate any reported changes to the point where the estimate would differ only slightly from the base. It is therefore more straightforward to substitute base year data in total for the estimate of total for such "cells".

Note 2. Estimates are made only for specific items of revenue and expenditure. Totals and subtotals are not to be estimated but obtained by addition of their estimated components. Due to changes in the proportions of these components to the totals from year to year, or the failure of the sample to reflect these changes, the total of the estimates does not equal the estimated totals. Consequently, estimates of surplus and deficit are not made because they would necessarily contain all the errors of estimating. Preliminary investigation has disclosed the possibility of obtaining more accurate estimates by combining the procedures of (a) estimating for some specific items and totals by the

ratio method; and (b) distributing the items in the residual according to their respective proportions to total in the base year. As an example, in one test, the ratio method of estimation provided excellent estimates for two principal sources of taxation as well as for the total of taxation, but very poor estimates of the remaining sources of taxation. It was found that a breakdown of the residual items of taxation according to their respective proportions to total taxation, derived from base year data, provided a much greater degree of accuracy.

Where the estimate is considered unreliable for any one item in any one "cell", due to underrepresentation of the sample, it is necessary to depart from the standard procedure. Under the circumstances whereby the base is zero, or the percentage change of the ratio is very high, the change in the item should be considered as absolute rather than proportionate.

Adjustments and Additions

The total estimates for each province represent a projection of the data presented in the provincial reports of municipal statistics. To make these estimates comparable in concept with the "actual" series, adjustments and additions are necessary. For both the adjustments and additions, the same methods are used as are used in the "actual" compilations. However, where possible, the most recent data available are used when applying these methods.

Non-Response

Although the cooperation on the part of municipalities sampled was highly commendable, there were a few instances where failure to complete the questionnaire required a change in the estimating procedure. For the most part such situations occurred in groups which were known to change little from year to year, thus permitting the substitution of the most recent data available. An optional method (because the projection was made on a matched municipality basis) would have been to omit the non-respondents from the base data. This method is used only when the proportion of non-respondents to total respondents is low and the lessening representation is permissible.

Limitations

Although the specific items of revenue and expenditure, classified by sources and by function respectively, are common to nearly all municipalities, their relative significance within the financial

structure of each municipality differs to varying degrees. As an example, towns within a certain population size range in a given area might all have real property tax and business tax revenue. But the proportion of real property tax and business tax to total taxation could differ markedly from one town to another within the group. Therefore, the problem occurs whereby it is possible to have a sample representation of twenty per cent for the group by number with varying degrees of representation for each item of revenue and expenditure. It is therefore necessary to consider that the estimates of items most common to all municipalities are less subject to error, due to higher representation, than are the items that are not common to all municipalities within a given group. This circumstance was anticipated prior to the compilations of the estimates and special attention was given in an effort to minimize errors resulting from under-representation of this nature.

Inconsistencies between base and current data also increase the probability of error. Base information was submitted by the municipal auditors, to the provincial governments for publication, and the current information was reported on questionnaires by the municipal officials. Because the data from which the estimates were compiled were obtained from two different sources, differences in method of reporting or interpretation of requirements occurred. Extreme care was exercised to adjust or compensate for differences arising from this cause. As an example of such an occurrence, a municipality might report an expenditure less certain revenue when the base information had shown both revenue and expenditure as gross.

The amount of error was further minimized, relative to the respective provincial totals, by the large representation of the self-representing municipalities. As an example, if the provincial total of any one item was comprised of sixty per cent through self-representation (within which no error of estimate could occur) and forty per cent through estimation, containing an error of five per cent, the relative error to the provincial total would be only two per cent.

With this information, it will be possible to appraise the estimates with an approximation of the probable error contained in the various estimates. Highly variable items, not common to all municipalities, and which do not occur primarily in the large self-representing municipalities, are more subject to error.

Description of Revised Sample

The revised sample introduced in 1957-58 was based on 1956 Census of Population data. It was selected with the intention of overcoming the limitations of the original sample based on data of the

1951 Census of Population. The use of population as the most appropriate basis of selection was retained, and, consequently, all the larger municipalities have again been included. A description of the former sampling technique may be found in the 1959-60 report.

Method of Selecting Revised Sample

As it was unlikely that there would be any change in the format of provincial municipal reports before the 1961 Census results could be used, it was decided that the classification of municipalities used in each provincial report would form the basis for the selection of sample municipalities in each province. The arrangement was desirable in order that base information might be procured readily. The change to a classification within each province therefore constituted the prime difference between the "original" and "revised" samples.

The basis of selection, namely population, differed only slightly in application. Rates of selection in the population size ranges remained unchanged:

Population of 5,000-14,999 with selection rate of 1 in 3.

Population of 2,000 - 4,999 with selection rate of 1 in 10.

Population of 1,000 - 1,999 with selection rate of 1 in 20.

Population of under 1,000 with selection rate of 1 in 45.

The above rates, of course, apply only to the non-self-representing groups and were applied only as accurately as the various provincial classifications of municipalities would permit. In most instances, through the use of advance 1956 Census of Population bulletins, it was possible to arrange municipalities in descending order of population size. Exceptions, in some instances, were of course necessary, but little or no loss of accuracy occurred. Within the size ranges, sample municipalities were selected on a random basis without provision for replacement, but allowance was made for sufficient variation in the rate of selection to accommodate non-response.

Because the stratification differed markedly from one province to another due to their respective peculiarities, detailed explanations must be set out for each province.

All municipalities (other than the self-representing) were consolidated into one group regardless of size and type of incorporation because they are similar in character and perform highly similar functions. In addition, the sampled portion is only a small part of the total.

Prince Edward Island:

There is no municipal report or base information for this province. Therefore the City of Charlottetown and the seven towns were all selected as self-representing. No estimate was made for villages as no data was available. The omission was small in volume.

Nova Scotia:

The self-representing municipalities of (a) those comprising the Metropolitan Area of Halifax (b) other urban municipalities with population of 15,000 and over, and (c) other rural municipalities with population of 15,000 and over, remained unchanged. The non-self-representing groups of urban as well as those of rural municipalities were each consolidated to facilitate estimating procedures.

New Brunswick:

To conform with the system of classification employed by the Department of Municipal Affairs, it was necessary to change the basis of stratification from that of size to that of type of incorporation. Municipalities within the area of Greater Saint John remained self-representing as were the remaining three cities and the two villages. It was necessary to sample only for towns and counties. Four of the 19 towns and five of the 13 counties were selected on a random basis after each group was listed in descending order of population size based on the 1956 Census. In New Brunswick, as in Nova Scotia, greater emphasis with respect to rate of selection was allotted to the larger municipalities in each group.

Because analysis showed that the relative importance of counties was great and the fact that five of the thirteen were already being surveyed, it was decided that the increased accuracy of the estimates would more than offset any disadvantages of the additional work load of surveying all thirteen counties.

Quebec:

Arrangements initiated last year were continued for the survey of Quebec municipalities. The Quebec Bureau of Statistics requested information from municipalities with population of 10,000 and over, and copies of the returns of responding municipalities were forwarded to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. As these municipalities account for approximately 85 per cent of total municipal financial operations, estimates were projected on the trend of the respondents.

Ontario:

The stratification used for the revised sample was derived from the classification used in the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs 1955 Annual Report of Municipal Statistics. The classification contained in that report was by type of incorporation

within population size grouping, with municipalities listed in descending order of population. This form of presenting basic information proved unsuitable for estimating without limited consolidation. For convenience, without a significant loss of accuracy, the 1955 report was used to select the Ontario sample. Assessed population figures were used in place of 1956 census population data after a check showed that there was sufficient similarity between these two sets of figures. Of the 24 municipalities in the five metropolitan areas, only 14 were set out separately; the remainder were contained in their respective groupings of type of incorporation within population size ranges. Cities, separated towns and selected municipalities with population of 15,000 and over comprised the other self-representing municipalities. The remaining municipalities with population of under 15,000 were divided into two sizegroup categories, and sample municipalities were selected from the various groupings of type of incorporation within each of these two major categories. The basis of selection was random with rates determined by population size ranges derived from the original sample.

Manitoba:

The municipal information for Manitoba is compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and is classified in the recommended form. Therefore the only change required was to supplement those "cells" which were considered under-represented, by arbitrarily increasing the rates of selection.

Saskatchewan:

Stratification of the sample was changed to coincide with the classification used in the provincial report of municipal statistics. The stratification used is primarily the type of incorporation with further groupings of towns into three population size-ranges. Cities formed the only self-representing group. The remaining groups (towns of 2,000 and over, towns of 1,000 to 1,999, towns of under 1,000 population, villages and rural municipalities) were sampled on a random basis applying rates derived from the original sample. After an analysis of total taxation of municipalities, it was found that the cities accounted for only 25% of the provincial total. This fact, in addition to the very high ratios due to low-representation, resulted in the decision to arbitrarily increase the rates of selection for the middlesized and smaller towns and villages for the 1957-1958 survey. Villages were too numerous to list in descending order of population. In order to make the required selection a frequency distribution with population ranges of 100 was made to determine at which size levels the rates should be applied. The concentration and consequent higher rate of selection occurred in the range with populations from 100 to 199.

Alberta:

Classification by type of incorporation, as used in the provincial report of municipal statistics, was

used to replace the population size strata of the original sample. The 10 urban and rural municipalities of the two metropolitan areas, other cities, and counties, were treated as self-representing. Counties warranted self-representation due to their recent formation in Alberta and a high probability that more will be formed in the next few years. Towns, villages and municipal districts were sampled at rates determined by population, and selection was made on a random basis.

British Columbia:

Approximately the same representation was provided for in the revised sample. But to conform to the provincial report of municipal statistics, type of incorporation was used to replace the population size range classification previously used. The only self-representing municipalities were within the two metropolitan areas. The remaining cities, villages, and rural districts were sampled randomly at various rates.

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FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS 1963 and 1964

Revenue and Expenditure

PRELIMINARY 1963 - ESTIMATES 1964



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SYMBOLS

The following standard symbols are used in Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications:

- .. figures not available.
- ... not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or zero.
- -- amount too small to be expressed.
- p preliminary figures.
- r revised figures.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS 1963 and 1964

Revenue and Expenditure

PRELIMINARY 1963 - ESTIMATES 1964

This report is the eighth of an annual series presenting estimated gross current revenues and expenditures of municipal governments. An analysis of estimated debenture debt charges and estimated gross debenture debt issued and outstanding at the year end has again been included.

As introduced in the sixth report the presentation of revenue and expenditure data is as follows:

- (a) "Debenture debt charges recoverable" has been deleted by netting to "Debt charges".
- (b) "Debenture debt charges for school purposes" is a component of "Education", whereas it was formerly included in the expenditure item "Debt charges".

Consequently the item "Debt charges" represents debenture and other debt charges for general municipal purposes only, whereas it previously included debenture debt charges for utility and school purposes. These changes conform with the approved method of presentation whereby the expenditure item "Education" approximates the school authority requisition and "Debt charges" is confined to that for general municipal purposes. To provide comparability with the former series and thereby maintain continuity, supplementary data on debenture debt charges of utilities and schools are shown in Tables 3, 6 and 9.

The term "gross", used in this report in respect of revenues and expenditures, indicates that transfers from other levels of government are included but that transfers from other municipalities have been excluded where possible. A residual amount remains in Ontario revenue which represents duplication of expenditures reported.

Gross figures for revenue and expenditure are used in this presentation to conform with the annual report "Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments—Actual". Care must be taken not to compare the data in this report with the municipal segment of our annual report "A Consolidation of Public Finance Statistics—Municipalities, Provinces and Government of Canada (Actual)", where the data are presented on a "net" basis as described in that publication and where capital expenditures are included.

These statistics of "municipal" gross current revenue and expenditure are confined to incorporated municipalities, special areas and districts, as opposed to the broad concept of "local government" which in addition would include health units, school boards, municipally-owned utilities, etc. Exceptions exist in that (1) school board and health unit data are included to the amount of taxation applied at the municipal level and (2) municipally-owned utilities are included to the amount of their surpluses transferred to, or deficits assumed by, municipalities. For gross "municipal" debenture debt, presented in Table 10, the local government concept is employed as it is the general practice for municipal corporations to issue debentures on behalf of school boards, health units and municipally-owned utilities,

For the purpose of determining trends, the estimates for 1963 and 1964 are presented in totals for each province alongside "actual" 1962 figures. These actual figures will appear in the more comprehensive report "Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments—Actual 1962". The 1963 and 1964 data are also presented in a form which will facilitate interprovincial comparison. This year, the Quebec Bureau of Statistics conducted a survey to procure revenue and expenditure information for the year 1964 and forwarded to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics copies of the questionnaires from which estimates were compiled. Estimated debenture debt outstanding for Quebec was derived by projection of trend.

To obtain approximate uniformity in the concepts of municipal governments between provinces, estimated data of special areas, districts, boards, etc., were compiled and included in the provincial totals. In some instances the revenue and expenditure detail was not available. Consequently, some estimates were made in composite form and the combination of such items, which renders interprovincial comparison impossible except in the combined forms, are denoted by footnotes. This situation occurs in the detail of taxation as well as elsewhere and is caused by two sets of circumstances: (1) the detail was not available for each municipality but only in group totals (a form unsuitable to the estimating procedure); and (2) the required detail was not provided even in totals.

The statistics presented here are applicable to the calendar year, the exceptions being education data in three provinces and certain city data in Quebec. In both Prince Edward Island and Quebec education data have been included for the fiscal year ended June 30 of each year presented, e.g. 1961-1962 fiscal year data are included in 1962. British Columbia rural district school taxes were extracted from the Provincial Public Accounts and Estimates for the fiscal year ending the following March 31. A few Quebec cities have fiscal years ending after December 31, but are included with those ending December 31.

As illustrated in the following summary tables of revenue and expenditure, increases occurred each year from 1960 to 1964 in all but one itemized classification of gross current revenues and expenditures. The exception occurred with a slight decline

in "Public works" expenditures for 1961. Although total revenues and expenditures showed a succession of increases, the rate of increase was irregular but within a narrow range and averaged seven per cent per year.

The percentage distribution tables illustrate the consistency of the relationship of the items of revenue and expenditure to their respective totals each year. Sources of revenue and functions of expenditure, with minor exceptions, increased at the same rate as total revenues and expenditures. Of the revenue items "special assessment" taxation which increased at a greater rate was offset by "general" taxation so that total taxes followed the same pattern of growth as total revenues. The percentage distribution of expenditures also showed only slight differences in the trend of the components as compared to total.

December 30, 1964.

Gross Current Revenues by Province, 1960-64

	1960	1961	1962	1963 ^p	1964¹
		mill	ions of dollars	3	
Newfoundland Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Totals	6 3 46 41 425 781 85 108 165 183	7 3 50 44 452 837 96 114 181 199	8 4 55 48 460 904 104 120 195 214 2,112	9 4 58 52 504 968 111 125 207 229	9 4 60 53 562 1,016 116 128 217 244 2,409

¹ Estimated.

Gross Current Expenditures by Province, 1960-64

	1960	1961	1962	1963 ^p	1964¹
		mil	lions of dolla	rs	
Newfoundland Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Totals	6 3 47 40 426 781 86 110 165 181	7 4 51 44 467 833 94 112 178 199	8 4 56 48 472 905 103 120 196 216	9 4 59 52 509 965 109 123 208 230	9 4 61 53 560 1,026 115 127 217 246

¹ Estimated.

Gross Current Revenues, 1960-64

	1960	1961	1962	1963 ^p	1964¹
		mi	llions of dolla	irs	
General taxation Special assessments Licences and permits Interest, tax penalties etc. Grants Other	1, 336 88 25 20 298 76	1,437 102 28 22 312 82	1,510 116 29 26 338 92	1, 624 128 31 27 355 100	1,703 134 32 28 412 102
Totals	1, 843	1, 983	2, 111	2, 265	2, 411

¹ Estimated.

Gross Current Expenditures, 1960-64

	1960	1961	1962	1963 ^p	1964¹
		mil	llions of dolla	rs	
General government Protection Public works Sanitation Health and social welfare Education (including debenture debt charges) Debt charges Miscellaneous	129 221 265 64 131 645 199 191	140 243 262 70 148 704 228 194	161 263 284 74 154 725 250 216	170 282 297 78 149 ² 796 269 228	182 299 304 82 160 ² 865 291 236
Totals	1, 845	1, 989	2, 127	2, 269	2, 419

Percentage Distribution of Gross Current Revenues, 1960-64

	1960	1961	1962	1963 ^p	1964¹
General taxation Special assessments Licences and permits Interest, tax penalties etc. Grants Other Totals	73 5 1 1 16 4 100	73 5 1 1 16 4 100	73 5 1 16 4 100	72 6 1 1 16 4	71 6 1 1 17 4 100

¹ Estimated.

Percentage Distribution of Gross Current Expenditures, 1960-64

	1960	1961	1962	1963 ^p	1964¹
General government Protection Public works Sanitation Health and social welfare Education (including debenture debt charges) Debt charges Miscellaneous Totals	7	7	8	8	8
	12	12	12	12	12
	14	13	13	13	13
	4	4	3	3	3
	7	7	7	7 ²	7 ²
	35	35	35	35	35
	11	12	12	12	12
	10	10	10	10	10

 $^{^{1}}$ Estimated. 2 "Health and social welfare" for Quebec included with "Miscellaneous".

¹ Estimated,
2 "Health and social welfare" for Quebec included with "Miscellaneous".

TABLE 1. Gross Current Revenues 1962, 1963 and 1964, by Provinces

			Tourform dlan		Dein	- Ddd	r-11
		Γ	lewfoundlar	10	Princ	e Edward	Island
No.	Items	1962 Actual	1963 Prelimi- nary	1964 Esti- mated	1962 Actual	1963 Prelimi- nary	1964 Esti- mated
				thousands	of dollars		
	Taxation:					1	
	General and school:						
1	Real property	2, 993	3,312	3,550	2, 339	2,529	2,882
2	Personal property	4	4	4	256	253	252
3	Business	1, 137	1,467	1,585	282	286	347
4	Other	913	1,102	1, 167	134	132	143
5	Total general and school taxation	5, 047	5, 885	6, 306	3, 011	3, 200	3, 624
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	23	28	35	47	66	45
7	Total taxation	5, 070	5,913	6, 341	3,058	3, 266	3, 669
8	Licences and permits	188	203	191	44	58	60
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc	2	7	8	9	7	7
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:						
	Governments:						
10	Dominion	141	147	172	84	84	84
11	Provincial	1,567	1,590	1,641	465	459	458
12	Other municipal	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Government enterprises:						
13	Dominion	3	3	3	_	_	-
14	Provincial		_	-	_	_	_
15	Own and/or other municipal	113	77	80	99	87	88
16	Other contributions	369	423	430	1	1	1
17	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	2, 193	2, 240	2, 326	649	631	631
18	Miscellaneous revenues	330	316	312	68	87	82
19	Total gross current revenues	7, 783	8, 679	9, 178	3, 828	4, 049	4, 449

^{1 &}quot;Other" includes Sales tax of an undisclosed amount up to April 25, 1964 when Provincial administration of Sales tax came into effect.

TABLE 1. Gross Current Revenues 1962, 1963 and 1964, by Provinces

	Nova Scotia		N	ew Brunswic	k		Quebec		
1962 Actual	1963 Prelimi- nary	1964 Esti- mated	1962 Actual	1963 Prelimi- nary	1964 Esti- mated	1962 Actual	1963 Esti- mated	1964 Esti- mated	No.
			thou	sands of dol	lars		-		
32, 429	33, 736	35, 331	22, 966	24,922	26, 187	249,459	272, 545	310,092	1
6, 939	7,362	7,701	5,561	5,902	5,979	• • •		• • •	2
1,624	1,744	1,907	1,916	1,992	2,076	25, 985	27,700	30,700	3
1,634	1,747	1,722	3, 041	3,619	3,626	61, 676¹	65, 241 ¹	26,8631	4
42, 626	44, 589	46, 661	33, 484	36, 435	37, 868	337, 120	365, 486	367, 655	5
508	658	537	187	174	174	58, 109	65, 372	69,025	6
43, 134	45, 247	47, 198	33, 671	36, 609	38, 042	395, 229	430, 858	436, 680	7
438	445	487	305	342	325	6, 327	7, 521	7,857	8
570	661	687	403	426	412	7,805	8,094	8, 204	9
2,518	2,717	2,780	2, 696	2,936	3,033	4,065		• •	10
5, 629	6,140	6, 401	9, 789	9, 799	9,751	17, 274	• •	• •	11
_		_		_	dine	_	• •	4.0	12
470	496	522	105	131	155	3, 277	• •	• •	13
285	295	303	65	77	77	-	• •		14
395	361	349	369	671	502	3,577	• •	• •	15
437	472	465	64	67	68	2, 151	• •	• •	16
9, 734	10, 481	10, 820	13, 088	13, 681	13, 586	30, 344	33, 317	83, 113	17
1, 204	1, 207	1, 198	695	848	747	19,922	24, 942	26, 170	18
55, 080	58, 041	60, 390	48, 162	51, 906	53, 112	459, 627	504,732	562, 024	19

TABLE 1. Gross Current Revenues 1962, 1963 and 1964, by Provinces - Concluded

	TABLE 1. Gross Current Revenues 190	1203	and 1909	E, Dy Flovi	nces – C	Concidue	·u
			Ontario			Manitoba	
No.	Items	1962 Actual	1963 Prelimi- nary	1964 Esti- mated	1962 Actual	1963 Frelimi- nary	1964 Esti- mated
-				thousands	of dollars		
	Taxation:						
	General and school:		4				
1	Real property	667, 346 ²	719,4502	762, 4682	69, 145³	73,681	78,8423
2	Personal property	• • •			3	3	3
3	Business	2	2	2	6,027	6,281	6,530
4	Other	95	82	58	541	555	575
5	Total general and school taxation	667,441	719,532	762, 526	75, 713	80,517	85,947
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	23,365	25, 394	25,590	7,426	7,814	8,076
7	Total taxation	690,806	744,926	788, 116	83, 139	88,331	94, 023
8	Licences and permits	7,727	8,209	8,690	1,635	1,779	1,722
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc	8,384	9, 253	9,753	1,679	1,901	1,863
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:						
	Governments:						
10	Dominion	13,124	13,951	15,203	1,746	1,911	2,035
11	Provincial	135, 110	140,594	143,311	9,737	9,558	9,059
12	Other municipal	3,140	3,223	3,277	-	_	_
	Government entreprises:						
13	Dominion	5,321	5,884	5,715	611	645	190
14	Provincial	2.010	2,549	2, 562	652	851	975
15	Own and/or other municipal	2,113	2,044	1,964	1, 113	1,612	1,989
16	Other contributions	844	757	877	580	771	799
17	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	161,662	169,002	172,909	14, 439	15,348	15,047
18	Miscellaneous revenues	35,765	36,538	36,956	2,735	3,571	3,324
19	Total gross current revenues	904, 344	967,928	1,016,424	103,627	110,930	115,979

² "Business tax" included in "Real property tax".

TABLE 1. Gross Current Revenues 1962, 1963 and 1964, by Provinces - Concluded

\$	Saskatchewar	1		Alberta		В	ritish Columbi	a	
1962 Actual	1963 Prelimi- nary	1964 Esti- mated	1962 Actual	1963 Prelimi- nary	1964 Esti- mated	1962 Actual	1963 Prelimi- nary	1964 Esti- mated	No.
		_	th	ousands of d	ollars				
82, 991 ²	85, 592²	88,782²	116,335	123,272	130, 490	132,747	146,152	158,982	1
					***		* * *	* * *	2
2	2	2	7,459	7,764	8,054	3,675	3,782	3,799	3
1,923	2,075	2,075	_	-	****	16	18	30	4
84,914	87,667	90,857	123, 794	131,036	138, 544	136, 438	149, 952	162,811	5
04, 314	61,001	30,001	180, 174	131,030	130, 544	130, 430	143, 30%	102,011	J
4,614	5,688	6, 122	11,667	12,325	12,821	10, 144	11,069	11,964	6
89, 528	93,355	96, 979	135, 461	143,361	151, 365	146,582	161,021	174,775	7
03 ₁ J&0	30, 303	90,919	1991 401	140, 301	101, 300	130, 30%	101,021	1(4)(10	1
0.404		0 544	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	E 045	
2,481	2,507	2,541	3, 068	3,399	3,392	6,933	6,996	7,045	8
1,608	1,666	1,684	2,344	2,560	2, 563	3,067	2,838	2,394	9
884	• •	• •	2, 108	2, 147	2, 202	2,115	2, 129	2, 261	10
12,342	• •	• •	24,509	26, 266	26,560	34, 215	35,153	36,209	11
_	• •	* *	_	_	_	_	_	_	14
1, 244	• •	••	1, 144	1,376	1,451	482	505	485	13
1,062	••	• •	2,011	2, 285	2, 590	1,782	1,855	1,879	14
4,947	• •	• •	11, 157	12,850	14,076	3,264	2,949	2,807	15
			400		0.0	4 000	4 050	4 540	10
789	**	• •	166	74	68	1,833	1,272	1,540	16
21,268	21,745	21,927	41, 095	44,998	46,947	43,691	43,863	45, 181	17
4,653	5,361	5,037	12,916	12,658	12,919	14,046	14,702	15, 155	18
119,538	124, 634	128, 168	194, 884	206,976	217, 186	214, 319	229, 420	244, 550	19
113, 330	127,001	140, 100	101,001	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	AL 19 100	71,010	220, 120	711,000	

[&]quot;'Personal property tax' included in "Real property tax".

TABLE 2. Gross Current Expenditures 1962, 1963 and 1964, by Provinces

_	TABLE 2. Gross Current Expendi						
			Newfound	land	Princ	ce Edward	Island
No.	Items	1962 Actual	1963 Prelimi- nary	1964 Esti- mated	1962 Actual	1963 Prelimi- nary	1964 Esti- mated
				thousands	of dollars		
1	General government	904	1,075	1, 131	260	283	293
2	Protection to persons and property	489	528	568	414	440	479
3	Public works	1,939	2,257	2,310	407	423	462
4	Sanitation and waste removal	631	716	795	26	26	103
5	Health	13	12	15	1	1	1
6	Social welfare	4	4	4	81	84	76
7	Education (including debt charges)	294	325	370	1,725	1,822	1,970
8	Recreation and community services	152	181	208	77	69	81
9	Debt charges: ²						
10	Debenture	645	740	940	487	538	604
11	Other Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits	230	253	225	73	75	78
1.7	and levies)	267	345	375	28	28	28
12	Provision for reserves	87	95	274	130	106	79
13	Contributions to Capital and Loan Fund	1, 828	2,015	1,668	81	81	81
14	Joint or special expenditures	-	_	_	_	_	_
15	Miscellaneous expenditures	268	241	245	15	17	43
16	Total gross current expenditures	7, 751	8, 787	9, 128	3, 805	3,993	4,378
					-,000	0,000	2,010
			Ontario			Manitaha	
			Ontario)		Manitoba	
		1962 Actual	Ontario	1964 Esti- mated	1962 Actual	Manitoba 1963 Prelimi- nary	1964 Esti- mated
			1963 Prelimi-	1964 Esti-	Actual	1963 Prelimi-	Esti-
17	General government		1963 Prelimi-	1964 Esti- mated	Actual	1963 Prelimi-	Esti-
18	Protection to persons and property	Actual	1963 Preliminary	1964 Esti- mated	Actual of dollars	1963 Prelimi- nary	Esti- mated
18 19	Protection to persons and property	Actual 57, 146	1963 Preliminary	1964 Esti- mated thousands	Actual of dollars	1963 Preliminary	Esti- mated
18 19 20	Protection to persons and property Public works Sanitation and waste removal	57, 146 112, 277 125, 243	1963 Preliminary 59,701 119,399 133,268	1964 Esti- mated thousands 66, 289 126, 744 138, 665	Actual of dollars 7,729 12,449 14,946	1963 Prelimi- nary 8, 155 12, 577 15, 395	8,672 13,268
18 19 20 21	Protection to persons and property Public works Sanitation and waste removal Health	57, 146 112, 277 125, 243	1963 Preliminary 59, 701 119, 399 133, 268	1964 Esti- mated thousands 66, 289 126, 744 138, 665	Actual of dollars 7,729 12,449 14,946	1963 Prelimi- nary 8, 155 12, 577 15, 395	8,672 13,268 15,738
18 19 20 21 22	Protection to persons and property Public works Sanitation and waste removal Health Social welfare	57, 146 112, 277 125, 243 39, 803 16, 251 53, 451	1963 Preliminary 59,701 119,399 133,268 41,790	1964 Esti- mated thousands 66,289 126,744 138,665 44,130	Actual of dollars 7,729 12,449 14,946 3,525	1963 Preliminary 8,155 12,577 15,395 3,461	8,672 13,268 15,738 3,559
18 19 20 21 22 23	Protection to persons and property Public works Sanitation and waste removal Health Social welfare Education (including debt charges)	57, 146 112, 277 125, 243 39, 803 16, 251	1963 Preliminary 59,701 119,399 133,268 41,790 17,223	1964 Esti- mated thousands 66, 289 126, 744 138, 665 44, 130 19, 820	Actual of dollars 7,729 12,449 14,946 3,525 2,004	1963 Preliminary 8,155 12,577 15,395 3,461 2,055	8,672 13,268 15,738 3,559 2,088
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Protection to persons and property Public works Sanitation and waste removal Health Social welfare	57, 146 112, 277 125, 243 39, 803 16, 251 53, 451	1963 Preliminary 59,701 119,399 133,268 41,790 17,223 58,196	1964 Esti- mated thousands 66, 289 126, 744 138, 665 44, 130 19, 820 63, 920	7,729 12,449 14,946 3,525 2,004 5,021	1963 Preliminary 8,155 12,577 15,395 3,461 2,055 4,912	8,672 13,268 15,738 3,559 2,088 4,598
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Protection to persons and property Public works Sanitation and waste removal Health Social welfare Education (including debt charges) Recreation and community services	57, 146 112, 277 125, 243 39, 803 16, 251 53, 451 315, 214	1963 Preliminary 59,701 119,399 133,268 41,790 17,223 58,196 342,837	1964 Esti- mated thousands 6 66, 289 126, 744 138, 665 44, 130 19, 820 63, 920 361, 868	Actual of dollars 7,729 12,449 14,946 3,525 2,004 5,021 37,398 3,310	1963 Preliminary 8,155 12,577 15,395 3,461 2,055 4,912 40,568 3,759	8,672 13,268 15,738 3,559 2,088 4,598 42,649 4,073
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	Protection to persons and property Public works Sanitation and waste removal Health Social welfare Education (including debt charges) Recreation and community services Debt charges: Debenture Other	57, 146 112, 277 125, 243 39, 803 16, 251 53, 451 315, 214 33, 905	1963 Preliminary 59,701 119,399 133,268 41,790 17,223 58,196 342,837 36,769	1964 Esti- mated thousands 66, 289 126, 744 138, 665 44, 130 19, 820 63, 920 361, 868 39, 345 100, 626	Actual of dollars 7,729 12,449 14,946 3,525 2,004 5,021 37,398 3,310 7,892	1963 Preliminary 8,155 12,577 15,395 3,461 2,055 4,912 40,568 3,759 9,042	8,672 13,268 15,738 3,559 2,088 4,598 42,649 4,073 9,866
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	Protection to persons and property Public works Sanitation and waste removal Health Social welfare Education (including debt charges) Recreation and community services Debt charges: Debenture Other Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits	57, 146 112, 277 125, 243 39, 803 16, 251 53, 451 315, 214 33, 905 82, 219 12, 173	1963 Preliminary 59,701 119,399 133,268 41,790 17,223 58,196 342,837 36,769 92,831 9,439	1964 Esti- mated thousands 66, 289 126, 744 138, 665 44, 130 19, 820 63, 920 361, 868 39, 345 100, 626 11, 449	Actual of dollars 7,729 12,449 14,946 3,525 2,004 5,021 37,398 3,310 7,892 505	1963 Preliminary 8,155 12,577 15,395 3,461 2,055 4,912 40,568 3,759 9,042 1,045	8,672 13,268 15,738 3,559 2,088 4,598 42,649 4,073 9,866 1,077
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Protection to persons and property Public works Sanitation and waste removal Health Social welfare Education (including debt charges) Recreation and community services Debt charges: Debenture Other Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	57, 146 112, 277 125, 243 39, 803 16, 251 53, 451 315, 214 33, 905 82, 219 12, 173 12, 158	1963 Preliminary 59,701 119,399 133,268 41,790 17,223 58,196 342,837 36,769 92,831 9,439 15,457	1964 Esti- mated thousands 66, 289 126, 744 138, 665 44, 130 19, 820 63, 920 361, 868 39, 345 100, 626 11, 449 13, 734	Actual of dollars 7,729 12,449 14,946 3,525 2,004 5,021 37,398 3,310 7,892 505 1,845	1963 Preliminary 8,155 12,577 15,395 3,461 2,055 4,912 40,568 3,759 9,042 1,045 1,708	8.672 13,268 15,738 3,559 2,088 4,598 42,649 4,073 9,866 1,077 2,411
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Protection to persons and property Public works Sanitation and waste removal Health Social welfare Education (including debt charges) Recreation and community services Debt charges: Debenture Other Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies) Provision for reserves	57, 146 112, 277 125, 243 39, 803 16, 251 53, 451 315, 214 33, 905 82, 219 12, 173 12, 158 10, 365	1963 Preliminary 59,701 119,399 133,268 41,790 17,223 58,196 342,837 36,769 92,831 9,439 15,457 9,960	1964 Esti- mated thousands 66, 289 126, 744 138, 665 44, 130 19, 820 63, 920 361, 868 39, 345 100, 626 11, 449 13, 734 8, 949	Actual of dollars 7,729 12,449 14,946 3,525 2,004 5,021 37,398 3,310 7,892 505 1,845 2,179	1963 Preliminary 8,155 12,577 15,395 3,461 2,055 4,912 40,568 3,759 9,042 1,045 1,708 1,981	8,672 13,268 15,738 3,559 2,088 4,598 42,649 4,073 9,866 1,077 2,411 2,264
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	Protection to persons and property Public works Sanitation and waste removal Health Social welfare Education (including debt charges) Recreation and community services Debt charges: Debenture Other Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies) Provision for reserves Contributions to Capital and Loan Fund	57, 146 112, 277 125, 243 39, 803 16, 251 53, 451 315, 214 33, 905 82, 219 12, 173 12, 158 10, 365 22, 206	1963 Preliminary 59, 701 119, 399 133, 268 41, 790 17, 223 58, 196 342, 837 36, 769 92, 831 9, 439 15, 457 9, 960 18, 877	1964 Esti- mated thousands 66, 289 126, 744 138, 665 44, 130 19, 820 63, 920 361, 868 39, 345 100, 626 11, 449 13, 734 8, 949 19, 887	Actual of dollars 7,729 12,449 14,946 3,525 2,004 5,021 37,398 3,310 7,892 505 1,845 2,179 2,807	1963 Preliminary 8,155 12,577 15,395 3,461 2,055 4,912 40,568 3,759 9,042 1,045 1,708 1,981 3,060	8,672 13,268 15,738 3,559 2,088 4,598 42,649 4,073 9,866 1,077 2,411 2,264 3,081
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Protection to persons and property Public works Sanitation and waste removal Health Social welfare Education (including debt charges) Recreation and community services Debt charges: Debenture Other Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies) Provision for reserves Contributions to Capital and Loan Fund Joint or special expenditures	57, 146 112, 277 125, 243 39, 803 16, 251 53, 451 315, 214 33, 905 82, 219 12, 173 12, 158 10, 365	1963 Preliminary 59,701 119,399 133,268 41,790 17,223 58,196 342,837 36,769 92,831 9,439 15,457 9,960 18,877 2,776	1964 Esti- mated thousands 66, 289 126, 744 138, 665 44, 130 19, 820 63, 920 361, 868 39, 345 100, 626 11, 449 13, 734 8, 949 19, 887 2, 516	Actual of dollars 7,729 12,449 14,946 3,525 2,004 5,021 37,398 3,310 7,892 505 1,845 2,179 2,807 270	1963 Preliminary 8,155 12,577 15,395 3,461 2,055 4,912 40,568 3,759 9,042 1,045 1,708 1,981 3,060 233	8,672 13,268 15,738 3,559 2,088 4,598 42,649 4,073 9,866 1,077 2,411 2,264 3,081 244
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Protection to persons and property Public works Sanitation and waste removal Health Social welfare Education (including debt charges) Recreation and community services Debt charges: Debenture Other Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies) Provision for reserves Contributions to Capital and Loan Fund	57, 146 112, 277 125, 243 39, 803 16, 251 53, 451 315, 214 33, 905 82, 219 12, 173 12, 158 10, 365 22, 206 3, 174	1963 Preliminary 59, 701 119, 399 133, 268 41, 790 17, 223 58, 196 342, 837 36, 769 92, 831 9, 439 15, 457 9, 960 18, 877	1964 Esti- mated thousands 66, 289 126, 744 138, 665 44, 130 19, 820 63, 920 361, 868 39, 345 100, 626 11, 449 13, 734 8, 949 19, 887	Actual of dollars 7,729 12,449 14,946 3,525 2,004 5,021 37,398 3,310 7,892 505 1,845 2,179 2,807	1963 Preliminary 8,155 12,577 15,395 3,461 2,055 4,912 40,568 3,759 9,042 1,045 1,708 1,981 3,060	8,672 13,268 15,738 3,559 2,088 4,598 42,649 4,073 9,866 1,077 2,411 2,264 3,081

^{1 &}quot;Health", "Social welfare", "Utility levies" and "Provision for reserves" included in "Miscellaneous expenditures" in Quebec.

TABLE 2. Gross Current Expenditures 1962, 1963 and 1964, by Provinces

		Quebec			w Brunswick	Ne		lova Scotia	N	
N	1964 Esti- mated	1963 Prelimi- nary	1962 Actual	1964 Esti- mated	1963 Prelimi- nary	1962 Actual	1964 Esti- mated	1963 Prelimi- nary	1962 Actual	
				ollars	usands of do	tho				
	62,688	60,565	57, 479	3,836	3,583	3, 189	3,987	3,774	3,642	
	77, 646	73, 263	66, 286	5, 456	5, 239	5,007	7,747	7, 255	6,900	
	71,850	70,034	67,060	3,095	3, 386	2,680	3,262	3,118	2,877	
	13,867	13, 169	12,768	771	759	772	1, 398	1,310	1,228	
	1	1	7,523	617	628	876	3,825	3,500	3, 192	
	1	1	4,346	3, 753	4, 174	4,217	3, 399	3,251	2,926	
	199, 400	168,000	146, 269	26, 266	24, 762	22,562	27,702	26,716	25, 578	
	17,593	16,765	16, 115	1, 136	1,074	1,057	1,017	983	868	
	05 150	77 220	62,751	5, 530	4,960	4,356	4,902	5,039	4,667	
1	85, 150	} 77,328	10,819	667	904	616	927	714	967	
	1	1	_	233	255	373	93	59	64	
-	1	1	-	446	614	659	1,248	1,386	1,364	
	16,068	15,313	18, 277	272	499	428	858	962	913	
	-	-	-	_	-	_	_	_	B.100	
1	15, 6741	14, 5421	2,092	1,365	1,342	1,372	732	666	587	
	559, 936	508, 979	471, 785	53, 443	52, 179	48, 164	61,097	58, 733	55, 773	
		British Columbia			Alberta			Saskatchewan		
	1964 Esti- mated	1963 Prelimi- nary	1962 Actual	1964 Esti- mated	1963 Prelimi- nary	1962 Actual	1964 Esti- mated	1963 Prelimi- nary	1962 Actual	
				llars	usands of do	tho				
	13, 190	12,094	11,590	13, 110	12, 625	10,973	8, 470	8, 156	7,728	
	32, 532	30,683	29,039	24,611	23, 126	21,052	9,699	9, 302	8,752	
	18, 102	17, 165	16, 986	27,924	28, 298	28,030	22, 951	23,441	23, 461	
١	7, 308	6, 822	6,509	6,988	6,629	6, 135	3,073	2,893	2,753	
	2, 217	2,501	2,864	12,646	11,580	10, 366	4,335	4,262	4,872	
	25, 393	24, 475	23,812	5,654	5,388	4,988	7,241	7, 161	6,928	
3	82,391 ³	73,5773	65,749³	74,178	70,514	66,019	48, 154	46,642	44,667	
	11,604	11,040	10,241	9,061	7,854	6, 804	4,800	4,392	4,235	
3	33,440³	31,9113	29, 801 ³	25, 202	23, 986	22,766	7, 851	7,467	6, 163	
	1,025	1, 141	1,235	617	686	610	851	554	805	
	2,456	2, 126	2,037	3,412	3,044	3,373	2,291	1,968	2,261	
	4,558	4,985	4,682	2,579	2,114	2,829	1,453	1,253	1,791	
	10,618	10,497	10, 491	6, 179	8, 127	7, 174	3, 462	3,624	3,469	
	167	154	142	78	75	74	-	-	-	
	1, 438	1, 322	1,228	4,666	4, 495	4, 549	1,972	1,819	1,898	
		230, 493	216, 406		208, 541				119,783	

See introduction for explanation.
 Debt charges on debentures issued by municipalities for schools are not available and are therefore included in "Debt charges" in British Columbia.

TABLE 3. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures issued by Municipalities, 1962, 1963 and 1964, by Provinces

-							
		N	ewfoundland	d	Princ	e Edward Is	land
No.	Items	1962 Actual	1963 Esti- mated	1964 Esti- mated	1962 Actual	1963 Esti- mated	1964 Esti- mated
NO.				thousands	of dollars	1	
						1	
1	General ¹	645	740	940	487	538	604
2	School	• • •	• • •	• • •	202	232	267
3	Utility	754	825	905	111	113	116
4	Totals	1,399	1, 565	1,845	800	883	987
5	Principal and sinking fund requirements	520	595	785	346	389	464
6	Interest	879	970	1,060	454	494	523
			Ontario			Manitoba	
		1962 Prelimi- nary	1963 Esti- mated	1964 Esti- mated	1962 Actual	1963 Esti- mated	1964 Esti- mated
				thousands	of dollars		
7	General ¹	82, 219.	92,831	100,626	7,892	9,042	9,866
8	School	66,567	73,460	80,212	7,041	7,900	8,700
9	Utility	35,352	36,992	38,124	6,213	6,304	6,775
10	Totals	184, 138	203, 283	218,962	21, 146	23, 246	25,341
11	Principal and sinking fund requirements	109,350	120,036	128,740	11,677	12,840	13,701
12	Interest	74,788	83, 247	90,222	9,469	10,406	11,640

¹ As per Table 2, items 9 and 25.

TABLE 3. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures issued by Municipalities, 1962, 1963 and 1964, by Provinces

1	Nova Scotia		N	ew Brunswic	k		Quebec		
1962 Actual	1963 Esti- mated	1964 Esti- mated	1962 Actual	1963 Esti- mated	1964 Esti- mated	1962 Actual	1963 Esti- mated	1964 Esti- mated	No
			tho	usands of do	llars				IA
4,667	5,039	4,902	4, 356	4,960	5,530	62,751	• •	• •	
5,044	5,820	6,212	3, 166	3, 267	3,511	61,678	• •		
1,243	1,417	1,330	1,225	1, 286	1,331	34,718	• •	• •	
10,954	12, 276	12, 444	8,747	9,513	10, 372	159, 147	• •	• •	
6,300	7,195	7,040	4,584	5,030	5, 279	89,007	4 0	• •	
4,654	5,081	5,404	4, 163	4, 483	5,093	70,140		• •	
Saskatchewan			Alberta			Bı	itish Columbia	a.	
1962 Actual	1963 Esti- mated	1964 Esti- mated	1962 Actual	1963 Esti- mated	1964 Esti- mated	1962 Actual	1963 Esti- mated	1964 Esti- mated	
			tho	ousands of do	ollars				
6, 163	7,467	7,851	22,766	23,986	25, 202	29,801	31,911	33,440	
5,703	5,955	6,148	13,748	14,684	15, 447				
4,529	4,879	4,999	9,046	9,813	10, 336	4,963	5,301	5,960	
16,395	18,301	18,998	45,560	48, 483	50,985	34, 764	37, 212	39, 400	1
7,842	9,308	9,790	25,862	27,392	28,546	17,434	18,690	19,304	1
8,553	8,993	9, 208	19,698	21,091	22, 439	17,330	18,522	20,096	1

TABLE 4. Gross Current Revenues (Preliminary) 1963, by Provinces

	TABLE 4, Gross Current Revenues (Pre	illilliary) 13	903, Dy F10	vinces	
No.	Items	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick
			thousands	of dollars	
	Taxation:				
	General and school:				
1	Real property	3,312	2,529	33,736	24,922
2	Personal property	4	253	7,362	5,902
3	Business	1,467	286	1,744	1,992
4	Other	1,102	132	1,747	3,619
5	Total general and school taxation	5,885	3,200	44,589	36,435
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	28	66	650	1774
7	Total taxation			658	174
•	A GAZALIVII	5, 913	3,266	45,247	36,609
8	Licences and permits	203	58	445	342
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc	7	7	661	426
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:				
	Governments:				
10	Dominion	147	84	2,717	2,936
11	Provincial	1,590	459	6,140	9,799
12	Other municipal	man		***	-
	Government enterprises:				
13	Dominion	3		400	101
14	Provincial	3	_	496	131
15	Own municipal and/or other municipal	P179	_	295	77
	own manifespar and/or other municipal	77	87	361	671
16	Other contributions	423	1	472	67
17	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	2,240	631	10,481	13,681
18	Miscellaneous revenues	316	87	1,207	848
19	Total gross current revenues	8, 679	4,049	58,041	51, 906
	¹ Figures for Quehec are estimated	-			

¹ Figures for Quebec are estimated.
² "Business tax" included with "Real property tax".

TABLE 4. Gross Current Revenues (Preliminary) 1963, by Provinces

Quebec ¹	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	
			thousands of doll	QPC			No.
			lious and so don	a, 5			
272, 545	719,4502	73,6813	85, 592 ²	123,272	146,152	• •	1
• • •		3	• • •	• • •			2
27,700	2	6,281	2	7,764	3,782	ę s	3
65,241	82	555	2, 075	_	18	• •	4
365,486	719, 532	80, 517	87,667	131,036	149, 952	1,624,299	5
65,372	25,394	7,814	5,688	12,325	11,069	128, 588	6
430, 858	744,926	88, 331	93,355	143,361	161,021	1,752,887	7
7,521	8, 209	1,779	2,507	3,399	6,996	31, 459	8
8, 094	9, 253	1,901	1,666	2,560	2,838	27,413	9
••	13,951	1,911	• •	2,147	2,129	0 0	10
••	140,594	9,558	• •	26,266	35,153	• •	11
	3,223	-		-	_	0.0	12
• •	5,884	645		1,376	505		13
	2,549	851	• •	2,285	1,855	• •	14
• •	2,044	1,612	• •	12,850	2,949	••	15
••	757	771	••	74	1,272	••	16
33,317	169, 002	15,348	21,745	44, 998	43,863	355,306	17
24, 942	36,538	3,571	5,361	12,658	14,702	100,230	18
504,732	967,928	110,930	124,634	206, 976	229,420	2,267,295	19

^{*&}quot;Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".

TABLE 5. Gross Current Expenditures (Preliminary) 1963, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick
-			thousands	of dollars	
1	General government	1,075	283	3,774	3,583
2	Protection to persons and property	528	440	7, 255	5, 239
3	Public works	2,257	423	3, 118	3,386
4	Sanitation and waste removal	716	26	1,310	759
5	Health	12	1	3,500	628
6	Social welfare	4	84	3,251	4, 174
7	Education (including debt charges)	325	1,822	26,716	24, 762
8	Recreation and community services	181	69	983	1,074
	Debt charges:4				
9	Debenture	740	538	5, 039	4, 960
10	Other	253	75	714	904
11	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	345	28	59	255
12	Provision for reserves	95	106	1, 386	614
13	Contributions to Capital and Loan Fund	2,015	81	962	499
14	Joint or special expenditures		-	-	minos.
15	Miscellaneous expenditures	241	17	666	1,342
16	Total gross current expenditures	8, 787	3, 993	58, 733	52, 179

TABLE 6. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures issued by Municipalities (Estimated) 1963, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island thousands	Nova Scotia of dollars	New Bruns- wick
1	General ¹	740	538	5,039	4,960
2	School	• • •	232	5, 820	3,267
3	Utility	825	113	1,417	1, 286
4	Totals	1, 565	883	12, 276	9, 513
5	Principal and sinking fund requirements	595	389	7, 195	5,030
6	Interest	970	494	5,081	4,483

¹ As per Table 5, item 9.

¹ Figures for Quebec are estimated.
² "Health", "Social welfare", "Utility levies" and "Provision for reserves" included in "Miscellaneous expenditures" in Quebec.

TABLE 5. Gross Current Expenditures (Preliminary) 1963, by Provinces

Quebec ¹	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.
		t	housands of dolla	ıs			
60, 565	59, 701	8, 155	8, 156	12, 625	12, 094	170,011	1
73, 263	119,399	12,577	9,302	23, 126	30, 683	281,812	2
70,034	133, 268	15,395	23,441	28, 298	17, 165	296,785	3
13, 169	41,790	3,461	2, 893	6,629	6, 822	77,575	4
2	17, 223	2,055	4, 262	11,580	2,501	41,7622	5
2	58, 196	4,912	7, 161	5,388	24, 475	107, 645²	6
168,000	342,837	40,568	46, 642	70,514	73, 5773	795, 7633	7
16, 765	36, 769	3,759	4,392	7,854	11, 040	82, 886	8
77, 328	92, 831	9,042	7,467	23, 986	31, 9113	••	9
11, 340	9, 439	. 1,045	554	686	1, 141	••	10
2	15,457	1,708	1,968	3, 044	2, 126	24, 990²	11
2	9, 960	1,981	1, 253	2, 114	4,985	22,4942	12
15,313	18, 877	3,060	3,624	8, 127	10,497	63,055	13
***	2, 776	233		75	154	3, 238	14
14,5422	6,741	1,046	1,819	4,495	1,322	32, 231 ²	15
508, 979	965, 264	108, 997	122, 934	208, 541	230, 493	2, 268, 900	16

⁵ Debt charges on debentures issued by municipalities for schools are not available and therefore included in "Debt charges" in British Columbia.

4 See introduction for explanation.

TABLE 6. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures issued by Municipalities (Estimated) 1963, by Provinces

Quebec	Quebec Ontario				Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	No.
		thous	sands of dollars					
	92, 831	9, 042	7,467	23, 986	31,911	1		
	73,460	7,900	5, 955	14,684	• •	2		
••	36, 992	6,304	4, 879	9, 813	5,301	3		
••	203, 283	23, 246	18, 301	48, 483	37, 212	4		
••	120, 036	12,840	9,308	27,392	18,690	5		
• •	83,247	10, 406	8, 993	21,091	18,522	6		

TABLE 7. Gross Current Revenues (Estimated) 1964, by Provinces

	TABLE 1. Gloss Cuttent Revenues (Estimated) 1904, by kilovinces										
No.	Items	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick						
			thousands	of dollars							
	Taxation:										
	General and school:										
1	Real property	3,550	2, 882	35, 331	26, 187						
2	Personal property	4	252	7, 701	5,979						
3	Business	1, 585	347	1,907	2,076						
4	Other	1, 167	143	1,722	3,626						
5	Total general and school taxation	6, 306	3, 624	46, 661	37, 868						
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	35	45	537	174						
7	Total taxation	6, 341	3, 669	47, 198	38, 042						
8	Licences and permits	191	60	487	325						
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc	8	7	687	412						
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:										
	Governments:										
10	Dominion	172	84	2,780	3,033						
11	Provincial	1, 641	458	6, 401	9,751						
12	Other municipal		_	_	_						
	Government enterprises:										
13	Dominion	3	_	522	155						
14	Provincial	_	_	303	77						
15	Own and/or other municipal	80	88	349	502						
16	Other contributions	430	1	465	68						
17	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	2, 326	631	10, 820	13, 586						
18	Miscellaneous revenues	312	82	1, 198	747						
19	Total gross current revenues	9, 178	4, 449	60, 390	53, 112						

^{&#}x27; "Business tax" included with "Real property tax".

TABLE 7. Gross Current Revenues (Estimated) 1964, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No
			thousands of dolla	ars			
310,092	762, 468¹	78, 842 ²	88, 782¹	130, 490	158, 982	• •	1
• • •	• • •	2	•••	•••	• • •	• •	2
30, 700	1	6, 530	1	8,054	3,799	• •	3
26, 863	58	575	2,075	-	30	••	4
367, 655	762, 526	85, 947	90, 857	138, 544	162, 811	1, 702, 799	5
69, 025	25,590	8,076	6, 122	12, 821	11, 964	134, 389	6
436, 680	788, 116	94, 023	96, 979	151, 365	174, 775	1, 837, 188	7
7, 857	8, 690	1,722	2, 541	3, 392	7, 045	32, 310	8
8, 204	9, 753	1,863	1,684	2, 563	2,394	27, 575	9
• •	15, 203	2,035	• •	2, 202	2, 261	• •	10
••	143,311	9,059	• •	26, 560	36, 209	• •	11
••	3, 277	_	••		-	• •	12
• •	5, 715	190		1, 451	485	* *	13
• •	2, 562	975		2, 590	1, 879	• •	14
• •	1, 964	1,989	• •	14,076	2, 807	••	15
	877	799	• •	68	1,540	• •	16
83, 113	172, 909	15, 047	21, 927	46, 947	45, 181	412, 487	17
26, 170	36, 956	3,324	5,037	12, 919	15, 155	101, 900	18
562, 024	1, 016, 424	115, 979	128, 168	217, 186	244, 550	2, 411, 460	19

^{2 &}quot;Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".

TABLE 8. Gross Current Expenditures (Estimated) 1964, by Provinces

-				,	
No.	Items	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New- Bruns- wick
			thousands	of dollars	
1	General government	1, 131	293	3,987	3,836
2	Protection to persons and property	568	479	7,747	5,456
3	Public works	2,310	462	3,262	3,095
4	Sanitation and waste removal	795	103	1,398	771
5	Health	15	1	3,825	617
6	Social welfare	4	76	3,399	3,753
7	Education (including debt charges)	370	1,970	27,702	26, 266
8	Recreation and community services	208	81	1,017	1,136
	Debt charges:3				
9	Debenture	940	604	4,902	5,530
10	Other	225	78	927	667
11	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits				
10	and levies)	375	28	93	233
12	Provision for reserves	274	79	1,248	446
13	Contributions to Capital and Loan Fund	1,668	81	858	272
14	Joint or special expenditures	-	- 1	_	_
15	Miscellaneous expenditures	245	43	732	1,365
16	Total groups surrent annual litera				
10	Total gross current expenditures	9, 128	4, 378	61, 097	53, 443

^{1 &}quot;Health", "Social welfare", "Utility levies" and "Provision for reserves" included in "Miscellaneous expenditures" in Quebec.

TABLE 9. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures issued by Municipalities (Estimated) 1964, by Provinces

-					
No.	Items	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick
			thousands	of dollars	
1	General ¹	940	604	4,902	5,530
2	School	4 4 4	267	6,212	3,511
3	Utility	905	116	1,330	1,331
4	Totals	1, 845	987	12, 444	10, 372
5	Principal and sinking fund requirements	785	464	7,040	5, 279
6	Interest	1,060	523	5,404	5,093

¹ As per Table 8, item 9.

TABLE 8. Gross Current Expenditures (Estimated), 1964 by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.
			thousands of dol	lars			
62,688	66,289	8,672	8, 470	13,110	13, 190	181,666	1
77,646	126,744	13,268	9,699	24,611	32, 532	298,750	2
71,850	138,665	15,738	22,951	27,924	18, 102	304,359	3
13,867	44,130	3,559	3,073	6,988	7,308	81,992	4
1	19,820	2,088	4, 335	12,646	2,217	45, 5641	5
1	63,920	4,598	7, 241	5,654	25, 393	114,038 ¹	6
199,400	361,868	42,649	48, 154	74,178	82,3912	864,9482	7
17,593	39,345	4,073	4,800	9,061	11,604	88,918	8
85, 150	100,626	9,866	7,851	25, 202	33, 440²	• •	9
05, 150	11,449	1,077	851	617	1,025		10
1	13,734	2,411	2, 291	3,412	2,456	25,033¹	11
1	8,949	2, 264	1,453	2,579	4,558	21,8501	12
16,068	19,887	3,081	3, 462	6,179	10,618	62,174	13
_	2,516	244	_	78	167	3,005	14
15,6741	7,592	1,214	1,972	4,666	1,438	34,941 ¹	15
559, 936	1, 025, 534	114, 802	126, 603	216, 905	246, 439	2, 418, 265	16

² Debt charges on debentures issued by municipalities for schools are not available and therefore included in "Debt charges" in British Columbia.

³ See introduction for explanation.

TABLE 9. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures issued by Municipalities (Estimated) 1964, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	No.
		thousands	of dollars			
	100,626 80,212 38,124 218,962	9,866 8,700 6,775 25,341	7,851 6,148 4,999	25, 202 15, 447 10, 336 50, 985	33,440 5,960 39,400	1 2 3
	128,740 90,222	13,701 11,640	9, 790 9,208	28,546 22,439	19,304 20,096	5 6

TABLE 10. Gross Municipal Debenture Debt as at December 31, 1962, 1963 and 1964, by Provinces

Province	1962 Actual	1963 Preli- minary	1964 Esti- mated
		thousands of dollars	
Newfoundland	19,668	19,321	19,457
Prince Edward Island	11,492	12,506	13,050
Nova Scotia	105,521	113,614	119,811
New Brunswick	85,517	88,688	92,861
Quebec	1, 675, 755	1,816,000¹	1,957,000
Ontario	1,832,172	1,965,909	2, 184, 199
Manitoba	190,594	212, 238	228,372
Saskatchewan	175, 237	188, 144	202, 761
Alberta	475,507	490,212	503,506
British Columbia	503,133	550,057	570,461
Totals	5, 074, 596	5, 456, 689	5, 891, 478

¹ Estimated.

ESTIMATING AND SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Estimations

Basically the method of estimating is the percentage change in sample data from base to current year applied to total data for the base year. The link or index of change is computed and applied within each "cell" for each item of revenue, expenditure, etc.

The principle might more readily be expressed as follows:

 $\frac{\text{Sample (current)}}{\text{Sample (base)}} \times \text{Total (base)} = \frac{\text{Estimate of total (current)}}{\text{Estimate of total (current)}}$

However, because we wish to estimate for two years from the same base, a single ratio that can be applied to sample data for both years' estimates is desirable. This ratio is obtained by a minor transposition in the above formula.

Total (base) Sample (current) = Estimate of total (current)

The relationship of Total (base) to Sample (base) is the ratio that may be compiled prior to receipt of current information and may then be applied against the questionnaire data for the two years.

Note 1. This method of estimating does not provide for non-response. It is therefore necessary to substitute data of the base year for missing data of the current year, providing the rate of non-response is not too great. An alternative is to adjust the data of the base year to exclude information of the non-respondents, but this is not practicable. If the rate of non-response is too high, substitution of base year data for the non-respondents would deflate any reported changes to the point where the estimate would differ only slightly from the base. It is therefore more straightforward to substitute base year data in total for the estimate of total for such "cells".

Note 2. Estimates are made only for specific items of revenue and expenditure. Totals and subtotals are not estimated but obtained by addition of their estimated components. Due to changes in the proportions of these components to the totals from year to year, or the failure of the sample to reflect these changes, the total of the estimates does not equal the estimated totals. Consequently, estimates of surplus and deficit are not made because they would necessarily contain all the errors of estimating. Preliminary investigation has disclosed the possibility of obtaining more accurate estimates by combining the procedures of (a) estimating for some specific items and totals by the ratio method; and (b) distributing the items in the residual according to their respective proportions to total in the base year. As an example, in one test, the ratio method of estimation provided excellent estimates for two principal sources of taxation as well as for the total of taxation, but very poor estimates of the remaining sources of taxation. It was found that a breakdown of the residual items of taxation according to their respective proportions to total taxation, derived from base year data, provided a much greater degree of accuracy.

Where the estimate is considered unreliable for any one item in any one "cell", due to underrepresentation of the sample, it is necessary to depart from the standard procedure. Under the circumstances whereby the base is zero, or the percentage change of the ratio is very high, the change in the item should be considered as absolute rather than proportionate.

Adjustments and Additions

The total estimates for each province represent a projection of the data presented in the provincial reports of municipal statistics. To make these estimates comparable in concept with the "actual" series, adjustments and additions are necessary. For both the adjustments and additions, the same methods are used as are used in the "actual" compilations. However, where possible, the most recent data available are used when applying these methods.

Non-Response

Although the cooperation on the part of municipalities sampled was highly commendable, there were a few instances where failure to complete the questionnaire required a change in the estimating procedure. For the most part such situations occurred in groups which were known to change little from year to year, thus permitting the substitution of the most recent data available. An optional method (because the projection was made on a matched municipality basis) would have been to omit the non-respondents from the base data. This method is used only when the proportion of non-respondents to total respondents is low and the lessening representation is permissible.

Limitations

Although the specific items of revenue and expenditure, classified by sources and by function respectively, are common to nearly all municipalities, their relative significance within the financial structure of each municipality differs to varying degrees. As an example, towns within a certain population size range in a given area might all have real property tax and business tax revenue. But the proportion of real property tax and business tax to

total taxation could differ markedly from one town to another within the group. Therefore, the problem occurs whereby it is possible to have a sample representation of twenty per cent for the group by number with varying degrees of representation for each item of revenue and expenditure. It is therefore necessary to consider that the estimates of items most common to all municipalities are less subject to error, due to higher representation, than are the items that are not common to all municipalities within a given group. This circumstance was anticipated prior to the compilations of the estimates and special attention was given in an effort to minimize errors resulting from under-representation of this nature.

Inconsistencies between base and current data also increase the probability of error. Base information was submitted by the municipal auditors, to the provincial governments for publication, and the current information was reported on questionnaires by the municipal officials. Because the data from which the estimates were compiled were obtained from two different sources, differences in method of reporting or interpretation of requirements occurred. Extreme care was exercised to adjust or compensate for differences arising from this cause. As an example of such an occurrence, a municipality might report an expenditure less certain revenue when the base information had shown both revenue and expenditure as gross.

The amount of error was further minimized, relative to the respective provincial totals, by the large representation of the self-representing municipalities. As an example, if the provincial total of any one item was comprised of sixty per cent through self-representation (within which no error of estimate could occur) and forty per cent through estimation, containing an error of five per cent, the relative error to the provincial total would be only two per cent.

With this information, it will be possible to appraise the estimates with an approximation of the probable error contained in the various estimates. Highly variable items, not common to all municipalities, and which do not occur primarily in the large self-representing municipalities, are more subject to error.

Description of Revised Sample

The revised sample introduced in 1957-58 was based on 1956 Census of Population data and has been revised annually to take into account changes in municipal government structure and the latest Census of Population data. It was selected with the intention of overcoming the limitations of the original sample based on data of the 1951 Census of Population. The use of population as the most appropriate basis of selection has been retained, and consequently, all the larger municipalities are again included. A description of the original sampling technique may be found in the 1959-60 report.

Method of Selecting Revised Sample

As it was unlikely that there would be any substantial change in the format of provincial municipal reports, it was decided that the classification of municipalities used in each provincial report would form the basis for the selection of sample municipalities in each province. The arrangement was desirable in order that base information might be procured readily. The change to a classification within each province therefore constituted the prime difference between the "original" and "revised" samples.

The basis of selection, namely population, differed only slightly in application. Rates of selection in the population size ranges remained unchanged:

Population of 5.000-14,999 with selection rate of 1 in 3.

Population of 2,000 - 4,999 with selection rate of 1 in 10.

Population of 1,000 - 1,999 with selection rate of 1 in 20.

Population of under 1,000 with selection rate of 1 in 45.

The above rates, of course, apply only to the non-self-representing groups and were applied only as accurately as the various provincial classifications of municipalities would permit. In most instances, through the use of Census of Population bulletins, it was possible to arrange municipalities in descending order of population size. Exceptions, in some instances, were of course necessary, but little or no loss of accuracy occurred. Within the size ranges, sample municipalities were selected on a random basis without provision for replacement but allowance was made for sufficient variation in the rate of selection to accommodate non-response.

Because the stratification differed markedly from one province to another due to their respective peculiarities, detailed explanations must be set out for each province.

Newfoundland:

All municipalities (other than the self-representing) were consolidated into one group regardless of size and type of incorporation because they are similar in character and perform highly similar functions. In addition, the sampled portion is only a small part of the total.

Prince Edward Island:

There is no municipal report of base information for this province. Therefore the City of Charlottetown and the seven towns were all selected as self-representing. No estimate was made for villages as no data was available. The omission was small in volume.

Nova Scotia:

The self-representing municipalities are (a) those comprising the Metropolitan Area of Halifax and the Major Urban Area of Sydney-Glace Bay (b) other urban municipalities with population of 15,000 and over, and (c) other rural municipalities with population of 15,000 and over. The non-self-representing groups of urban as well as those of rural municipalities were each consolidated to facilitate estimating procedures.

New Brunswick:

To conform with the system of classification employed by the Department of Municipal Affairs, it was necessary to change the basis of stratification from that of size to that of type of incorporation. Municipalities within the area of Greater Saint John are self-representing as are the remaining three cities, one village and fourteen counties. It was necessary to sample only for towns. Five of the 19 towns were selected on a random basis after the group was listed in descending order of population size.

Consideration was given to sampling counties, but analysis showed that the relative importance of counties is great and it was decided that the increased accuracy of the estimates would more than offest any disadvantages of the additional work load of surveying all counties.

Quebec:

Arrangements initiated two years ago were continued for the survey of Quebec municipalities. The Quebec Bureau of Statistics requested information from municipalities with population of 10,000 and over, and copies of the returns of responding municipalities were forwarded to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. As these municipalities account for approximately 85 per cent of total municipal financial operations, estimates were projected on the trend of the respondents.

Ontario:

The stratification used for the revised sample was derived from the classification used in the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs Annual Report of Municipal Statistics. The classification contained in this report is by type of incorporation within population size grouping, with municipalities listed in descending order of population. This form of presenting basic information proved unsuitable for estimating without limited consolidation. For convenience, without a significant loss of accuracy, the report was used to select the Ontario sample. Assessed population figures were used in place of Census of Population data after a check showed that there was sufficient similarity between these two sets of figures. Of the 97 municipalities in the seven metropolitan areas, and 10 major urban areas only 14 were set out separately; the remainder were contained in their respective groupings of type of incorporation within population size ranges. Cities, separated towns, counties and selected municipalities with population of 15,000 and over comprised the other self-representing municipalities,

The remaining municipalities with population of under 15,000 were divided into two size-group categories, and sample municipalities were selected from the various groupings of type of incorporation within each of these two major categories. The basis of selection was random with rates determined by population size ranges derived from the original sample.

Manitoba:

The municipal information for Manitoba is compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and is classified in the recommended form. Therefore the only change required was to supplement those "cells" which were considered under-represented, by arbitrarily increasing the rates of selection.

Saskatchewan:

Stratification of the sample is designed to coincide with the classification used in the provincial report of municipal statistics. The stratification used is primarily the type of incorporation with further groupings of towns into three population size-ranges. Cities formed the only self-representing group. The remaining groups (towns of 2,000 and over, towns of 1,000 to 1,999, towns of under 1,000 population, villages and rural municipalities) were each sampled on a random basis applying rates derived from the original sample. After an analysis of total taxation of municipalities, it was found that the cities accounted for only 25% of the provincial total. This fact, in addition to the very high ratios due to low-representation, resulted in the decision to arbitrarily increase the rates of selection for the middle-sized and smaller towns and villages. Villages were too numerous to list in descending order of population. In order to make the required selection a frequency distribution with population ranges of 100 was made to determine at which size levels the rates should be applied. The concentration and consequent higher rate of selection occurred in the range with populations from 100 to 199.

Alberta:

Classification by type of incorporation, as used in the provincial report of municipal statistics, was used as the basis of selection. The 10 urban and rural municipalities of the two metropolitan areas, other cities, and counties, were treated as self-representing. Counties warranted self-representation due to the continuation of their formation in Alberta and a high probability that more will be formed in the next few years. Towns, villages and municipal districts were sampled at rates determined by population, and selection was made on a random basis.

British Columbia:

To conform to the provincial report of municipal statistics, type of incorporation was used to replace the population size range classification used originally. The only self-representing municipalities were within the two metropolitan areas. The remaining cities, villages, and rural districts were sampled randomly at various rates.



DUG

CATALOGUE No. 68-203



Canada. Statistics, Bureau of

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

(1964 and 1965)

Revenue and Expenditure

PRELIMINARY 1964 - ESTIMATES 1965

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SYMBOLS

The following standard symbols are used in Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications:

- .. figures not available.
- ... not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or zero.
- -- amount too small to be expressed.
- p preliminary figures.
- r revised figures.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS 1964 and 1965

Revenue and Expenditure

PRELIMINARY 1964 - ESTIMATES 1965

This report is the ninth of an annual series presenting estimated current revenues and expenditures of municipal governments. An analysis of estimated debenture debt charges and estimated gross debenture debt issued and outstanding at the year end has again been included.

As introduced in the sixth report the presentation of revenue and expenditure data is as follows:

- (a) "Debentures debt charges recoverable" has been deleted by netting to "Debt charges".
- (b) "Debenture debt charges for school purposes" is a component of "Education", whereas it was formerly included in the expenditure item "Debt charges".

Consequently the item "Debt charges" represents debenture and other debt charges for general municipal purposes only, whereas it previously included debenture debt charges for utility and school purposes. These changes conform with the approved method of presentation whereby the expenditure item "Education" approximates the school authority requisition and "Debt charges" is confined to that for general municipal purposes. To provide comparability with the former series and thereby maintain continuity, supplementary data on debenture debt charges of utilities and schools are shown in Tables 3, 6 and 9.

The terms "revenue" and "expenditure", used in this report indicate that transfers from other levels of government are included but that transfers from other municipalities have been excluded where possible. A residual amount remains in Ontario revenue which represents duplication of expenditures reported.

Figures for revenue and expenditure are used in this presentation to conform with the annual report "Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments—Actual", Catalogue No. 68-204. Care must be taken not to compare the data in this report with the municipal segment of our annual report "Consolidated Public Finance—Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments", Catalogue No. 68-202, where the data are presented on a "net" basis as described in that publication and where capital expenditures are included.

These statistics of "municipal" current revenue and expenditure are confined to incorporated municipalities, special areas and districts, as opposed to the broad concept of "local government" which in addition would include health units, school boards, municipally-owned utilities, etc. Exceptions

exist in that (1) school board and health unit data are included to the amount of taxation applied at the municipal level and (2) municipally-owned utilities are included to the amount of their surpluses transferred to, or deficits assumed by, municipalities. For gross "municipal" debenture debt, presented in Table 10, the local government concept is employed as it is the general practice for municipal corporations to issue debentures on behalf of school boards, health units and municipally-owned utilities, etc.

Legislation in three provinces provides, through grants, a certain measure of relief to municipal taxpayers in regards to property taxes payable by them.

In Ontario an unconditional per capita grant is payable by the Province to the municipalities to be applied solely for the benefit of persons paying taxes on residential or farm properties. The tax levy on these ratepayers is reduced by the amount of this grant.

In British Columbia under the Home-owners Grant Act the Province provides tax relief for resident home-owners. The maximum amount of this grant was \$100.00 in 1965, and no grant is made when the tax payable is \$1.00 or less. The amount of the grant claimed by the home-owner on payment of his property taxes is credited by the municipality to reduce the home-owners tax account. The grant has no effect on the amount of taxes levied by the municipalities.

In Manitoba, commencing in 1965 a school tax rebate grant has been provided by provincial legislation. This rebate is the lesser of \$50.00 or 50% of the yearly school tax. As in British Columbia this rebate is applied at the time of payment of taxes and does not affect the tax levy of the municipalities.

For the purpose of determining trends, the estimates for 1964 and 1965 are presented in totals for each province alongside "actual" 1963 figures. These actual figures will appear in the more comprehensive report "Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments—Actual 1963". The 1964 and 1965 data are also presented in a form which will facilitate interprovincial comparison. This year, the Quebec Bureau of Statistics conducted a survey to procure revenue and expenditure information for the year 1965 and forwarded to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated totals for inclusion in this report. Estimated debenture debt outstanding for Quebec was derived by projection of trend.

To obtain approximate uniformity in the concepts of municipal governments between provinces. estimated data of special areas, districts, boards, etc., were compiled and included in the provincial totals. In some instances the revenue and expenditure detail was not available. Consequently, some estimates were made in composite form and the combination of such items, which renders interprovincial comparison impossible except in the combined forms, are denoted by footnotes. This situation occurs in the detail of taxation as well as elsewhere and is caused by two sets of circumstances: (1) the detail was not available for each municipality but only in group totals (a form unsuitable to the estimating procedure); and (2) the required detail was not provided even in totals.

The statistics presented here are applicable to the calendar year, the exceptions being education data in three provinces and certain city data in Quebec. In both Prince Edward Island and Quebec education data have been included for the fiscal year ended June 30 of each year presented, e.g. 1963-1964 fiscal year data are included in 1963. British Columbia rural district school taxes were

extracted from the Provincial Public Accounts and Estimates for the fiscal year ending the following March 31. A few Quebec cities have fiscal years ending after December 31, but are included with those ending December 31.

As illustrated in the following summary tables of revenue and expenditure, in most instances increases occurred each year from 1961 to 1965 in all itemized classifications of current revenues and expenditures. Exceptions occurred with a slight decline in "Special assessments", and "Interest and tax penalties" for 1963 and in "Other revenue" for 1964. Although total revenues and expenditures showed a succession of increases, the rate of increase was irregular but within a narrow range and averaged almost eight per cent per year.

The percentage distribution tables illustrate the consistency of the relationship of the items of revenue and expenditure to their respective totals each year. Sources of revenue and functions of expenditure, with minor exceptions, increased at the same rate as total revenues and expenditures.

February 28, 1966.

Current Revenue by Province, 1961-65

	1961	1962	1963 ^p	1964 ^p	1965¹
Newfoundland Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Totals	7 3 50 44 452 837 96 .114 181 199	milli 8 4 55 48 460 904 104 120 195 214 2,112	ons of dollars 9 4 59 52 522 978 110 126 206 231 2, 297	10 5 62 56 578 1,042 115 136 210 247 2,461	11 5 64 57 649 1,109 122 140 222 273 2,652

¹ Estimated.

Current Expenditure by Province, 1961-65

	1961	1962	1963 ^p	1964 ^p	1965¹
Newfoundland	7 4 51 44 467 833 94 112 178 199	8 4 56 48 472 905 103 120 196 216	9 4 60 52 538 977 110 125 207 233 2,315	10 5 63 566 578 1,050 116 137 211 251	10 5 65 58 650 1,129 121 142 223 277 2,680

¹ Estimated.

Current Revenue, 1961-65

	1961	1962	1963 ^p	1964 ^p	1965¹	
	millions of dollars					
General taxation Special assessments Licences and permits Interest, tax penalties etc. Grants Other	1, 437 102 28 22 312 82	1,510 116 29 26 339 92	1, 675 91 32 22 360 117	1,736 132 33 23 423 114	1,864 130 33 22 486 117	
Totals	1, 983	2, 112	2,297	2,461	2,652	

¹ Estimated.

Current Expenditure, 1961-65

	1961	1962	1963 ^p	1964 ^p	1965¹
		mil	lions of dollar	S	
General government Protection Public works Sanitation Health and social welfare Education (including debenture debt charges) Debt charges Miscellaneous	140 243 262 70 148 704 228 194	161 263 284 74 154 726 250 216	161 285 313 65 ² 147 ³ 823 264 257	178 304 327 67 ² 158 ³ 897 281 265	199 335 351 74 ² 168 ³ 974 296 283
Totals	1, 989	2, 128	2, 315	2,477	2, 680

Percentage Distribution of Current Revenue, 1961-65

	1961	1962	1963 ^p	1964p	1965¹
General taxation Special assessments Licences and permits Interest, tax penalties etc. Grants Other Totals	73 5 1 1 16 4 100	73 5 1 1 16 4 100	73 4 1 1 16 5	71 5 1 1 17 5 100	70 5 1 1 18 5 100

¹ Estimated.

Percentage Distribution of Current Expenditure, 1961-65

	1961	1962	1963р	1964 ^p	1965¹
General government Protection Public works Sanitation Health and social welfare Education (including debenture debt charges) Debt charges Miscellaneous Totals	7 12 13 4 7 35 12 10	8 12 13 3 7 35 12 10 100	7 12 14 3² 6³ 36 11 11	7 12 13 3 ² 7 ³ 36 11 11	8 12 13 3 ² 6 ³ 36 11 11

¹ Estimated.
² "Sanitation" for Quebec included with "Public works".
³ "Health and social welfare" for Quebec included with "Miscellaneous".

¹ Estimated.
² "Sanitation" for Quebec included with "Public works".
³ "Health and social welfare" for Quebec included with "Miscellaneous".

TABLE 1. Current Revenue 1963, 1964 and 1965, by Provinces

		ı	Newfoundla	nd	Prince Edward Island				
No.	Items	1963 Actual	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Esti- mated	1963 Prelimi- nary	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Est- mated		
		thousands of dollars							
	Taxation:								
	General and school:								
1	Real property	3, 305	3, 868	4, 008	2,722	2,997	3,300		
2	Personal property	4	4	4	156	265	266		
3	Business	1, 252	1, 350	1, 417	396	347	350		
4	Other	1, 148	1,547	1,347	135	154	162		
5			6, 769	6, 776	3, 409	3, 763	4, 078		
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	69	74	66	79	57	58		
7	Total taxation	5, 778	6, 843	6, 842	3, 488	3, 820	4, 136		
8	Licences and permits	190	193	216	59	65	66		
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc.	8	16	6	7	7	7		
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:								
	Governments:								
10	Dominion	173	190	182	86	91	91		
11	Provincial	1, 785	2, 177	2, 236	425	455	479		
12	Other municipal		_	_	-	_			
	Government enterprises:								
13	Dominion	7	10	30	2	2	2		
14	Provincial			_	_	Minister			
15	Own and/or other municipal	104	96	100	90	131	133		
16	Other contributions	539	571	499	1	1	1		
17	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	2, 608	3, 044	3,047	604	680	706		
18	Miscellaneous revenue	536	486	487	82	78	84		
19	Total current revenue	9, 120	10, 582	10, 598	4, 240	4, 650	4, 999		

¹ In 1963 "Real property" includes special taxes on property for snow removal, maintenance of roads in winter, waste removal, local improvements, water and sewer. In 1964 and 1965, these taxes are included in "Special assessments (owner's share) and charges".

TABLE 1. Current Revenue 1963, 1964 and 1965, by Provinces

Nova Scotia			N	ew Brunswic	K	Quebec			
1963 Actual	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Esti- mated	1963 Prelimi- nary	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Esti- mated	1963 Prelimi- nary	1964 Esti- mated	1965 Esti- mated	No.
			tho	usands of dol	lars		l		2101
				1					
34,443	36,427	38,350	25,050	26,754	27, 748	313,4741	329,692	369,771	1
7, 263	7,377	7,467	5,956	6,378	6,670			* * *	2
1,841	1,817	1, 857	1,929	2,024	1,714	28, 420	30,700	33,974	3
1,803	1, 898	1,805	3,633	3,723	3,845	70,326	26, 863²	12,558	4
45, 350	47, 519	49, 479	36, 568	38, 879	39, 977	412, 220	387, 255	416, 303	5
629	600	540	188	184	184	30,765	69,0251	66,7891	6
45, 979	48, 119	50, 019	36, 756	39, 063	40, 161	442, 985	456, 280	483, 092	7
441	564	515	344	339	319	7,473	7, 857	7,536	8
	, 001	0.20	011		0.20	,,,,,,	1,001	,,000	
616	750	690	4 16	429	409	2,511	2,700	2,800	9
2,660	2,693	2, 685	2, 938	3,098	3, 263	4, 181	• •	• •	10
6,850	6,926	7,025	9,867	10,737	10,814	22, 759			11
ann.	_		_	_	_				12
									10
546	473	751	125	119	119	6,726	• •	• •	13
319	257	259	79	78	77	_	• •	• •	14
439	434	425	517	697	7 10	• •	• •	• •	15
439	487	419	46	193	120	3,542	• •	• •	16
11, 253	11, 270	11, 564	13, 572	14, 922	15, 103	37, 208	83, 113	127, 729	17
1, 255	1,429	1,657	822	927	1, 131	31,689	28, 170	28, 298	18
59, 544	62, 132	64, 445	51, 910	55, 680	57, 123	521, 866	578, 120	649, 455	19
	02, 102	01, 110	02,020	03,000					

² "Other" includes Sales tax of an undisclosed amount up to April 25, 1964 when Provincial administration of Sales tax came into effect.

TABLE 1. Current Revenue 1963, 1964 and 1965, by Provinces - Concluded

		Ontario			Manitoba			
No.	Items	1963 Actual	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Esti- mated	1963 Actual	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Esti- mated	
		thousands of dollars						
	Taxation:							
	General and school:							
1	Real property	721,649	778,819	836,790	73,727	77,958	82,593	
2	Personal property	• • •			4	4	4	
3	Business	3	3	3	6,339	6,651	7,055	
4	Other	82	49	35	562	577	587	
5	Total general and school taxation	721,731	778,868	836,825	80,628	85,186	90,235	
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	22,268	23,191	23,452	7,912	8,023	8,264	
7	Total taxation	743,999	802,059	860,277	88,540	93,209	98,499	
8	Licences and permits	8,150	8,948	8,787	1,798	1,858	1,838	
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc.	9,620	10,206	9,630	1,829	1,870	1,817	
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:							
	Governments:							
10	Dominion	15,207	16,249	16,977	2,076	2,250	2,371	
11	Provincial	142,492	146,680	155,646	8,816	8,471	9,708	
12	Other municipal	3,290	3,292	3,185	_	-	-	
	Government enterprises:			:				
13	Dominion	2,698	2,937	2,823	536	174	167	
14	Provincial	5,149	4,227	4,424	774	905	832	
15	Own and/or other municipal	1,723	2,086	2,017	1,717	1,818	1,889	
16	Other contributions	669	499	947	653	781	797	
17	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	171,228	175,970	186,019	14,572	14,399	15,764	
18	Miscellaneous revenue	44,651	44,364	43,762	3,082	4,082	4,174	
19	Total current revenue	977,648	1,041,547	1,108,475	109,821	115,418	122,092	

^{3 &}quot;Business tax" included in "Real property tax".

TABLE 1. Current Revenue 1963, 1964 and 1965, by Provinces - Concluded

	a.	ritish Columbia	В		Alberta		1	Saskatchewar	\$
No.	1965 Esti- mated	1964 Prelimi- nary	1963 Actual	1965 Esti- mated	1964 Prelimi- nary	1963 Actual	1965 Esti- mated	1964 Prelimi- nary	1963 Actual
				ollars	ousands of d	th			
1	177,292	159,914	146,506	131,880	123,595	122,840	96,688	91,604	86,967
2	***	• • •	• • •			• • •			• • •
3	4,456	3,903	3,782	8,610	8,091	7,774	3	3	3
4	12	9	17			_	1,024	1,004	1,400
5	181,760	163,826	150,305	140,490	131,686	130,614	97,712	92,608	88,367
6	13,590	12,671	11,261	11,919	12,257	12,559	5,665	5,450	5,265
			-						
7	195,350	176,497	161,566	152,409	143,943	143,173	103,377	98,058	93,632
8	7,661	7,548	7,007	3,599	3,570	3,762	2,686	2,468	2,626
9	2,649	2,842	2,876	2,193	2,295	2,199	1,762	1,854	1,768
3	2,013	2,012	2,010	2,190	4,490	2,199	1,102	1,004	1,100
10	2,485	2,362	2,163	3,084	3,019	2,811	• •	• •	960
11	41,258	35,509	35,084	27,822	26,932	24,843	• •	• •	12,976
12	_	-	-	-	-	-	• •		-
			and the state of t						
13	505	492	515	_	Access	_	• •	• •	1,341
14	1,920	1,890	1,868	2,191	2,184	2,291	• •	• •	947
15	2,959	3,051	2,928	14,478	13,497	13,096	• •	• •	5,485
16	948	1,326	844	125	132	102	• •	• •	894
17	50,075	44,630	43,402	47,700	45,764	43,143	27,837	28,709	22,603
18	17,211	15,836	15,873	15,992	14,297	14,137	4,801	4,686	5,050
19	272,946	247,353	230,724	221,893	209,869	206,414	140,463	135,775	125,679

^{4 &}quot;Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".

TABLE 2. Current Expenditure 1963, 1964 and 1965, by Provinces

			Newfoundla	and	Prin	ce Edward	Island
No.	Items	1963 Actual	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Esti- mated	1963 Prelimi- nary	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Esti- mated
				thousands	of dollars		
1	General government	1,011	1,477	1,749	279	281	299
2	Protection to persons and property	595	790	889	457	511	521
3	Public works	2,160	2, 275	2,180	401	417	427
4	Sanitation and waste removal	883	1,002	1,029	33	103	110
5	Health	10	10		5	2	2
6 7	Social welfare Education (including debt charges)	2	15	_	84	53	61
8	Recreation and community services	389 214	400		2, 149	2,250	2,350
Ü	Debt charges: ³	214	263	286	74	90	82
9	Debenture	723	752	781	513	620	727
10	Other	351	522		71	73	87
11	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits				, 1		01
	and levies)	431	460	510	35	35	35
12	Provision for reserves	123	105	1	98	71	63
13	Contributions to Capital and Loan Fund	2, 191	1,805	1,679	46	46	47
14	Joint or special expenditures	-	_	_	_	_	_
15	Miscellaneous expenditures	177	199	145	19	59	75
16	Total current expenditure	9,260	10,075	10,448	4, 264	4,611	4, 886
			Ontario			Manitoba	
		1963 Actual	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Esti- mated	1963 Actual	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Esti- mated
				thousands	of dollars	<u></u>	
17	General government	59,690	64,475	74,955	8,150	8,266	8,669
18	Protection to persons and property	119,814	131,573	1	12,700	13,575	14,260
19	Public works	135,004	142,878	156, 187	15,674	16,784	16,302
20	Sanitation and waste removal	42,938	44,297	48,874	3,348	3,337	3,433
21	Health	17,331	19,553	21,753	2, 101	2,021	2,092
22	Social welfare	56, 215	62,408	65,315	4,827	4,401	4,490
23	Education (including debt charges)	343, 271	369,902	387,986	40,821	42,290	44,181
24	Recreation and community services Debt charges:3	37, 103	39,883	43,394	3,712	4,753	5, 188
25	Debenture	92,825	100,320	109,956	9,023	10,255	11,600
26	Other	12,918	12,700	12,344	436	508	423
	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits	15 101	14 00-	44.01	0.115		
27	and laving)	15,134	14,387	14,840	2,142	2,421	2,826
	and levies)		11 004		0.405		
28	Provision for reserves	10,271	11,624	11,918	2,435	2,824	3,042
28 29	Provision for reserves	10,271 19,081	20,148	11,918 22,883	2,827	2,824 2,748	2,969
28 29	Provision for reserves	10,271		11,918		2,824	-

^{1 &}quot;Sanitation and waste removal" included in "Public works" in Quebec.
2 "Health", "Social welfare", "Utility levies" and "Provision for reserves" included in "Miscellaneous expenditures" in Quebec.

TABLE 2. Current Expenditure 1963, 1964 and 1965, by Provinces

	Nova Scotia		Ī	New Brunswi	ek		Quebec		
1963 Actual	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Esti- mated	1963 Actual	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Esti- mated	1963 Prelimi- nary	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Esti- mated	_ I
			th	ousands of c	lollars				
3,760	4, 139	4,242	3,334	3,623	3,738	52,674	62,688	69,918	
7,329	7,878	8,198	5,297	5,530	5,871	75,533	77,646	88,916	
2,927	3,205	3,096	3,377	3,353	3,343	84,564	85,717	94,404	
1,255	1,363	1,444	776	884	907	1	1	1	
3,301	3,607	3,541	971	1,086	1,063	2	2	2	
3,336	3,685	3,663	4,195	3,977	3,931	2	2	2	-
26, 157	27,931	28,783	70,374	27,215	29,228	190,398	219,000	252,000	
933	1,146	1,337	1,068	1,167	1,277	18,015	19,593	24,274	
5,190	5,378	6,060	4,402	4,818	5,006	66,754	} 75, 150	74,600	1
1,395	1,290	1,198	752	692	802	4,128]	11,000	1
61	89	91	420	392	333	2	2	2	
1,530	1,275	955	780	769	788	2	2	2	1
2, 114	1,577	1,367	378	416	296	28,120	20,068	23,673	
-	-	-	- 140	-	-	_	-		
614	753	814	1,440	1,668	1,510	18,016	17,674	22,385	
59, 902	63,316	64, 789	52, 196	55,590	58, 093	538, 202	577, 536	650, 170	-
	Saskatchewa	n		Alberta		E	British Columbi	a	-
1963 Actual	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Esti- mated	1963 Actual	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Esti- mated	1963 Actual	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Esti- mated	
	11		the	ousands of d	ollars				1
7,706	8,320	8,676	12,547	11,454	11,723	12,100	13,243	15,046	
9,328	10, 112	10,748	22,878	23,964	25,429	30,637	32,857	35,704	
23,898	26,850	26,589	27,566	27,481	28,535	17,071	18,388	19,443	
2,999	3,047	3,156	6,487	6,515	7,067	6,348	6,456	7,497	
3,655	3,555	3,696	11,408	11,973	12,777	3,018	3,416	3,577	
7,032	6,968	7,309	5,276	5,424	6,732	24,471	25,549	27,699	
47,839	50,921	55,245	70,364	72,165	76,877	76,322	84,540	97,201	
4,423	4,731	4,359	8,083	8,822	9,651	11,087	12,167	13,997	
6,786	7,379	7,916	24,728	25,706	26,442	30,714	32,334	34,049	
436	590	963	601	519	609	1,231	1,262	1,554	1
3,157	3,758	3,730	3,296	3,188	3,183	2,696	2,643	2,263	
2,455	2,910	1,212	2,778	2,911	2,760	5,021	5,380	4,270	
3,799	5,499	5,085	6,750	6,683	7,227	10,495	11,796	12,515	
-	-	-	148	144	162	_	_	unio.	
1,891	2,428	2,732	3,697	3,746	3,748	1,286	1,494	1,719	
	137, 068	141,416	206,617	210, 695	222, 922	232,497	251, 525	276,534	

³ See introduction for explanation.

TABLE 3. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures issued by Municipalities, 1963, 1964 and 1965, by Provinces

		N	ewfoundlan	d	Princ	ce Edward I	sland
37 -	Items	1963 Actual	1964 Esti- mated	1965 Esti- mated	1963 Prelimi- nary	1964 Esti- mated	1965 Esti- mated
No.				thousands	of dollars		
1	General ¹	723	752	781	513	620	727
2	School	• • •	• • •		• •	• •	• •
3	Utility	919	979	1,039	161	177	193
4	Totals	1,642	1, 731	1,820	674	797	920
5	Principal and sinking fund requirements	663	841	884	318	383	448
6	Interest	979	890	936	356	4 14	472
			Ontario			Manitoba	
		1963 Actual	1964 Esti- mated	1965 Esti- mated	1963 Actual	1964 Esti- mated	1965 Esti- mated
				thousands	of dollars		
7	General ¹	92,825	100, 320	109,956	9,023	10, 255	11,600
8	School	74,648	79,253	85,800	7,600	8, 159	8,718
9	Utility	38,004	40,825	42, 188	7,341	7,866	8,515
10	Totals	205,477	220, 398	237, 944	23, 964	26, 280	28,833
11	Principal and sinking fund requirements	121,962	130,000	137,757	12,986	13,988	15,411
12	Interest	83,515	90, 398	100, 187	10,978	12, 292	13,422

¹ As per Table 2, items 9 and 25.

TABLE 3. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures issued by Municipalities 1963, 1964 and 1965, by Provinces

		Quebec		k	ew Brunswic	N		Nova Scotia		
No.	1965 Esti- mated	1964 Esti- mated	1963 Prelimi- nary	1965 Esti- mated	1964 Esti- mated	1963 Actual	1965 Esti- mated	1964 Esti- mated	1963 Actual	
110.		L		lollars	ousands of d	tł				
1	• •	• •	66,754	5,006	4,818	4,402	6,060	5,378	5, 190	
2	• •	••	• •	4,051	3,838	3,644	6,378	6,270	5,861	
3	••	••	42,434	1,584	1,463	1,437	1,550	1,500	1,487	
4	0 ♦	••	109, 188	10, 641	10, 119	9, 483	13, 988	13, 148	12, 538	
5	• •	• •	55,035	5,722	5,461	4,885	8,053	7,275	7,229	
6	• •	• •	54, 153	4,919	4,658	4,598	5,935	5,873	5,309	
	a	ritish Columbia	В	Alberta			Saskatchewan			
	1965 Esti- mated	1964 Esti- mated	1963 Actual	1965 Esti- mated	1964 Esti- mated	1963 Actual	1965 Esti- mated	1964 Esti- mated	1963 Actual	
				ollars	ousands of d	th				
7	34,049	32,334	30,714	26,442	25,706	24,728	7,916	7,379	6,786	
8	23,469	21,797	20,244	16,689	15,623	15, 233	7,212	6,776	6,366	
9	5,738	5,435	5, 126	10,557	10,214	9,569	5, 253	5, 173	4,966	
6 10	63, 256	59, 566	56, 084	53, 688	51,543	49,530	20,381	19, 328	18, 118	
1 11	35,491	32,083	30, 189	29,499	28,729	27,763	9,952	9,358	8,701	
5 12	27,765	27, 483	25,895	24, 189	22,814	21,767	10, 429	9,970	9,417	

TABLE 4. Current Revenue (Preliminary) 1964, by Provinces

	1 ABLE 4. Current Revenue (Prein	minary) 190	t, by Provin	ces	
No.	Items	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick
			thousands	of dollars	
	Taxation:				
	General and school:				
1	Real property	3,868	2,997	36,427	26,754
2	Personal property	4	265	7,377	6,378
3	Business	1,350	347	1,817	2,024
4	Other	1, 547	154	1, 898	3,723
5	Total general and school taxation	6, 769	3, 763	47, 519	38, 879
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	74	57	600	184
7	Total taxation	6,843	3, 820	48, 119	39, 063
8	Licenses and permits	193	65	564	33 9
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc.	16	7	750	429
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:				
	Governments:				
10	Dominion	. 190	91	2, 693	3,098
11	Provincial	2, 177	455	6,926	10,737
12	Other municipal	_	_	-	-
	Government enterprises:				
13	Dominion	10	2	473	119
14	Provincial	-	_	257	78
15	Own and/or other municipal	96	131	434	697
16	Other contributions	571	1	487	193
17	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	3,044	680	11, 270	14, 922
18	Miscellaneous revenue	486	78	1, 429	927
19	Total current revenue	10, 582	4,650	66, 132	55, 680
-		-,000	-,000	00,100	

¹ Figures for Quebec are estimated.
² "Business tax" included with "Real property tax".
³ "Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".

TABLE 4. Current Revenue (Preliminary) 1964, by Provinces

			evenue (Frem				
Quebec ¹	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.
1			thousands of doll	ars			
329,692	778,819	77,958	91,604	123,595	159,914	1,631,628	1
• • •	• • •	3		* * *	• • •	14,024	2
30,700	2	6,651	2	8,091	3,903	54,883	3
26,8634	49	577	1,004	-	9	35,824	4
387, 255	778, 868	85, 186	92,608	131, 686	163, 826	1, 736, 359	5
69,0255	23, 191	8,023	5,450	12, 257	12,671	131,532	6
456, 280	802, 059	93, 209	98,058	143, 943	176, 497	1, 867, 891	7
7,857	9 040	1 050	2.460	9 570	7 540	22 410	0
1,001	8, 948	1,858	2,468	3,570	7,548	33,410	8
2,700	10, 206	1,870	1, 854	2, 295	2,842	22, 969	9
							10
• •	16, 249	2, 250	• •	3,019	2, 362	* *	10
• •	146,680	8,471	• •	26,932	35,509	• •	11
• •	3, 292	_	* *		_		12
••	2, 937	174		_	492		13
••	4, 227	905		2, 184	1,890		14
• •	2, 086	1,818	• •	13, 497	3,051	• •	15
••	499	781		132	1,326	• •	16
83, 113	175, 970	14, 399	28,709	45, 764	44,630	422, 501	17
28, 170	44,364	4,082	4,686	14, 297	15,836	114, 355	18
	1,041,547	115, 418	135, 775	209,869	247, 353	2, 461, 126	19
578, 120	1,011,347	110, 410	155, 113	200, 600	NX1, 000	7, 101, 130	

⁴ See Table 1, footnote 2. ⁵ See Table 1, footnote 1.

TABLE 5. Current Expenditure (Preliminary) 1964, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick
			thousands	of dollars	
1	General government	1, 477	281	4, 139	3, 623
2	Protection to persons and property	790	511	7,878	5,530
3	Public works	2, 275	417	3, 205	3, 353
4	Sanitation and waste removal	1,002	103	1, 363	884
5	Health	10	2	3, 607	1,086
6	Social welfare	15	53	3,685	3,977
7	Education (including debt charges)	400	2, 250	27,931	27, 215
8	Recreation and community services	263	90	1, 146	1, 167
	Debt charges:4				
9	Debenture	752	6 20	5,378	4,818
10	Other	522	73	1, 290	692
11	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	460	35	89	392
12	Provision for reserves	105	71	1, 275	769
13	Contributions to Capital and Loan Fund	1, 805	46	1,577	416
14	Joint or special expenditures	_	_	_	_
15	Miscellaneous expenditures	199	59	753	1,668
16	Total current expenditure	10, 075	4, 611	63, 316	55, 590

TABLE 6. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures issued by Municipalities (Estimated) 1964, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island thousands	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick
			tilousanus	or dorrars	
1	General ¹	752	620	5,378	4,818
2	School	• •	* *	6,270	3,838
3	Utility	979	177	1,500	1, 463
4	Totals	1, 731	797	13, 148	10, 119
5	Principal and sinking fund requirements	841	383	7,275	5,461
6	Interest	890	414	5,873	4,658

¹ As per Table 5, item 9.

¹ Figures for Quebec are estimated.
² "Sanitation and waste removal" included in "Public works", in Quebec.
³ "Health", "Social welfare", "Utility levies" and "Provision for reserves" included in "Miscellaneous expenditures" in Quebec.

TABLE 5. Current Expenditure (Preliminary) 1964, by Provinces

Quebec ¹	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.
			thousands of doll	ars			
62, 688	64, 475	8, 266	8,320	11,454	13, 243	177,966	1
77,646	131,573	13,575	10, 112	23,964	32,857	304, 436	2
85,717	142, 878	16, 784	26, 850	27, 481	18,388	327, 348	3
2	44, 297	3, 337	3, 047	6,515	6, 456	67, 004	4
3	19,553	2,021	3, 555	11,973	3, 416	45,223	5
3	62,408	4,401	6, 968	5, 424	25,549	112,480	6
219,000	369,902	42, 290	50,921	72, 165	84,540	896,614	7
19, 593	39,883	4,753	4,731	8,822	12, 167	92,615	8
75, 150	100, 320	10, 255	7, 379	25,706	32,334	262,712	9
5	12, 700	508	590	519	1,262	18, 156	10
3	14,387	2,421	3,758	3, 188	2,643	27, 373	11
3	11,624	2, 824	2,910	2,911	5,380	27, 869	12
20,068	20, 148	2,748	5,499	6, 683	11,796	70, 786	13
	4,729	255	-	144		5, 128	14
17, 674	11, 364	1, 407	2, 428	3,746	1,494	40,792	15
577, 536	1, 050, 241	115, 845	137, 068	210, 695	251, 525	2, 476, 502	16

TABLE 6. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures issued by Municipalities (Estimated) 1964, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	No.
		thousands	of dollars			
• •	100, 320	10,255	7,379	25, 706	32,334	1
• •	79, 253	8, 159	6,776	15,623	21,797	2
• •	40,825	7,866	5, 173	10, 214	5, 435	3
• •	220, 398	26, 280	19,328	51, 543	59, 566	4
	130,000	13, 988	9,358	28,729	32,083	5
• •					, in the second	
• •	90, 398	12, 292	9,970	22, 814	27, 483	6

See introduction for explanation.
 "Other debt charges" included in "Debenture debt charges" in Quebec.

TABLE 7. Current Revenue (Estimated) 1965, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick
			thousands	of dollars	
	Taxation:				
	General and school:				
1	Real property	4,008	3, 300	38, 350	27,748
2	Personal property	4	266	7, 467	6,670
3	Business	1, 417	350	1,857	1,714
4	Other	1,347	162	1,805	3,845
5	Total general and school taxation	6,776	4, 078	49, 479	39, 977
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	66	58	540	184
7	Total taxation	6, 842	4, 136	50, 019	40, 161
8	Licences and permits	216	66	515	319
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc	6	7	690	409
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:				
	Governments:			,	
10	Dominion	182	91	2, 685	3, 263
11	Provincial	2, 236	479	7,025	10,814
12	Other municipal	-	-	_	
	Government enterprises:				
13	Dominion	30	2	751	119
14	Provincial	-		259	77
15	Own and/or other municipal	100	133	425	710
16	Other contributions	499	1	419	120
17	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	3, 047	706	11, 564	15, 103
18	Miscellaneous revenue	487	84	1,657	1, 131
19	Total current revenue	10, 598	4, 999	64, 445	57, 123

¹ "Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax".

² "Business tax" included with "Real property tax",

TABLE 7. Current Revenue (Estimated) 1965, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.
			thousand of dollar	'S			
369,771	836,790	82, 593	96,688	131,880	177, 292	1,768,420	1
• • •	• • •	1		• • •	• • •	14, 407	2
33,974	2	7,055	2	8,610	4, 456	59, 433	3
12, 558	35	587	1,024	_	12	21, 375	4
416, 303	836, 825	90, 235	97, 712	140, 490	181, 760	1, 863, 635	5
66, 789³	23, 452	8,264	5, 665	11,919	13,590	130, 527	6
483, 092	860, 277	98, 499	103, 377	152, 409	195, 350	1, 994, 162	7
7, 536	8,787	1,838	2, 686	3,599	7,661	33, 223	8
2, 800	9,630	1,817	1,762	2, 193	2,649	21,963	9
• •	16, 977	2, 371	• •	3,084	2,485	• •	10
• •	155, 646	9,708	• •	27,822	41, 258	• •	11
0.0	3, 185		• •		_	• •	12
• •	2, 823	167	* •	_	505		13
••	4, 424	832	• •	2, 191	1,920	• •	14
• •	2,017	1,889	• •	14, 478	2, 959	• •	15
0.0	947	797	• •	125	948	• •	16
127, 729	186, 019	15, 764	27, 837	47, 700	50, 075	485, 544	17
28, 298	43, 762	4, 174	4,801	15, 992	17, 211	117, 597	18
649, 455	1, 108, 475	122, 092	140, 463	221, 893	272, 946	2, 652, 489	19

³ See Table 1, footnote 1.

TABLE 8. Current Expenditure (Estimated) 1965, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New- Bruns- wick
			thousands	of dollars	
1	General government	1,749	299	4,242	3,738
2	Protection to persons and property	889	521	8,198	5,871
3	Public works	2,180	427	3,096	3,343
4	Sanitation and waste removal	1,029	110	1,444	907
5	Health	14	2	3,541	1,063
6	Social welfare	4	61	3,663	3,931
7	Education (including debt charges)	450	2,350	28,783	29, 228
8	Recreation and community services	286	82	1,337	1,277
	Debt charges: ³				
9	Debenture	781	727	6,060	5,006
10	Other	609	87	1,198	802
11	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	510	35	91	333
12	Provision for reserves	123	63	955	788
13	Contributions to Capital and Loan Fund	1,679	47	1,367	296
14	Joint or special expenditures	*****	_	-	-
15	Miscellaneous expenditures	145	75	814	1,510
16	Total current expenditure	10, 448	4,886	64, 789	58,093

TABLE 9. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures issued by Municipalities (Estimated) 1965, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick		
		thousands of dollars					
1	General ¹	781	727	6,060	5,006		
2	School	• • •	• •	6,378	4,051		
3	Utility	1,039	193	1,550	1,584		
4	Totals	1,820	920	13,988	10,641		
5	Principal and sinking fund requirements	884	448	8,053	5,722		
6	Interest	936	472	5,935	4,919		

¹ As per Table 8, item 9.

^{1 &}quot;Sanitation and waste removal" included in "Public works", in Quebec.
2 "Health", "Social welfare", "Utility levies" and "Provision for reserves" included in "Miscellaneous expenditures" in Quebec.

TABLE 8. Current Expenditure (Estimated) 1965, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.
			thousands of doll	ars			
69,918	74,955	8,669	8,676	11,723	15,046	199,015	1
88,916	144,273	14,260	10,748	25,429	35,704	334,809	2~
94,404	156,187	16,302	26,589	28,535	19,443	350,506	3
1	48,874	3,433	3,156	7,067	7,497	73,517	4
2	21,753	2,092	3,696	12,777	3,577	48,515	5
2	65,315	4,490	7,309	6,732	27,699	119,204	6
252,000	387,986	44, 181	55,245	76,877	97,201	974,301	7
24,274	43,394	5,188	4,359	9,651	13,997	103,845	8
74,600	109,956	11,600	7,916	26,442	34,049	277, 137	9
4	12,344	423	963	609	1,554	18,589	10
2	14,840	2,826	3,730	3,183	2,263	27,811	11
2	11,918	3,042	1,212	2,760	4,270	25,131	12
23,673	22,883	2,969	5,085	7,227	12,515	77,741	13
_	3,074	255	-	162		3,491	14
22,385	11,513	1,517	2,732	3,748	1,719	46,158	15
Ť							
650, 170	1, 129, 265	121, 247	141, 416	222, 922	276, 534	2, 679, 770	16

TABLE 9. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures issued by Municipalities (Estimated) 1965, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan Alberta		British Columbia	No.
		thousands of	dollars			
	109,956	11,600	7,916	26,442	34,049	1
••					The state of the s	
• •	85,800	8,718	7,212	16,689	23,469	2
• •	42,188	8,515	5,253	10,557	5,738	3
	237, 944	28, 833	20, 381	53,688	63, 256	4
• •	137,757	15,411	9,952	29,499	35,491	5
• •	100,187	13,422	10,429	24,189	27,765	6

<sup>See introduction for explanation.
"Other debt charges" included in "Debenture debt charges", in Quebec.</sup>

TABLE 10. Gross Municipal Debenture Debt as at December 31, 1963, 1964 and 1965, by Provinces

Province	1963 Prelimi- nary	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Esti- mated
		thousands of dollars	
Newfoundland	20,436	21,948	23,000
Prince Edward Island	12,159	12,328	12,435
Nova Scotia	113,718	115,885	117,812
New Brunswick	90,564	90,942	93,735
Quebec	1,821,9021	2,015,6831	2,186,700
Ontario	1,973,520	2,130,853	2,218,489
Manitoba	214,280	237,697	259,639
Saskatchewan	193,556	214,102	223,638
Alberta	509,887	513,959	537,948
British Columbia	540,003	558,926	577,782
Totals	5,490,025	5,912,323	6,251,178

¹ Estimated.

ESTIMATING AND SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Estimations

Basically the method of estimating is the percentage change in sample data from base to current year applied to total data for the base year. The link or index of change is computed and applied within each "cell" for each item of revenue, expenditure, etc.

The principle might more readily be expressed as follows:

 $\frac{\text{Sample (current)}}{\text{Sample (base)}} \times \text{Total (base)} = \frac{\text{Estimate of total (current)}}{\text{Estimate of total (current)}}$

However, because we wish to estimate for two years from the same base, a single ratio that can be applied to sample data for both years' estimates is desirable. This ratio is obtained by a minor transposition in the above formula.

 $\frac{\text{Total (base)}}{\text{Sample (base)}}$ x Sample (current) = $\frac{\text{Estimate of total (current)}}{\text{Estimate of total (current)}}$

The relationship of Total (base) to Sample (base) is the ratio that may be compiled prior to receipt of current information and may then be applied against the questionnaire data for the two years.

Note 1. This method of estimating does not provide for non-response. It is therefore necessary to substitute data of the base year for missing data of the current year, providing the rate of non-response is not too great. An alternative is to adjust the data of the base year to exclude information of the non-respondents, but this is not practicable. If the rate of non-response is too high, substitution of base year data for the non-respondents would deflate any reported changes to the point where the estimate would differ only slightly from the base. It is therefore more straightforward to substitute base year data in total for the estimate of total for such "cells".

Note 2. Estimates are made only for specific items of revenue and expenditure. Totals and subtotals are not estimated but obtained by addition of their estimated components. Due to changes in the proportions of these components to the totals from year to year, or the failure of the sample to reflect these changes, the total of the estimates does not equal the estimated totals. Consequently, estimates of surplus and deficit are not made because they would necessarily contain all the errors of estimating. Preliminary investigation has disclosed the possibility of obtaining more accurate estimates by combining the procedures of (a) estimating for some specific items and totals by the ratio method; and (b) distributing the items in the residual according to their respective proportions to total in the base year. As an example, in one test, the ratio method of estimation provided excellent estimates for two principal sources of taxation as well as for the total of taxation, but very poor estimates of the remaining sources of taxation. It was found that a breakdown of the residual items of taxation according to their respective proportions to total taxation, derived from base year data, provided a much greater degree of accuracy.

Where the estimate is considered unreliable for any one item in any one "cell", due to under-representation of the sample, it is necessary to depart from the standard procedure. Under the circumstances whereby the base is zero, or the percentage change of the ratio is very high, the change in the item should be considered as absolute rather than proportionate.

Adjustments and Additions

The total estimates for each province represent a projection of the data presented in the provincial reports of municipal statistics. To make these estimates comparable in concept with the "actual" series, adjustments and additions are necessary. For both the adjustments and additions, the same methods are used as are used in the "actual" compilations. However, where possible, the most recent data available are used when applying these methods.

Non-Response

Although the cooperation on the part of municipalities sampled was highly commendable, there were a few instances where failure to complete the questionnaire required a change in the estimating procedure. For the most part such situations occurred in groups which were known to change little from year to year, thus permitting the substitution of the most recent data available. An optional method (because the projection was made on a matched municipality basis) would have been to omit the non-respondents from the base data. This method is used only when the proportion of non-respondents to total respondents is low and the lessening representation is permissible.

Limitations

Although the specific items of revenue and expenditure, classified by sources and by function respectively, are common to nearly all municipalities, their relative significance within the financial structure of each municipality differs to varying degrees. As an example, towns within a certain population size range in a given area might all have real property tax and business tax revenue. But the proportion of real property tax and business tax to

total taxation could differ markedly from one town to another within the group. Therefore, the problem occurs whereby it is possible to have a sample representation of twenty per cent for the group by number with varying degrees of representation for each item of revenue and expenditure. It is therefore necessary to consider that the estimates of items most common to all municipalities are less subject to error, due to higher representation, than are the items that are not common to all municipalities within a given group. This circumstance was anticipated prior to the compilations of the estimates and special attention was given in an effort to minimize errors resulting from under-representation of this nature.

Inconsistencies between base and current data also increase the probability of error. Base information was submitted by the municipal auditors, to the provincial governments for publication, and the current information was reported on questionnaires by the municipal officials. Because the data from which the estimates were compiled were obtained from two different sources, differences in method of reporting or interpretation of requirements occurred. Extreme care was exercised to adjust or compensate for differences arising from this cause. As an example of such an occurrence, a municipality might report an expenditure less certain revenue when the base information had shown both revenue and expenditure as gross.

The amount of error was further minimized, relative to the respective provincial totals, by the large representation of the self-representing municipalities. As an example, if the provincial total of any one item was comprised of sixty per cent through self-representation (within which no error of estimate could occur) and forty per cent through estimation, containing an error of five per cent, the relative error to the provincial total would be only two per cent.

With this information, it will be possible to appraise the estimates with an approximation of the probable error contained in the various estimates. Highly variable items, not common to all municipalities, and which do not occur primarily in the large self-representing municipalities, are more subject to error.

Description of Revised Sample

The revised sample introduced in 1957-58 was based on 1956 Census of Population data and has been revised annually to take into account changes in municipal government structure and the latest Census of Population data. It was selected with the intention of overcoming the limitations of the original sample based on data of the 1951 Census of Population. The use of population as the most appropriate basis of selection has been retained, and consequently, all the larger municipalities are again included. A description of the original sampling technique may be found in the 1959-60 report.

Method of Selecting Revised Sample

As it was unlikely that there would be any substantial change in the format of provincial municipal reports, it was decided that the classification of municipalities used in each provincial report would form the basis for the selection of sample municipalities in each province. The arrangement was desirable in order that base information might be procured readily. The change to a classification within each province therefore constituted the prime difference between the "original" and "revised" samples.

The basis of selection, namely population, differed only slightly in application. Rates of selection in the population size ranges remained unchanged:

Population of 5.000-14,999 with selection rate of 1 in 3.

Population of 2,000 - 4,999 with selection rate of 1 in 10.

Population of 1,000 - 1,999 with selection rate of 1 in 20.

Population of under 1,000 with selection rate of 1 in 45.

The above rates, of course, apply only to the non-self-representing groups and were applied only as accurately as the various provincial classifications of municipalities would permit. In most instances, through the use of Census of Population bulletins, it was possible to arrange municipalities in descending order of population size. Exceptions, in some instances, were of course necessary, but little or no loss of accuracy occurred. Within the size ranges, sample municipalities were selected on a random basis without provision for replacement but allowance was made for sufficient variation in the rate of selection to accommodate non-response.

Because the stratification differed markedly from one province to another due to their respective peculiarities, detailed explanations must be set out for each province.

Newfoundland:

All municipalities (other than the self-representing) were consolidated into one group regardless of size and type of incorporation because they are similar in character and perform highly similar functions. In addition, the sampled portion is only a small part of the total.

Prince Edward Island:

There is no municipal report of base information for this province. Therefore the City of Charlottetown and the seven towns were all selected as self-representing. No estimate was made for villages as no data was available. The omission was small in volume.

Nova Scotia:

The self-representing municipalities are (a) those comprising the Metropolitan Area of Halifax and the Major Urban Area of Sydney-Glace Bay (b) other urban municipalities with population of 15,000 and over, and (c) other rural municipalities with population of 15,000 and over. The non-self-representing groups of urban as well as those of rural municipalities were each consolidated to facilitate estimating procedures.

New Brunswick:

This year, for the first time, a special combined reporting form was used to accommodate the needs of both the New Brunswick Department of Municipal Affairs and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the survey was conducted on a full coverage basis.

Quebec:

Arrangements initiated with the Quebec Bureau of Statistics three years ago, whereby the Q.B.S. conducted a survey of a sample of Quebec municipalities, were extended this year with the Q.B.S. providing estimated total data derived from the survey.

Ontario:

The stratification used for the revised sample was derived from the classification used in the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs Annual Report of Municipal Statistics. The classification contained in this report is by type of incorporation within population size grouping, with municipalities listed in descending order of population. This form of presenting basic information proved unsuitable for estimating without limited consolidation. For convenience, without a significant loss of accuracy, the report was used to select the Ontario sample. Assessed population figures were used in place of Census of Population data after a check showed that there was sufficient similarity between these two sets of figures. Of the 97 municipalities in the seven metropolitan areas, and 10 major urban areas only 14 were set out separately; the remainder were contained in their respective groupings of type of incorporation within population size ranges. Cities, separated towns, counties and selected municipalities with population of 15,000 and over comprised the other self-representing municipalities. The remaining municipalities with population of under 15,000 were divided into two size-group categories, and sample municipalities were selected from the various groupings of type of incorporation within each of these two major categories. The basis of selection was random with rates determined by population size ranges derived from the original sample.

Manitoba:

The municipal information for Manitoba is compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and is classified in the recommended form. Therefore the only change required was to supplement those "cells" which were considered under-represented, by arbitrarily increasing the rates of selection.

Saskatchewan:

Stratification of the sample is designed to coincide with the classification used in the provincial report of municipal statistics. The stratification used is primarily the type of incorporation with further groupings of towns into three population size-ranges. Cities formed the only self-representing group. The remaining groups (towns of 2,000 and over, towns of 1,000 to 1,999, towns of under 1,000 population, villages and rural municipalities) were each sampled on a random basis applying rates derived from the original sample. After an analysis of total taxation of municipalities, it was found that the cities accounted for only 25% of the provincial total. This fact, in addition to the very high ratios due to low-representation, resulted in the decision to arbitrarily increase the rates of selection for the middle-sized and smaller towns and villages. Villages were too numerous to list in descending order of population. In order to make the required selection a frequency distribution with population ranges of 100 was made to determine at which size levels the rates should be applied. The concentration and consequent higher rate of selection occurred in the range with populations from 100 to 199.

Alberta:

Classification by type of incorporation, as used in the provincial report of municipal statistics, was used as the basis of selection. The 10 urban and rural municipalities of the two metropolitan areas, other cities, and counties, were treated as self-representing. Counties warranted self-representation due to the continuation of their formation in Alberta and a high probability that more will be formed in the next few years. Towns, villages and municipal districts were sampled at rates determined by population, and selection was made on a random basis.

British Columbia:

To conform to the provincial report of municipal statistics, type of incorporation was used to replace the population size range classification used originally. The only self-representing municipalities were within the two metropolitan areas. The remaining cities, villages, and rural districts were sampled randomly at various rates.



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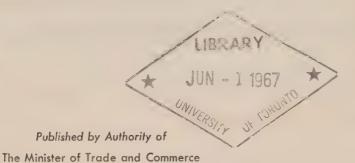
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FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

(1965 and 1966)

~ Revenue and Expenditure,

PRELIMINARY (1965) - ESTIMATES (1966)



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Governments Division

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SYMBOLS

The following standard symbols are used in Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications:

- .. figures not available.
- ... not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or zero.
- -- amount too small to be expressed.
- p preliminary figures.
- r revised figures.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS 1964 and 1965

Revenue and Expenditure

PRELIMINARY 1965 - ESTIMATES 1966

This report is the tenth of an annual series presenting estimated current revenues and expenditures of municipal governments. An analysis of estimated debenture debt charges and estimated gross debenture debt issued and outstanding at the year end has again been included.

The intent of this publication is to provide certain current information on a consistent basis with the information presented in the more comprehensive publication "Municipal Government Finance", Catalogue No. 68-204, the latest issue of which is for the year 1963. In the 1963 publication the scope is described as follows:

"The local government statistical universe includes (a) local municipalities (b) area governments (c) joint boards and commissions (d) provincially appointed boards or officials discharging local government responsibilities in areas without local municipal organization, and (e) schools operated by local authorities.

Local government responsibilities are discharged by each of the above through a combination of the following administrative bodies:

Departmental government, Special funds (activities), Health, welfare and administration of justice institutions,

Educational institutions, Enterprises or utilities.

The statistics contained in this report do not attempt, at the present time, to cover this whole universe due primarily to unavailability of data. Rather they present the cost to local municipalities and area governments of (a) departmental government (b) special funds, (c) health, welfare and administration of justice institutions, (d) schools operated by local authorities and (e) utilities, that must be provided from municipal revenue."

The terms "revenue" and "expenditure", used in this report indicate that transfers from other levels of government are included but that transfers from other municipalities have been excluded where possible. A residual amount remains in Ontario revenue which represents duplication of expenditures reported.

Figures for revenue and expenditure in this presentation conform to the items headed "current revenue" and "current expenditure" as presented

in the annual report "Municipal Government Finance, 1963". Care must be taken not to compare the data in this report with the municipal segment of the annual report "Consolidated Public Finance—Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments", Catalogue No. 68-202, in which data are presented on a "net general" basis.

Debenture debt charges relative to debentures issued by, or on behalf of school authorities, are now included in the expenditure item "Debt charges" rather than in "Education". The analysis of debenture debt charges showing amounts relative to debt incurred for general municipal, school, and utility purposes is shown in Tables 3, 6 and 9.

Legislation in four provinces provides, through grants, a certain measure of relief to municipal taxpayers in regard to property taxes payable by them.

In Ontario an unconditional per capita grant is payable by the Province to the municipalities to be applied solely for the benefit of persons paying taxes on residential or farm properties. The tax levy on these ratepayers is reduced by the amount of this grant.

In Manitoba, commencing in 1965 a school tax rebate grant is provided by provincial legislation. This rebate is the lesser of \$50.00 or 50 per cent of the yearly school tax. This rebate is applied at the time of payment of taxes and does not affect the tax levy of the municipalities.

In Alberta, The Homeowners Tax Discount Act came into effect in 1966 and provides for a discount of up to \$50.00 on the taxes of owner-occupied eligible residences in the Province. Payments are made by the Province to the municipality when the home-owner has paid the balance of his taxes. Again, there is no effect on the municipal tax levy.

In British Columbia under the Home-owners Grant Act the Province provides tax relief for resident home-owners. The maximum amount of this grant was \$100.00 in 1965 and \$110.00 in 1966, and no grant is made when the tax payable is \$1.00 or less. The amount of the grant claimed by the homeowner on payment of his property taxes is credited by the municipality to reduce the home-owner's tax account. The grant has no effect on the amount of taxes levied by the municipalities.

For the purpose of determining trends, the estimates for 1965 and 1966 are presented in totals for each province alongside "actual" 1964 figures. These actual figures will appear in the more comprehensive report "Municipal Government Finance 1964". The 1965 and 1966 data are also presented in a form which will permit interprovincial comparison. To facilitate the release of this publication, 1964 data for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick are presented on a "preliminary" basis. Estimated revenues, expenditures and debenture debt outstanding for all three years for Quebec were derived by projection of trend.

In certain instances it was not possible to estimate in the same amount of detail as is available on an "actual" basis, and such inconsistencies are identified by footnotes to the tables and by symbols noted on page 4.

The statistics presented here are applicable to the calendar year, the exceptions being education data in two provinces. In Prince Edward Island education data for the fiscal year ended June 30 have been included in the preceding calendar year, e.g. 1964-65 fiscal year data are included in 1964.

British Columbia rural district school tax figures were extracted from the Provincial Public Accounts and Estimates for the fiscal year ending the following March 31.

As illustrated in the following summary tables of revenue and expenditure, in most instances increases occurred each year from 1962 to 1966 in all itemized classifications of current revenues and expenditures. Exceptions occurred with a slight decline in "Special assessments", and "Interest and tax penalties" for 1963. Although total revenues and expenditures showed a succession of increases, the rate of increase was irregular but within a narrow range and averaged almost eight per cent per year.

The percentage distribution tables illustrate the consistency of the relationship of the items of revenue and expenditure to their respective totals each year. Commencing in 1963, general taxation, as a proportion of total revenue, displays a declining trend, while grants become increasingly important. Other sources of revenue and functions of expenditure, with minor exceptions, increased at the same rate as total revenues and expenditures.

Current Revenue by Province, 1962-66

	1962	1963	1964 ^p	1965 ^p	1966¹
		mi	llions of dolla	rs	
Newfoundland Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Totals	8 4 55 48 460 904 104 120 195 214 2, 112	9 4 59 52 503 978 110 126 206 226	11 5 63 56 553 ¹ 1,052 117 137 216 245	11 5 66 59 607 ¹ 1,137 126 146 227 276 2,660	12 6 69 61 1, 223 135 152 239 306 2, 864

¹ Estimated.

Current Expenditure by Province, 1962-66

	1962	1963	1964 ^p	1965 ^p	1966¹
27		mi	llions of dolla	rs	
Newfoundland Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Totals	8 4 56 48 472 905 103 120 196 216 2, 128	9 4 60 52 519 977 109 125 207 228 2, 290	10 5 64 56 555 ¹ 1,051 117 137 215 248 2,458	10 5 66 59 613 ¹ 1, 148 125 145 226 279 2, 676	11 5 70 62 666 1, 254 135 151 238 312 2, 904

¹ Estimated.

Current Revenue, 1962-66

	1962	1963	1964p	1965 p	1966¹
		m	illions of dolla	ars	
General taxation Special assessments Licences and permits Interest, tax penalties etc. Grants Other Totals	1,510 116 29 26 339 92 2,112	1,661 91 32 22 356 113 2,275	1,728 129 33 23 427 115 2,455	1,848 134 34 25 501 118 2,660	2,004 136 35 25 547 117 2,864

¹ Estimated.

Current Expenditure, 1962-66

	1962	1963	1964 p	1965 p	1966¹
		mi	llions of dolla	rs	
General government Protection Public works Sanitation Health and social welfare Education (excluding debenture debt charges) Debt charges Miscellaneous	161 263 284 74 154 563 ⁴ 413 ⁴ 216	162 285 299 80 161 605 457 244	177 304 330 72 ² 152 ³ 664 484 275	195 333 361 77 ² 164 ³ 725 523 299	222 358 380 83 ² 171 ³ 807 559 325
Totals	2,128	2,293	2, 458	2,677	2,905

¹ Estimated.

Percentage Distribution of Current Revenue, 1962-66

	1962	1963	1964 P	1965°	1966¹
General taxation Special assessments Licences and permits Interest, tax penalties etc. Grants Other Totals	73 5 1 1 16 4 100	73 4 1 1 16 5	71 5 1 1 17 5 100	70 5 1 1 19 4 100	70 5 1 1 19 4 100

¹ Estimated.

Percentage Distribution of Current Expenditure, 1962-66

	1962	1963	1964 P	1965 ^p	19661
General government Protection Public works Sanitation Health and social welfare Education (excluding debenture debt charges) Debt charges Miscellaneous Totals	8 12 13 3 7 27 ⁴ 20 ⁴	7 12 13 4 7 26 20 11	7 12 14 3 ² 6 ³ 27 20 11	7 12 14 3 ² 6 ³ 27 20 11	8 12 13 3 ² 6 ³ 28 19

^{2 &#}x27;'Sanitation'' for Quebec included with ''Public works''.
3 ''Health and social welfare'' for Quebec included with ''Miscellaneous''.
4 ''Education'' includes debt charges of an undetermined amount relative to debentures issued by local school authorities in British Columbia.

¹ Estimated.
² "Sanitation" for Quebec included with "Public works".
³ "Health and social welfare" for Quebec included with "Miscellaneous".
⁴ "Education" includes debt charges of an undetermined amount relative to debentures issued by local school authorities in British Columbia.

TABLE 1. Current Revenue 1964, 1965 and 1966, by Provinces

	TABLE 1. Cuttent Revenue			00, 00 2 1			
		:	Newfoundla	nd	Princ	e Edward	Island
No.	Items	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Prelimi- nary	1966 Esti- mated	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Prelimi- nary	1966 Esti- mated
				thousands	of dollars	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Manatian						
	Taxation:						
1	General and school:	0.000					_
1	Real property	3,868	4,152	4,419	2,997	3,490	3,620
2	Personal property	4	_	_	265	256	357
3	Business	1,350	1,521	1,715	347	357	363
4	Other	1,547	1,350	1,410	154	141	162
5	Total general and school taxation	6,769	7,023	7,544	3,763	4,244	4,502
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	74	71	76	57	52	43
7	Total taxation	6,843	7,094	7, 620	3,820	4,296	4,545
8	Licences and permits	193	186	184	65	59	72
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc	16	11	10	7	8	8
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:						
	Governments:						
10	Dominion	190	197	202	91	98	101
11	Provincial	2,177	2,315	2,464	455	419	506
12	Other municipal	_	40004	_			
	Government enterprises:						
13	Dominion	10	9	9	2	2	2
14	Provincial	_		_	_	_	_
15	Own and/or other municipal	96	96	109	131	133	210
16	Other contributions	571	500	5 20	1		_
17	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	3,044	3,117	3,304	680	652	819
18	Miscellaneous revenue	486	438	431	78	90	85
19	Total current revenue	10, 582	10,846	11,549	4,650	5, 105	5,529

^{1 &}quot;Business" and "Other" included in "Personal property" taxation in New Brunswick.

TABLE 1. Current Revenue 1964, 1965 and 1966, by Provinces

	Nova Scotia		N	ew Brunswic	k		Quebec		
1964 Actual	1965 Prelimi- nary	1966 Esti- mated	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Prelimi- nary	1966 Esti- mated	1964 Esti- mated	1965 Esti- mated	1966 Esti- mated	No.
	1		thou	sands of doll	ars			L	1101
36,895	39,283	41,592	26,754	27,664	28,088	310,000	332,771	355,000	1
7,758	8,003	8,349	6,378	12,280	12,781	• • •			2
1,817	1,859	1,958	2,024	1	1	30,700	33,974	37,000	3
1,893	1,697	1,733	3,723	1	1	26,863²	12,588	14,500	4
48,363	50,842	53, 632	38,879	39, 944	40,869	367, 563	379, 333	406,500	5
10,003	30,010	55,05%	30,010	00,011	40,000	301,000	010,330	***************************************	
587	595	580	184	159	155	64,025	66,789	65,000	6
48,950	51,437	54, 212	39,063	40, 103	41,024	431,588	446, 122	471,500	7
477	504	484	339	325	330	7,500	7,536	7,500	8
750	819	823	429	419	407	2,700	2,800	2,900	9
2,718	2,729	2,724	3,098	3,306	3,348	• •		• •	10
7,198	7,256	7,336	10,737	11,956	13,251		• •	• •	11
_	_		_	_					12
496	753	751	119	119	119	••	• •	• •	13
337	342	333	78	82	84	• •	• •	• •	14
459	477	464	697	857	829		• •	• •	15
326	379	705	193	144	180	4 9	• •	• •	16
11,534	11,936	12,313	14,922	16,464	17,811	83, 113	123, 229	150,000	17
21,001	22,000		,	, , , ,					
1,435	1,800	1,505	927	1,310	1,215	28,170	27,398	29,000	18
63, 146	66,496	69,337	55,680	58,621	60,787	553,071	607,085	660,900	19
05, 110	30, 130	55,551	30,000	30,3 %	30, 101	300,011		300,000	

^{2 &}quot;Other" includes Sales tax of an undisclosed amount up to April 25, 1964 when Provincial administration of Sales tax came into effect in Quebec.

TABLE 1. Current Revenue 1964, 1965 and 1966, by Provinces - Concluded

-		2000	1000, 03	TTOVINCES	Conc	Iuueu	
			Ontario			Manitoba	
No.	Items	1964 Actual	1965 Prelimi- nary	1966 Esti- mated	1964 Actual	1965 Prelimi- nary	1966 Esti- mated
			-	thousands	of dollars		1
	Taxation:						
	General and school:						
1	Real property	781, 167	842, 936	000 500	F0 510	04 000	00.115
2	Personal property				79,518	84, 980	92, 115
3	Business		4	4			
4	Other		43		6,653 581	7, 204	
-							
5	Total general and school taxation	781,216	842,979	929,605	86,752	92,748	100,308
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	24, 299	24, 948	25,300	8,323	8,616	8,960
7	Total taxation	805,515	867, 927	954, 905	95,075	101,364	109,308
8	Licences and permits	9, 102	9, 644	9,702	1,842	1, 931	1,979
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc.	10,218	11,446	11,254	1,961	2,086	1,995
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:						
	Governments:						
10	Dominion	15,520	17,311	17,943	2, 167	2, 219	2,313
11	Provincial	148, 857	163, 995	164,033	8,864	10, 023	10,408
12	Other municipal	3,576	3,567	3,759	_	_	_
	Covernment						
10	Government enterprises:	2 =20					
13	Dominion	3,726	4, 125	4, 183	85	99	83
15	Provincial Own and/or other municipal	5, 923	6, 690	7, 101	1, 135	1, 177	1,258
10	Own and/or other municipal	1,693	1, 864	1,849	2, 110	2,017	2,559
16	Other contributions	624	1,006	2, 148	696	743	855
17	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	179.919					
2.1	Total Contributions, grants and substitles	113,319	198, 558	201,016	15,057	16,278	17,476
18	Miscellaneous revenue	47,666	49, 561	46, 289	3,390	3,949	4 170
							4,170
19	Total current revenue	1,052,420	1,137,136	1,223,166	117, 325	125,608	134,888

³ "Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax" in Manitoba.

TABLE 1. Current Revenue 1964, 1965 and 1966, by Provinces - Concluded

	~ 1								
	Saskatchewar								
1964 Actual	1965 Prelimi- nary	1966 Esti- mated	1964 Actual	1965 Prelimi- nary	1966 Esti- mated	1964 Actual	1965 Prelimi- nary	1966 Esti- mated	No.
	1		th	ousands of d	ollars				
93, 162	101,407	107, 136	126,740	134,675	139, 828	161,398	178, 141	197, 140	1
									2
4	4	4	8, 121	8,758	9, 144	3,880	5,429	5,670	3
1,268	2,604	2,579		_		9	9	9	4
94,430	104,011	109,715	134,861	143,433	148, 972	165,287	183,579	202,819	5
E 00E	6 560	7.040	10.015	10 114	10 400	10 715	10 701	15 000	
5,805	6,563	7, 040	12,915	13, 114	13,430	12,715	12,761	15,069	6
100,235	110,574	116, 755	147,776	156,547	162,402	178,002	196,340	217, 888	7
2,740	1,967	2,076	3, 193	3,535	3,582	7,549	8, 651	8, 643	8
1,776	1,850	1,914	2,569	2,727	2,694	2,850	3,111	2,996	9
2,178			2,628	3, 167	3,226	2,408	2,750	2, 958	10
15,638		• •	27, 293	27,611	31,688	35,627	43,213	49,864	11
_			_	_		_	_		12
427	• •		-	-		500	584	578	13
1,649			1,374	2,424	2,396	1,894	2,350	2,809	14
6,715			14,499	16,435	18,559	3, 051	3,610	3,510	15
1,508			98	125	120	1,512	1,604	1, 561	16
	• •	• •							
28,115	26,544	26,526	45,892	49, 762	55,989	44, 992	54,111	61, 280	17
4,603	4,954	4,936	16,662	14,185	14,170	11,671	13,825	14, 807	18
137, 469	145,889	152,207	216,092	226, 756	238,837	245,064	276,038	305,614	19

[&]quot;Business tax" included in "Real property tax" in Ontario and Saskatchewan.

TABLE 2. Current Expenditure 1964, 1965 and 1966, by Provinces

	TABLE 2. Current Expend						
			Newfoundlar	nd	Princ	e Edward	Island
No.	Items	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Preliminary	1966 Esti- mated	1964 Preliminary	1965 Preliminary	1966 Esti- mated
				thousands of	dollars		
1	General government	1,477	1,344	1,401	281	265	346
2	Protection to persons and property	790	879	918	511	491	576
3	Public works	2, 275	2, 491	2, 698	417	417	384
4	Sanitation and waste removal	1,002	1, 150	1, 182	103	106	109
5	Health	10	12	12	2	88	44
6	Social welfare	15	4	4	53	3	3
7	Education (excluding debt charges)	400	450	500	1,550	1,642	1,743
8	Recreation and community services Debt charges:	263	371	346	90	97	111
9	Debet charges. Debenture	752	882	992	1,320	1 565	1 610
10	Other	522	537	618	73	1,565	1,612
11	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (de-	022	001	010	10	71	30
	ficits and levies)	460	527	510	35	35	35
12	Provision for reserves	105	85	90	71	64	103
13	Contributions to Capital and Loan Fund	1,805	1,469	1,438	46	46	66
14	Joint or special expenditures	_	_	_		_	
15	Miscellaneous expenditures	199	194	219	59	52	61
16	Total current expenditure	10,075	10,395	10,928	4,611	4,909	5,240
			Ontario			Manitoba	
		1964 Actual	1965 Prelimi- nary	1966 Esti- mated	1964 Actual	1965 Prelimi- nary	1965 Esti- mated
			t	thousands of	dollars	1	
17	General government	62, 594	70, 684	85,399	8,566	8,713	9,964
18	Protection to persons and property	129, 420	142, 167	155, 623	13,379	14,339	.15,301
19	Public works	141,893	163,912	169,861	17,034	17, 227	17, 817
20	Sanitation and waste removal	47, 755	50,620	54, 195	3,475	3,689	3, 893
21	Health	18, 851	19,720	21,139	2,047	2,098	2,217
22	Social welfare	58, 058	62,365	63,027	4,364	4,305	4,351
23	Education (excluding debt charges)	296, 367	314, 197	356, 188	34,930	37,492	41,025
24	Recreation and community services Debt charges:	39, 913	45,482	49, 497	4,276	4,848	5,522
25	Debenture	185,958	202, 402	214,528	18, 180	20, 456	21, 931
26	Other	6, 501	7, 122	7, 703	431	641	719
27	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	13, 117	14,571	14, 991	3,380	3,660	3, 895
28	Provision for reserves	12, 801	11,947	15, 252	2,889	3,042	3,008
29	Contributions to Capital and Loan Fund	21, 280	24,929	27, 305	2,778	3,541	3,775
30	Joint or special expenditures	4, 391	4,337	4,997	224	225	210
31	Miscellaneous expenditures	12, 379	13,523	14, 282	1,202	1,182	1,382
32	Total current expenditure	1,051,278	1,147,978	1,253,987	117, 155	125,458	135,010

¹ "Sanitation and waste removal" included in "Public works" in Quebec.
² "Health", "Social welfare", "Utility levies" and "Provision for reserves" included in "Miscellaneous expenditures" in Quebec.

TABLE 2. Current Expenditure 1964, 1965 and 1966, by Provinces

	Nova Scotia		1	New Brunswic	k		Quebec		
1964 Actual	1965 Prelimi- nary	1966 Esti- mated	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Prelimi- nary	1966 Esti- mated	1964 Esti- mated	1965 Esti- mated	1966 Esti- mated	No
			th	iousands of d	ollars				
3,966	4, 125	5, 033	3,623	3, 996	4,071	62,688	69, 918	75,000	1
7, 915	8, 019	8, 634	5, 530	5, 845	6, 236	79,646	88, 916	92,000	2
3,448	3, 169	3, 351	3, 353	3, 430	3,564	89,717	94, 404	103,000	3
1,373	1,476	1,531	884	816	883	1	1	1	4
3,535	3,708	3, 270	1,086	1, 893	1,858	2	2	2	
3,463	3,789	4, 227	3,977	4, 264	4,385	2	2	2	1 6
21,883	23,031	24, 277	23, 377	25,432	27,042	116,000	136,000	155,000	1
1,030	1,293	1, 391	1, 167	1,280	1,359	22, 593	24, 274	25,000	8
12,102	12, 815	13, 203	8, 656	8, 265	8,547	1			5
1,323	900	1,439	692	923	889	142, 150	153, 600	165,000	10
62	58	71	392	412	384	2	2	2	1
1,452	1,774	1,317	769	756	665	2	2	2	1:
1,823	1, 392	1, 244	416	509	497	20,068	23, 673	25,000	13
715	737	- 656	1,668	- 1,647	1,718	21,674	22, 385	26,000	14
64,090	66,286	69, 644	55,590	59,468	62,098	554,536	613, 170	666,000	1
	Saskatchewa	n		Alberta		В	ritish Columbia	a.	
1964 Actual	1965 Prelimi- nary	1966 Esti- mated	1964 Actual	1965 Prelimi- nary	1966 Esti- mated	1964 Actual	1965 Prelimi- nary	1966 Esti- mated	
			th	ousands of d	ollars				
8, 166	8, 880	9, 254	12,550	12,739	14, 093	13,054	14,539	16,947	1'
10,084	10,776	11,568	23, 994	26, 111	27, 494	32,619	35,521	39,270	13
27, 135	26,654	27, 305	27, 278	29, 910	31,386	17,838	19, 479	20,872	1
3,040	3,097	3,341	6, 484	7, 011	7,913	7,951	9,022	10,058	2
3,679	3, 944	4,024	13,314	14, 166	15, 481	2,660	3,970	4,379	2
6,928	7, 212	7, 839	4,619	4,409	4,109	25,424	28, 500	30, 918	22
43, 992	48, 258	50, 302	57,340	61,566	62, 333	67, 299	77, 257	88,020	23
4,820	5, 274	5, 519	8, 836	10, 203	11,592	11,743	13, 774	16,395	24
14, 103	15,635	16, 979	42, 321	43, 518	46, 415	47, 130	50, 766	55,524	2
788	1, 181	1, 167	583	562	627	827	1, 125	1,426	2
4, 953	4,007	4, 557	3,548	3,590	4, 177	2,467	2,639	2,536	2
2,826	2,304	1, 927	3,613	1,700	1,333	5,244	7, 154	7,353	28
4,264	5,420	4,819	6,757	6, 565	7,341	12,707	13,942	17,129	2
-	149	39		151	159	_	-	-	3
0.014	2, 299	2,534	3, 996	4,032	3,802	1,388	1,391	1,552	3
2,014									1

³ "Social welfare" included in "Health" in Prince Edward Island.

See Introduction for explanation.

TABLE 3. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures issued by Municipalities, 1964, 1965 and 1966, by Provinces

		J and 190	0, 23 110	vinces			
			Newfoundla	ınd	Prir	nce Edward	Island
No	Items	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Esti- mated	1966 Esti- mated	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Esti- mated	1966 Esti- mated
				thousands	of dollars		
1	General	752	882	992			
2	School						
3	Sub-totals ¹	752	882	992	1,320	1,565	1,612
4	Utility	979	1,039	1,100	177	193	215
5	Totals	1,731	1,921	2,092	1,497	1,758	1,827
6	Principal and sinking fund requirements	841	924	1,005	683	774	792
7	Interest	890	997	1,087	814	984	1,035
			Ontario			Manitoba	
		1964 Actual	1965 Prelimi- nary	1966 Esti- mated	1964 Actual	1965 Prelimi- nary	1966 Esti- mated
				thousands	of dollars		
8	General	111,793	123,973	129, 284	9, 934	11,584	12,376
9	School	74, 165	78, 429	85,244	8, 246	8, 872	9, 555
10	Sub-totals ¹	185,958	202, 402	214,528	18,180	20, 456	21,931
11	Utility	37,638	38, 842	39, 852	8,238	8,559	8, 985
12	Totals	223,596	241, 244	254,380	26,418	29,015	30, 916
13	Principal and sinking fund requirements	131,797	138,649	143,637	14, 194	15,585	16,622
14	Interest	91,799	102,595	110,743	12,224	13, 430	14,294

¹ As per Table 2, items 9 and 25.

TABLE 3. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures issued by Municipalities 1964, 1965 and 1966, by Provinces

	Nova Scotia		N	New Brunswic	k		Quebec		
1964 Actual	1965 Prelimi- nary	1966 Esti- mated	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Esti- mated	1966 Esti- mated	1964 Esti- mated	1965 Esti- mated	1966 Esti- mated	No.
	L		th	ousands of de	ollars			<u> </u>	NO.
5, 627	6,476	6, 553	4, 818	4,400	4,663	• •	• •		1
6,475	6, 339	6,650	3, 838	3, 865	3,884	• •	• •	• •	2
12, 102	12, 815	13, 203	8,656	8, 265	8,547		p •		3
1,531	1,636	1,759	1,463	1,540	1,698		• •		4
13, 633	14,451	14, 962	10, 119	9, 805	10,245	0 0	0 0	0 0	5
7, 881	8,352	8, 648	5,461	5,310	5,526	• •	• •	• •	6
5,752	6, 099	6, 314	4,658	4, 495	4,719	• •			7
\$	Saskatchewar	1		Alberta		В	ritish Columbi	a	
1964 Actual	1965 Prelimi- nary	1966 Esti- mated	1964 Actual	1965 Prelimi- nary	1966 Esti- mated	1964 Actual	1965 Prelimi- nary	1966 Esti- mated	
			th	ousands of d	ollars				
7, 161	8, 127	8,947	25,114	25,743	27,823	26, 328	29,569	33,458	8
6, 942	7,508	8, 032	17, 207	17, 775	18,592	20,802	21, 197	22,066	9
14, 103	15,635	16, 979	42, 321	43, 518	46,415	47, 130	50, 766	55,524	10
5, 988	6,328	6,680	10, 194	10,642	10,812	9, 916	10, 163	12,337	11
20, 091	21,963	23, 659	52,515	54,160	57, 227	57,046	60, 929	67,861	12
9,775	10, 665	11,546	29, 231	30, 157	31,874	30, 855	32, 878	36,736	13
10, 316	11, 298	12, 113	23, 284	24,003	25,353	26, 191	28, 051	31,125	14

TABLE 4. Current Revenue (Preliminary) 1965, by Provinces

	TABLE 4. Current Revenue (Fremin	111413 / 1000,	0, 110 1110		
No.	Items	New- found- land¹	Prince Edward Island¹	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick ¹
			thousands	of dollars	
	Taxation:				
	General and school:				
1	Real property	4, 152	3, 490	39, 283	27,664
2	Personal property	_	256	8,003	12, 280
3	Business	1, 521	357	1,859	3
4	Other	1, 350	141	1, 697	3
5	Total general and school taxation	7,023	4, 244	50, 842	39, 944
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	71	52	595	159
7	Total taxation	7, 094	4, 296	51, 437	40, 103
8	Licenses and permits	186	59	504	325
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc.	11	8	819	419
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:				
	Governments:				
10	Dominion	197	98	2, 729	3, 306
11	Provincial	2, 315	419	7, 256	11, 956
12	Other municipal	_	-	-	-
	Government enterprises:				
13	Dominion	9	2	753	119
14	Provincial	_	_	342	82
15	Own and/or other municipal	96	133	477	857
16	Other contributions	500	_	379	144
17	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	3, 117	652	11, 936	16, 464
18	Miscellaneous revenue	438	90	1, 800	1, 310
19	Total current revenue	10, 846	5, 105	66, 496	58, 621

 $^{^{1}}$ Estimated, 2 "Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax" in Manitoba.

TABLE 4. Current Revenue (Preliminary) 1965, by Provinces

No.	Total	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskat- chewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec ¹
			ars	thousands of doll			
1	1,749,499	178, 141	134, 675	101, 407	84, 980	842, 936	332, 771
2	20, 539	6 0 0	* * *		2		• • •
3	59, 102	5, 429	8,758	4 .	7, 204	4	33, 974
4	18,996	9	-	2, 604	564	43	12, 588
5	1, 848, 136	183, 579	143, 433	104, 011	92, 748	842, 979	379, 333
6	133, 668	12,761	13, 114	6, 563	8,616	24, 948	66, 789
7	1, 981, 804	196, 340	156, 547	110, 574	101, 364	867, 927	446, 122
8	34, 338	8, 651	3, 535	1, 967	1,931	9,644	7, 536
9	25, 277	3, 111	2,727	1,850	2, 086	11, 446	2, 800
10	• •	2, 750	3, 167	• •	2, 219	17, 311	
11	• •	43, 213	27, 611		10, 023	163, 995	
12			_	• •		3, 567	••
13		584	_		99	4, 125	
14		2, 350	2, 424		1, 177	6, 690	••
15		3,610	16, 435	• •	2, 017	1,864	
16	• •	1, 604	125	• •	743	1,006	
17	500, 651	54, 111	49, 762	26, 544	16, 278	198, 558	123, 229
18	117, 510	13,825	14, 185	4, 954	3, 949	49, 561	27, 398
19	2, 659, 580	276, 038	226, 756	145, 889	125, 608	1, 137, 136	607, 085

³ "Business" and "Other" included in "Personal property" taxation in New Brunswick.

4 "Business tax" included in "Real property tax" in Ontario and Saskatchewan.

TABLE 5. Current Expenditure (Preliminary) 1965, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- found- land¹	Prince Edward Island¹	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick ¹		
		thousands of dollars					
1	General government	1,344	265	4, 125	3, 996		
2	Protection to persons and property	879	491	8, 019	5, 845		
3	Public works	2, 491	417	3, 169	3, 430		
4	Sanitation and waste removal	1, 150	106	1, 476	816		
5	Health	12	88	3, 708	1, 893		
6	Social welfare	4	4	3, 789	4, 264		
7	Education (excluding debt charges)	450	1,642	23, 031	25, 432		
8	Recreation and community services	371	97	1, 293	1, 280		
	Debt charges: ⁵						
9	Debenture	882	1, 565	12,815	8, 265		
10	Other	537	41	900	923		
11	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	527	35	58	412		
12	Provision for reserves	85	64	1,774	756		
13	Contributions to Capital and Loan Fund	1, 469	46	1, 392	509		
14	Joint or special expenditures	-		-			
15	Miscellaneous expenditures	194	52	737	1,647		
16	Total current expenditure	10, 395	4, 909	66, 286	59, 468		

TABLE 6. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures issued by Municipalities (Preliminary) 1965, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- found- land ¹	Prince Edward Island ¹	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick ¹	
		thousands of dollars				
1	General	882	• •	6, 476	4, 400	
2	School			6, 339	3, 865	
3	Sub-totals ²	882	1, 565	12,815	8, 265	
4	Utility	1,039	193	1,636	1, 540	
5	Totals	1, 921	1, 758	14, 451	9, 805	
6	Principal and sinking fund requirements	924	774	8, 352	5, 310	
7	Interest	997	984	6, 099	4, 495	

¹ Estimated.

¹ Estimated.
² "Sanitation and waste removal" included in "Public works", in Quebec.
³ "Health", "Social welfare", "Utility levies" and "Provision for reserves" included in "Miscellaneous expenditures" in Quebec.

TABLE 5. Current Expenditure (Preliminary) 1965, by Provinces

Quebec ¹	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.
		t	housands of dolla	rs			
69, 918	70, 684	8, 713	8, 880	12, 739	14, 539	195, 203	1
88,916	142, 167	14, 339	10,776	26, 111	35, 521	333, 064	2
94, 404	163, 912	17, 227	26, 654	29, 910	19, 479	361, 093	3
2	50, 620	3, 689	3, 097	7,011	9, 022	76,987	4
3	19,720	2, 098	3, 944	14, 166	3, 970	49, 599	5
3	62, 365	4, 305	7, 212	4, 409	28, 500	114, 848	6
136,000	314, 197	37, 492	48, 258	61, 566	77, 257	725, 325	7
24, 274	45, 482	4, 848	5, 274	10, 203	13,774	106, 896	8
153, 600	202, 402	20, 456	15, 635	43, 518	50, 766	509, 904	9
6	7, 122	641	1, 181	562	1,125	13,032	10
3	14, 571	3, 660	4, 007	3, 590	2, 639	29, 499	11
3	11,947	3, 042	2, 304	1,700	7, 154	28, 826	12
23, 673	24, 929	3, 541	5, 420	6, 565	13,942	81, 486	13
_	4, 337	225	149	151	_	4,862	14
22, 385	13, 523	1, 182	2, 299	4, 032	1, 391	47, 442	15
613, 170	1, 147, 978	125, 458	145, 090	226, 233	279, 079	2, 678, 066	16

TABLE 6. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures issued by Municipalities (Preliminary) 1965, by Provinces

Quebec ¹	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	No.
		thousands o	f dollars			
	123, 973	11, 584	8, 127	25, 743	29, 569	1
	78, 429	8, 872	7, 508	17, 775	21, 197	2
	202, 402	20, 456	15, 635	43, 518	50, 766	3
• •	38, 842	8, 559	6, 328	10,642	10, 163	4
	241, 244	29,015	21, 963	54, 160	60, 929	5
	138, 649	15, 585	10,665	30, 157	32, 878	6
• •	102, 595	13, 430	11, 298	24, 003	28,051	7

² As per Table 5, item 9.

 ^{4 &}quot;Social Welfare" included in "Health" in Prince Edward Island.
 5 See Introduction for explanation.
 6 "Other debt charges" included in "Debenture debt charges" in Quebec.

TABLE 7. Current Revenue (Estimated) 1966, by Provinces

No.	It ems	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick	
		thousands of dollars				
	Taxation:					
	General and school:					
1	Real property	4,419	3,620	41,592	28,088	
2	Personal property	-	357	8,349	12,781	
3	Business	1,715	363	1,958	2	
4	Other	1,410	162	1,733	2	
5	Total general and school taxation	7,544	4,502	53, 632	40,869	
6	Special assessments (owner's share) and charges	76	43	580	155	
7	Total taxation	7,620	4, 545	54, 212	41,024	
8	Licences and permits	184	72	484	330	
9	Interest, tax penalties, etc	10	8	823	407	
	Contributions, grants and subsidies:					
	Governments:					
10	Dominion	202	101	2,724	3, 348	
11	Provincial	2,464	506	7,336	13, 251	
12	Other municipal	-	_	_		
	Government enterprises:					
13	Dominion	9	2	751	119	
14	Provincial	-	_	333	84	
15	Own and/or other municipal	109	210	464	8 29	
16	Other contributions	520	-	705	180	
17	Total contributions, grants and subsidies	3,304	819	12, 313	17, 811	
18	Miscellaneous revenue	431	85	1, 505	1, 215	
19	Total current revenue	11,549	5, 529	69,337	60, 787	

^{1 &}quot;Personal property tax" included in "Real property tax" in Manitoba.
2 "Business" and "Other" included in "Personal property" taxation in New Brunswick.

TABLE 7. Current Revenue (Estimated) 1966, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.
	-		thousand of dollar	S			
355,000	929,566	92, 115	107, 136	139,828	197,140	1, 898, 504	1
		1				21, 487	2
37,000	3	7,612	3 .	9, 144	5,670	63,462	3
14, 500	39	581	2,579	-	9	21,013	4
406, 500	929, 605	100, 308	109,715	148,972	202, 819	2, 004, 466	5
65,000	25, 300	8,960	7,040	13, 430	15,069	135, 653	6
471, 500	954, 905	109, 268	116, 755	162, 402	217, 888	2, 140, 119	7
7, 500	9, 702	1,979	2,076	3,582	8, 643	34, 552	8
2, 900	11, 254	1,995	1,914	2, 694	2,996	25, 001	9
	17, 943	2,313	A 0	3, 226	2,958		10
	164,033	10, 408	• •	31, 688	49,864		11
	3,759	_		-	_		12
	4, 183	83		_	578		13
	7, 101	1, 258	• •	2,396	2,809		14
	1, 849	2,559		18,559	3,510		15
. •	2,148	855		120	1, 561		16
150,000	201,016	17, 476	26, 526	55, 989	61, 280	546, 534	17
29, 000	46,289	4, 170	4,936	14, 170	14,807	116, 608	18
660,900	1, 223, 166	134,888	152, 207	238,837	305,614	2,862,814	19

[&]quot;Business tax" included in "Real property tax" in Ontario and Saskatchewan.

TABLE 8. Current Expenditure (Estimated) 1966, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New- Bruns- wick
			thousands	of dollars	
1	General government	1,401	346	5,033	4,071
2	Protection to persons and property	918	576	8,634	6,236
3	Public works	2,698	384	3,351	3,564
4	Sanitation and waste removal	1,182	109	1,531	883
5	Health	12	44	3,270	1,858
6	Social welfare	4	3	4, 227	4,385
7	Education (excluding debt charges)	500	1,743	24, 277	27,042
8	Recreation and community services	346	111	1,391	1,359
	Debt charges:4				
9	Debenture	992	1,612	13,203	8,547
10	Other	618	50	1,439	889
11	Utilities and other municipal enterprises (deficits and levies)	510	35	71	384
12	Provision for reserves	90	103	1,317	665
13	Contributions to Capital and Loan Fund	1,438	66	1,244	497
14	Joint or special expenditures	-	altinum.	-	-
15	Miscellaneous expenditures	219	61	656	1,718
16	Total current expenditure	10, 928	5, 240	69, 644	62,098

¹ "Sanitation and waste removal" included in "Public works", in Quebec.
² "Health", "Social welfare", "Utility levies" and "Provision for reserves" included in "Miscellaneous expenditures" in Quebec.

TABLE 9. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures issued by Municipalities (Estimated) 1966, by Provinces

No.	Items	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick
			thousands	of dollars	
1	General	992	• •	6,553	4,663
2	School	* * *	• •	6,650	3,884
3	Sub-totals ¹	992	1,612	13, 203	8,547
4	Utility	1,100	215	1,759	1,698
5	Totals	2, 092	1,827	14, 962	10, 245
6	Principal and sinking fund requirements	1,005	792	8,648	5,526
7	Interest	1,087	1,035	6,314	4,719

¹ As per Table 8, item 9.

TABLE 8. Current Expenditure (Estimated) 1966, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	No.
			thousands of doll	ars			
75,000	85,399	9,964	9,254	14,093	16,947	221,508	1
92,000	155,623	15,301	11,568	27,494	39,270	357,620	2
103,000	169,861	17,817	27,305	31,386	20, 872	380,238	3
1	54,195	3,893	3,341	7,913	10,058	83, 105	4
2	21, 139	2,217	4,024	15,481	4,379	52,424	5
2	63,027	4,351	7,839	4,109	30,918	118,860	6
155,000	356,188	41,025	50,302	62,333	88,020	806,430	7
25,000	49,497	5,522	5,519	11,592	16,395	116,732	8
165,000	214,528	21,931	16,979	46,415	55,524	544,731	9
5	7,703	719	1,167	627	1,426	14,638	10
2	14,991	3,895	4,557	4,177	2,536	31,156	11
2	15, 252	3,008	1,927	1,333	7,353	31,048	12
25,000	27,305	3,775	4,819	7,341	17, 129	88,614	13
	4,997	210	39	159	, - .	5,405	14
26,000	14, 282	1,382	2,534	3,802	1,552	52,206	15
666,000	1, 253, 987	135, 010	151,174	238, 255	312,379	2, 904, 715	16

TABLE 9. Analysis of Debt Charges on Debentures issued by Municipalities (Estimated) 1966, by Provinces

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	No.
		thousands	of dollars			
••	129,284	12,376	8,947	27,823	33, 458	1
	85,244	9,555	8,032	18,592	22,066	2
	214,528	21,931	16,979	46,415	55,524	3
	39,852	8,985	6,680	10,812	12,337	4
••	254, 380	30, 916	23,659	57, 227	67,861	5
	143,637	16,622	11,546	31,874	36,736	6
	110,743	14, 294	12,113	25,353	31,125	7

 ^{3 &}quot;'Social welfare" included in "Health" in Prince Edward Island.
 4 See Introduction for explanation.
 5 "Other debt charges" included in "Debenture debt charges", in Quebec.

TABLE 10. Gross Municipal Debenture Debt as at December 31, 1964, 1965 and 1966, by Provinces

Province	1964 Prelimi- nary	1965 Prelimi- nary	1966 Esti- mated
		thousands of dollars	
Newfoundland	21,947	21,912	24,954
Prince Edward Island	12,328	12, 134	13,515
Nova Scotia	116,748	115,811	122, 248
New Brunswick	90,942	98,503	99,811
Quebec	2,035,000 ¹	2,178,0001	2,300,000
Ontario	2,114,948	2,244,046	2,524,701
Manitoba	238,867	250,348	268,553
Saskatchewan	208,759	219,468	233,789
Alberta	519,833	541,479	574,537
British Columbia	558,922	594,849	650,322
Totals	5, 918, 294	6, 276, 550	6, 812, 430

¹ Estimated.

ESTIMATING AND SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Estimations

Basically the method of estimating is the percentage change in sample data from base to current year applied to total data for the base year. The link or index of change is computed and applied within each "cell" for each item of revenue, expenditure, etc.

Because we wish to estimate for two years from the same base, a single ratio that can be applied to sample data for both years' estimates is desirable. The principle can be expressed as follows:

 $\frac{Total \; (base)}{Sample \; (base)} \; \; x \; Sample \; (current) = \underbrace{Estimate \; of}_{total \; (current)}$

The relationship of Total (base) to Sample (base) is the ratio that may be compiled prior to receipt of current information and may then be applied against the questionnaire data for the two years.

Note 1. This method of estimating does not provide for non-response. It is therefore necessary to substitute data of the base year for missing data of the current year, providing the rate of non-response is not too great. An alternative is to adjust the data of the base year to exclude information of the non-respondents, but this is not practicable. If the rate of non-response is too high, substitution of base year data for the non-respondents would deflate any reported changes to the point where the estimate would differ only slightly from the base. It is therefore more straightforward to substitute base year data in total for the estimate of total for such "cells".

Note 2. Estimates are made only for specific items of revenue and expenditure. Totals and subtotals are not estimated but obtained by addition of their estimated components. Due to changes in the proportions of these components to the totals from year to year, or the failure of the sample to reflect these changes, the total of the estimates does not equal the estimated totals. Consequently, estimates of surplus and deficit are not made because they would necessarily contain all the errors of estimating. Preliminary investigation has disclosed the possibility of obtaining more accurate estimates by combining the procedures of (a) estimating for some specific items and totals by the ratio method; and (b) distributing the items in the residual according to their respective proportions to total in the base year. As an example, in one test, the ratio method of estimation provided excellent estimates for two principal sources of taxation as well as for the total of taxation, but very poor estimates of the remaining sources of taxation. It was found that a breakdown of the residual items of taxation according to their respective proportions to total taxation, derived from base year data, provided a much greater degree of accuracy.

Where the estimate is considered unreliable for any one item in any one "cell", due to underrepresentation of the sample, it is necessary to depart from the standard procedure. Where the base is zero, or the percentage change of the ratio is very high, the change in the item should be considered as absolute rather than proportionate.

Adjustments and Additions

The total estimates for each province represent a projection of the data presented in the provincial reports of municipal statistics. To make these estimates comparable in concept with the "actual" series, adjustments and additions are necessary. For both the adjustments and additions, the same methods are used as are used in the "actual" compilations. However, where possible the most recent data available are used when applying these methods.

Non-response

Although the cooperation on the part of municipalities sampled was highly commendable, there were a few instances where failure to complete the questionnaire required a change in the estimating procedure. For the most part such situations occurred in groups which were known to change little from year to year, thus permitting the substitution of the most recent data available. An optional method (because the projection was made on a matched municipality basis) would have been to omit the non-respondents from the base data. This method was used only when the proportion of non-respondents to total respondents was low and the lessening representation was permissible.

Limitations

Although the specific items of revenue and expenditure, classified by sources and by function respectively, are common to nearly all municipalities, their relative significance within the financial structure of each municipality differs to varying degrees. As an example, towns within a certain population size range in a given area might all have real property tax and business tax revenue. But the proportion of real property tax and business tax to

total taxation could differ markedly from one town to another within the group. It is possible to have a sample representation of twenty per cent for the group by number with varying degrees of representation for each item of revenue and expenditure. It is therefore necessary to consider that the estimates of items most common to all municipalities are less subject to error, due to higher representation, than are the items that are not common to all municipalities within a given group. This circumstance was anticipated prior to the compilations of the estimates and special attention was given in an effort to minimize errors resulting from under-representation of this nature.

Inconsistencies between base and current data also increase the probability of error. Base information was submitted by the municipal auditors, to the provincial governments for publication, and the current information was reported on questionnaires by the municipal officials. Because the data from which the estimates were compiled were obtained from two different sources, differences in method of reporting or interpretation of requirements occurred. Extreme care was exercised to adjust or compensate for differences arising from this cause. As an example of such an occurrence, a municipality might report an expenditure less certain revenue when the base information had shown both revenue and expenditure as gross.

The amount of error was further minimized, relative to the respective provincial totals, by the large representation of the self-representing municipalities. As an example, if the provincial total of any one item was comprised of sixty per cent through self-representation (within which no error of estimate could occur) and forty per cent through estimation, containing an error of five per cent, the relative error to the provincial total would be only two per cent.

With this information, it is possible to appraise the estimates with an approximation of the probable error contained in the various estimates. Highly variable items, not common to all municipalities, and which do not occur primarily in the large self-representing municipalities, are more subject to error.

Description of Revised Sample

The revised sample introduced in 1957-58 was based on 1956 Census of Population data and has been revised annually to take into account changes in municipal government structure and the latest Census of Population data. It was selected with the intention of overcoming the limitations of the original sample based on data of the 1951 Census of Population. The use of population as the most appropriate basis of selection has been retained, and consequently, all the larger municipalities are again included. A description of the original sampling technique may be found in the 1959-60 report.

Method of Selecting Revised Sample

As it was unlikely that there would be any substantial change in the format of provincial municipal reports, it was decided that the classification of municipalities used in each provincial report would form the basis for the selection of sample municipalities in each province. This arrangement was desirable in order that base information might be procured readily. The change to a classification within each province therefore constituted the prime difference between the "original" and "revised" samples.

The basis of selection, namely population, differed only slightly in application. Rates of selection in the population size ranges remained unchanged:

Population of 5,000-14,999 with selection rate of 1 in 3.

Population of 2,000 - 4,999 with selection rate of 1 in 10.

Population of 1,000 - 1,999 with selection rate of 1 in 20.

Population of under 1,000 with selection rate of 1 in 45.

The above rates, of course, applied only to the non-self-representing groups and were applied only as accurately as the various provincial classifications of municipalities would permit. In most instances, through the use of Census of Population bulletins, it was possible to arrange municipalities in descending order of population size. Exceptions, in some instances, were of course necessary, but little or no loss of accuracy occurred. Within the size ranges, sample municipalities were selected on a random basis without provision for replacement but allowance was made for sufficient variation in the rate of selection to accommodate non-response.

Because the stratification differed markedly from one province to another due to their respective peculiarities, detailed explanations must be set out for each province.

Newfoundland

All municipalities (other than the self-representing) were consolidated into one group regardless of size and type of incorporation because they are similar in character and perform highly similar functions. In addition, the sampled portion is only a small part of the total.

Prince Edward Island

There is no municipal report providing base information for this province. Therefore the City of Charlottetown and the seven towns were all selected as self-representing. No representation was made for villages as no data was available.

Nova Scotia

The self-representing municipalities were (a) those comprising the Metropolitan Area of Halifax and the Major Urban Area of Sydney-Glace Bay (b) other urban municipalities with population of 15,000 and over, and (c) other rural municipalities with population of 15,000 and over. The non-self-representing groups of urban as well as those of rural municipalities were each consolidated to facilitate estimating procedures.

New Brunswick

Again this year, a special combined reporting form was used to accommodate the needs of both the New Brunswick Department of Municipal Affairs and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the survey was conducted on a full coverage basis.

Quebec

For this publication no information respecting budget estimates was available for municipalities in Quebec. Estimates were derived by projection of trend.

Ontario

The stratification used for the revised sample was derived from the classification used in the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs Annual Report of Municipal Statistics. The classification contained in this report is by type of incorporation within population size grouping, with municipalities listed in descending order of population. This form of presentation proved unsuitable for estimating without limited consolidation. For convenience, without a significant loss of accuracy, the report was used to select the Ontario sample. Assessed population figures were used in place of Census of Population data after a check showed that there was sufficient similarity between these two sets of figures. Of the municipalities in the seven metropolitan areas, and ten major urban areas, only fourteen were set out separately; the remainder were contained in their respective groupings of type of incorporation within population size ranges. Cities, separated towns, counties and selected municipalities with populations of 15,000 and over comprised the other self-representing municipalities. The remaining municipalities with populations of under 15,000 were divided into two size-group categories, and sample municipalities were selected from the various groupings of type of incorporation within each of these two major categories. The basis of selection was random with rates determined by population size ranges derived from the original sample.

Manitoba

The municipal information for Manitoba is compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and is classified in the recommended form. Therefore the only change required was to supplement those "cells" which were considered under-represented, by arbitrarily increasing the rates of selection.

Saskatchewan

Stratification of the sample was designed to coincide with the classification used in the provincial report of municipal statistics. The stratification used was primarily the type of incorporation with further groupings of towns into three population size-ranges. Cities formed the only self-representing group. The remaining groups (towns of 2,000 and over, towns of 1,000 to 1,999, towns of under 1,000 population, villages and rural municipalities) were each sampled on a random basis applying rates derived from the original sample. After an analysis of total taxation of municipalities, it was found that the cities accounted for only 25% of the provincial total. This fact, in addition to the very high ratios due to low-representing, resulted in the decision to increase arbitrarily the rates of selection for the middle-sized and smaller towns and villages. Villages were too numerous to list in descending order of population. In order to make the required selection a frequency distribution with population ranges of 100 was made to determine at which size levels the rates should be applied. The concentration and consequent higher rate of selection occurred in the range with populations from 100 to 199.

Alberta

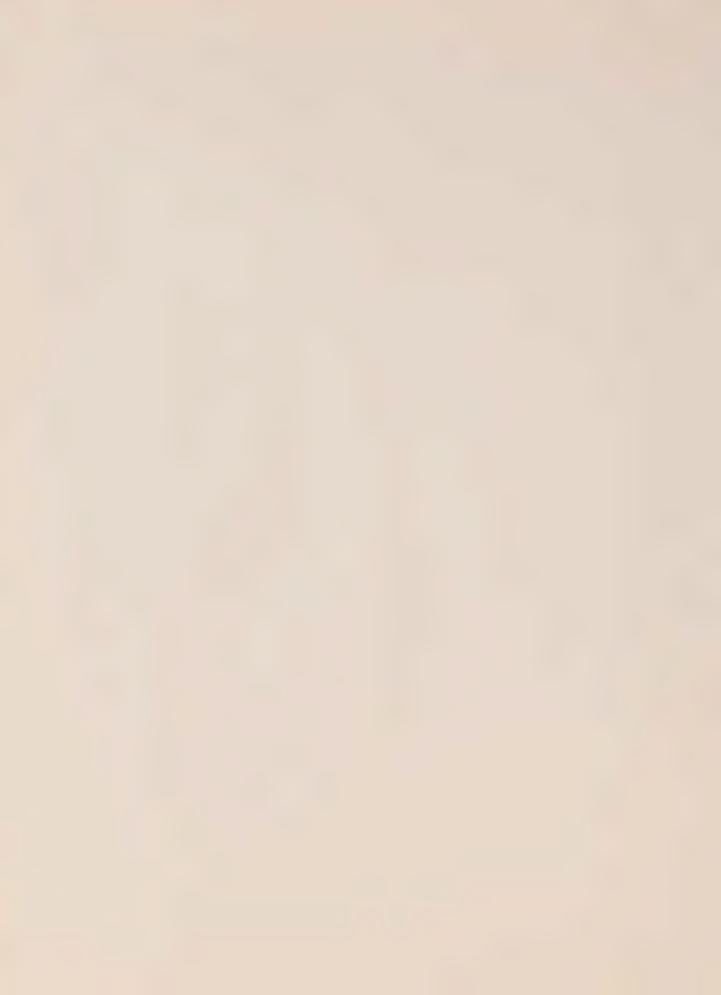
Classification by type of incorporation, as used in the provincial report of municipal statistics, was used as the basis of selection. The municipalities of the two metropolitan areas, other cities, and counties, were treated as self-representing. Counties warranted self-representation due to the continuation of their formation in Alberta and a high probability that more will be formed in the next few years. Towns, villages and municipal districts were sampled at rates determined by population, and selection was made on a random basis.

British Columbia

To conform to the provincial report of municipal statistics, type of incorporation was used to replace the population size range classification used originally. The only self-representing municipalities were within the two metropolitan areas. The remaining cities, villages, and rural districts were sampled randomly at various rates.









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